

Quartermaster General's Office,

May 1, 1875.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OUTLINE DESCRIPTION

OF

U. S. MILITARY POSTS AND STATIONS

IN

THE YEAR 1871.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

C I R C U L A R .

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August, 1871.

The following "Outline Descriptions" of United States military posts and stations, compiled from information furnished by division commanders and quartermasters, is published by authority of the Secretary of War for the information of officers of the Army.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Breret Major General United States Army.

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MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

HISTORY OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

The Military Division of the South was established March 16, 1869, (General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant General's Office, 1869,) and has since been commanded by Major General H. W. Halleck. It originally embraced the Department of the South, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida; the Department of Louisiana, composed of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas; the Department of the Cumberland, composed of the States of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky; the Fourth Military District, consisting of the State of Mississippi.

This composition was subsequently changed as follows:

On the 29th of January, 1870, the States of North Carolina and West Virginia were transferred to the Department of Virginia, and afterward to the Department of the East, in the Military Division of the Atlantic.

On the 31st of March, 1870, the Department of Louisiana was discontinued, the State of Louisiana being merged into the Department of Texas (created March 31, 1870) and Arkansas into the Department of the Missouri.

On the 26th of February, 1870, the Fourth Military District was discontinued and transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.

The Department of the Cumberland was broken up and merged into the Department of the South June 1, 1870.

At this date (August, 1871) it comprehends the Departments of the South and Texas, embracing the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi in the former, and Louisiana and Texas in the latter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Atlanta, Georgia.
Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
Barnett, Georgia.
Barrancas, Florida.
Brunswick, Georgia.
Charleston, South Carolina.
Charleston Arsenal, South Carolina.
Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Columbia, South Carolina.
Corinth, Mississippi.
Fort Valley, Georgia.
Grenada, Mississippi.
Humboldt, Tennessee.
Huntsville, Alabama.
Jackson, Mississippi.
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Jefferson, Fort, Florida.
Key West, Florida.
Lebanon, Kentucky.
Mobile, Alabama.
Montgomery, Alabama.
Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama.
Nashville, Tennessee.
Natchez, Mississippi.
Newport Barracks, Kentucky.
Pulaski, Fort, Georgia.
Savannah, Georgia.
Summerville, Georgia.
Taylor Barracks, Kentucky.
Taylor, Fort, Florida.
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
Warrenton, Georgia.

POST OF ATLANTA, (McPHERSON BARRACKS,) GEORGIA.

(Established—See *Location*.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY THOMAS H. RUGER, COLONEL EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $33^{\circ} 54'$ north; longitude, $7^{\circ} 28'$ west from Washington. Elevation, 1,081 feet above low water mark at Savannah. Drainage of post and surrounding country good; location healthful. The post (McPherson Barracks) is situated in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, which is the post office. The post has been maintained since the war. The precise date of its establishment is not known. The earliest date at the post is January 17, 1866.

QUARTERS.—For a regiment of infantry; ten company barracks, with kitchens, mess-room, and laundresses' quarters to each barrack. The barracks were constructed for one hundred men each, but are of comfortable capacity for only eighty men. Each barrack-room is 27 by 126 feet, and 15 feet high, interior measure. Officers' quarters, thirty-three sets, including one set for surgeon and one for chaplain, in nineteen separate buildings. All barracks and quarters in good condition and repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—One two-story building, 46 by 47 feet, consisting of main building of eight rooms, used for offices and quarters of non-commissioned staff, and two wings, each 29 by 50½ feet, one for quartermaster's stores and one for commissary stores. One of the rooms in lower part of main building is used as a store-room for subsistence stores. One of the company barracks is at present used for quartermaster's stores, (transferred to the post from depot at Atlanta, which was discontinued October 9 of last year,) the quartermaster's store-room proper not having sufficient capacity. Three buildings, each 17½ by 29 feet, used respectively as blacksmith-shop, granary, and carpenter shop. Stables, two buildings, each 27 by 56 feet, having sixteen stalls. Bakery, one brick building, 47 by 21 feet. Magazine, built of brick, 12 by 16 feet. All buildings at the post are of wood, except the bakery and magazine.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One building, consisting of main building for administration purposes, and two wings for wards. Capacity, eighteen beds, on plan issued in Circular No. 4, Surgeon General's Office, series of 1867. Guard house, three rooms and fifteen cells; one room for the officer of the guard, one for guard, and one for prisoners.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's depots at Charleston, South Carolina, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; subsistence depots at Louisville, Kentucky, and Charleston, South Carolina. Subsistence, two months' supply kept on hand. Stores are distributed, to some extent, from the stores on hand to adjacent posts, under the direction of the chief commissary, Department of the South.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water for daily use obtained from wells within the limits of the garrison; quality, good. There are two cisterns for use in case of fire; capacity, 100,000 gallons. This water can be used by steam fire engine kept at post. Wood purchased in open market at present.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By the various railroads radiating from Atlanta, Georgia.

RESERVATION.—The barracks are upon fifty-three acres of ground, leased at \$1,000 per year for five years from October 1, 1867, with privilege of five more at \$2,000 per year, the Government paying all taxes, and having the privilege (or its assigns) of moving buildings within limit of lease.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—None.

POST OF AUGUSTA ARSENAL, GEORGIA.

(Established in 1821.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY D. W. FLAGLER, CAPTAIN OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 33° 27'; longitude, 81° 54'. The post is situated three and a half miles from the city of Augusta and three miles from the Savannah River. Post office at Augusta, Georgia.

QUARTERS.—One brick barracks, for thirty-five men, in good repair. Officers' quarters, two sets, in good repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—One garret room of office, wood, 30 by 16 feet, for clothing, camp and garrison equipage. One commissary store room, brick, 35 by 20 feet, in good repair. Besides the above there are store-houses, shops, magazines, &c., belonging to the arsenal, and used for arsenal purposes. Store-house capacity for 200,000 muskets and 180 gun-carriages. Capacity of powder magazine, 250,000 pounds; capacity of ammunition magazine, 7,800,000 musket cartridges. Shops for repairs, steam power, &c. The arsenal is designated as an "Arsenal of Construction."

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—One room, 20 by 22 feet, and dispensary, 20 by 8 feet, in an old brick building in fair repair. Guard house, new brick building, 18 by 21 feet, in good order. Bakery in old brick building, 20 by 15 feet, in good order.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred and thirty-five miles distant by railroad, and Atlanta, Georgia, one hundred and seventy-three miles distant by railroad. Subsistence, three months' supply drawn in bulk; one month's supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is hauled from a well, which is 170 feet deep, and from cisterns. Fuel is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—None.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The arsenal is in a belt known as "Sand Hill Region of Georgia." Soil—white sand. Timber—small yellow pine, and black-jack and scrub-oak undergrowth. Climate warm. Average spring temperature, 51° 66'; summer, 70° 66'; fall, 70°; winter, 51°. Rain-fall during the year, 12.31 inches. Health of the arsenal is generally fair.

POST OF BARNETT, GEORGIA.

(Established in 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY JACOB KLINE, CAPTAIN EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 33° 33' north; longitude, 82° 43' west from Greenwich. Post Office and express agency at the post. The nearest telegraph office is at Canak, Warren County, Georgia, eleven miles east; and the nearest in a westerly direction is at Union Point Green, west by north, fourteen miles distant, all on the Georgia Railroad.

QUARTERS.—None—the officers and enlisted men live in tents.

STORE-HOUSES.—None—the railroad depot, through the courtesy of Mr. O'Brien, railroad agent, is used to store property pertaining to the staff departments, without cost to the Government.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—no information given in relation to. Guard-house—common wall tent.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest depots of supply are at Atlanta, Georgia, and at Charleston, South Carolina. Supplies furnished by rail. Subsistence—two months' supply generally on hand, or drawn at one time.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is obtained from two wells, and wood is obtained from the property of Mr. L. Battle, on which the camp is located. Wood is in inexhaustible quantities, and obtained without cost to the Government.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—With all points, by rail.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Land nearly all arable. Cotton raised in large quantities, and wheat, oats, corn, &c., in smaller quantities. The inhabitants devote nearly all their means and energies to the staple production of the State—cotton. Health of camp good; the prevailing disease is intermittent fever.

POST OF BARRANCAS, FLORIDA.

(Comprising Barrancas Barracks, Fort Barrancas, and Fort Pickens. Established—see *Location*.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY JOHN L. THIERNON, FIRST LIEUTENANT THIRD ARTILLERY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 30° 19'; longitude, 87° 16'. Barrancas Barracks and Fort Barrancas are situated on the north side of the entrance to Pensacola Harbor, and Fort Pickens on the extreme west end of Santa Rosa Island and south side of entrance to Pensacola Harbor. The sites and reservation have been occupied for military purposes since October 21, 1820, when they were ceded by Spain to the United States, at which time there was a small brick work, semicircular in shape, commanding the entrance to the harbor. It is still standing, and is connected by an under-ground passage with the main work, built directly behind it by the United States, and known as Fort Barrancas. Warrington and Woolsey, small towns on the naval reservation, about one mile distant, are the nearest towns. Pensacola, about nine miles distant, is the next nearest.

QUARTERS.—Barrancas Barracks is a large three-story brick building, 196 by 36 feet, containing fifteen rooms, 32 by 26 feet each, heated by fire-places in each room. Eight rooms are unfinished; the rest of the building is in good repair. Fort Barrancas is built of brick, but has no quarters; it is in good repair. Fort Pickens is built of brick, has seven casemate rooms finished as quarters, but which are in bad repair—very damp, and not fit to be occupied. Five two-story brick buildings,

five feet in rear of men's barracks, used as quarters for laundresses and married soldiers. Very poorly ventilated, and in bad repair; not fit for the use for which they were built in this climate. One set of quarters for ordnance sergeant, in good repair. Officers' quarters—five sets, frame buildings, lathed and plastered, but most of them leak; otherwise in good repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—One plain pine building, on the wharf, 60 by 36 feet, for hay and straw, also used as a general store-room. Another, 100 by 10 feet, about 100 yards from the wharf, used as commissary and quartermaster's store-house. Ventilation very good; it stands about 4 feet from the ground. Opposite this is another of the same kind and dimensions, used as a carpenter-shop; also one 25 by 11 feet, used as a paint shop, all in good repair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Two frame buildings, one 150 by 22 feet, the other 90 by 20 feet. Ventilation very good, and in excellent repair; can accommodate sixty patients. Guard-house—one of the buildings in rear of men's barracks, built for laundresses' quarters, is used for this purpose, and does very well. Adjutant's office—one of the rooms in west end of commanding officer's quarters, 18 by 16 feet. Quartermaster's office—small frame building, 36 by 18 feet, about 100 yards west of commanding officer's quarters, in good repair. Blacksmith shop—one-story brick building, 25 by 18 feet, in good repair. Bake-house—pine building, 36 by 14 feet, containing three ovens, which are capable of baking five hundred loaves at once, when in good order; but two are useless, and the other, now in use, is in bad repair. Stables—two; one used by commanding officer, and near his quarters, 40 by 10 feet; carriage-house adjoining, 19 by 16 feet, in bad repair. The other is used by the Quartermaster's Department, is 40 by 10 feet, has accommodation for ten animals, and is in good repair.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at New Orleans, Louisiana. Supplies are transported by steamers running between New Orleans and Havana, and generally by contract. Subsistence—three months' supplies is kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water carried by hand, and obtained from wells which furnish all that is required. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Can communicate with Pensacola, either by land or water. The mail is carried between this post and Pensacola by land.

RESERVATION.—The reservation contains about four square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The soil is white sand, and not fit to cultivate; although some things have been raised this year, in the company garden, by using a great deal of manure, &c. No timber in the immediate vicinity of the post, it having been cut during the late war. The surrounding country has considerable pine timber, and some live oak. The climate is excessively hot in summer, but mild and delightful in winter. Average spring temperature, 68° 76'; average winter temperature, 49°. Seasons dry. The health of the post is good.

POST OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.*

(Established in 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY F. D. OGILBY, CAPTAIN EIGHTH INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Situated on the east bank of the Turtle River, at Brunswick, Georgia.

QUARTERS.—None. In tents.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None. Requisition made for a hospital tent—not yet arrived. Guard-house—none.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Charleston, South Carolina. Subsistence—two months' supply on hand.

* Discontinued per paragraph III, S. O. No. 135, Headquarters Department of the South, September 5, 1870.

WATER AND WOOD.—Well-water abundant. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Either by railroad or water.

RESERVATIONS.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—None.

POST OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Established in 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY JOHN R. EDIE, LIEUTENANT COLONEL EIGHTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870.
COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—North latitude, $32^{\circ} 45'$; longitude, $79^{\circ} 50'$ west from Greenwich.

QUARTERS.—The officers and enlisted men occupy as quarters a brick building, said to belong to the State of South Carolina. It was used as a military academy before the rebellion, and for military purposes by the rebel government during its existence. On the arrival of the United States troops in Charleston this building, known as the Citadel, was occupied by them, and has been thus held to the present time. The main building is rectangular, three stories high, 160 by 108 feet, with an open area inside the building 132 by 60 feet. There are stoops or balconies on the second and third stories, running on all sides of this area. There were two rectangular wings attached to this building, one of which (with the exception of the walls) was destroyed by fire on the 31st of October, 1869; the other is still standing and furnishes good quarters for the men, having capacity to quarter two hundred and fifty men. The officers' quarters are in the main building, and the landresses are quartered in a rented building within fifty paces.

STORE-HOUSES.—The store-houses are in the first story of the main building, the commissary occupying two large rooms and the post quartermaster one.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—A frame building, built by the Government, one story, 90 by 25 feet, with space for about twenty patients. The guard house is in the first or lower story of the main building, and uses three good-sized rooms—two for prisoners and one for the guard. On the south side of the second and third stories of the main building are the officers' quarters; and on the north side are the headquarters, quartermaster and commissary offices, and two rooms used as a dispensary.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—A depot of quartermaster supplies is located in this city; and, until recently, a commissary depot also. The latter has been recently discontinued, and subsistence supplies are now drawn in bulk from New York. Subsistence—three months' supply is kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is supplied by cisterns, the garrison using two, the joint capacity of which is about 35,000 gallons. When there is any scarcity, the depot quartermaster furnishes water in tanks.

INDIANS.—No Indians nearer than the extreme northwest county of the State; a few Catawabs are in that region.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In all directions, by rail and steamer.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The country is low and flat, soil sandy; principal productions, corn and cotton. Plenty of timber within a few miles of the post and city, belonging to private owners. All lumber used must be purchased, the Government having no reserved land. The only ground used is the square on which the buildings used are erected, and that is used for a parade and drill ground. It contains about eight acres. Climate in winter is mild and pleasant. In summer it is hot. The hot weather commences in May and continues until October. The temperature in summer seldom falls below 80° , frequently rising to 96° . In winter it ranges from 35° to 40° . The population of the city is believed to be about 40,000.

POST OF CHARLESTON ARSENAL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Established in 1836.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY S. C. LYFORD, CAPTAIN OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST, 1-70, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—North latitude, $32^{\circ} 46'$; longitude, $79^{\circ} 57'$ west from Greenwich. Situated within the corporate limits of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, near the left bank of the Ashley River, bounded south by Doughty street, west by President street, north by Bee street, and east by Ashley street. Post office, Charleston, South Carolina. The quarters, grounds, &c., are lighted by gas obtained from city gas-works.

QUARTERS.—One brick building for barracks, two stories high, 78 by 28½ feet, seven rooms, accommodates fifty men; kitchen and bakery attached. Three small wooden buildings, originally intended for laboratories, respectively 56½ by 15½, 18 by 18, and 10 by 10 feet; two occupied as quarters and one as a bath-house. Brick barracks in good condition. Officers' quarters—one brick building two stories high, 125 by 40 feet, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One brick building, three stories high, 125 by 40 feet, in good repair. One brick building, two stories high, 101 by 51½ feet, good. One brick building, two stories high, 80 by 36 feet, with two wings, one story high, each 161 by 36 feet. Main building good; wings in bad condition. One wooden building, one story high, 160 by 32 feet, in good repair. One wooden building, one story high, 80 by 38 feet, fair, temporary. One powder magazine and wall, brick, one story high, in good condition. One office, brick, one story high, 90 by 10 feet, with store rooms for subsistence and quartermaster's stores, all in good repair. One wagon house, wood, one story high, 39½ by 21½ feet, good. One stable, brick, two stories high, 37½ by 33 feet, good. One engine-house, wood, circular, 25½ feet in diameter, good. Three privies, one of brick and two of wood.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—None at post. Medical attendance is furnished by the Medical Department, a contract surgeon being in attendance daily. Sick are treated in quarters, or when necessary, are sent to infantry hospital at Citadel. Guard house—situated at main entrance, one story high, of wood, 20 by 19 feet, in good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence depots are in the city of Charleston, and have no connection with this post. Subsistence for enlisted men is drawn monthly.

WATER AND WOOD.—There are at the arsenal three cisterns, with a capacity of 54,000 gallons. Wood is furnished from the Quartermaster's Department at Charleston.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATION.—With all parts of the country by railroad and telegraph.

RESERVATION.—Arsenal ground of 11½ acres, owned by the United States, inclosed by a wall on which is a pine picket fence, in exceedingly bad order.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Atmosphere generally very moist.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

(Established some time during the last war.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY J. S. CONRAD, CAPTAIN SECOND INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1-70, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—The present barracks were constructed and occupied by troops during the month of August, 1867, and are situated about one mile from the town of Chattanooga, near the National Cemetery, and two miles from the Tennessee River.

QUARTERS.—For two companies. Quarters for the men, one frame building two stories high, much out of repair. Kitchens and mess-rooms in two separate buildings, in fair condition. The

quarters for the company officers are small frame buildings. One set more is required to complete the allowance for the officers of two companies, and kitchens are required for two of the other sets. There are no quarters for a post surgeon.

STORE HOUSES.—One building, containing two rooms 50 by 16 and 16 by 11½ feet, for commissary stores, and one building containing two rooms 20 by 16 and 25 by 18 feet, for quartermaster's stores. The quartermaster's storehouse is inadequate, and much out of repair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—A frame building, one story, one ward; accommodations for eight patients. Guard-house, a frame building, one room for guard, and one for prisoners. There is a shed stable for twenty five horses, open on one side, with a granary and saddle-room attached. There is also a quartermaster's stable for eight mules, with a carpenter shop attached. The blacksmith shop is a small shed by itself. There are three sets of laundresses' quarters in one building.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Are Louisville, Kentucky, and Atlanta, Georgia. The supplies are transported by railroad. Subsistence, three months' supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by one well, and a cistern, for drinking purposes. The main supply is hauled from the Tennessee River, or from a spring one mile from the post. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between post and nearest town, private.

RESERVATION.—There are about twenty acres occupied by the garrison, for which no rent is paid.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—A good garden is comprised within the limits of the garrison. The health of the post is good.

POST OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Established in 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY J. V. BOMFORD, COLONEL EIGHTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 34° north; longitude, 81° west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the outskirts of the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the east bank of the Congaree River. Post office at the post.

QUARTERS.—For three hundred and twenty men, three one-story wooden buildings, in good condition. A one-story wooden building, formerly used as quarters for the garrison, has been converted into laundresses' quarters, and contains twelve rooms 14 by 25 feet each. There are no officers' quarters belonging to the Government at the post, buildings (private houses) being rented for that purpose.

STORE-HOUSES.—A one-story wooden building, 80 by 30 feet, consisting of one room, 30 by 13 feet, for grain; one room 30 by 13 feet, for clothing, camp and garrison equipage; and one room, 50 by 30 feet, for subsistence stores. In good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One wooden building, rented by the Government, which has accommodation for forty patients. Guard-house, one wooden building, one story, consisting of two rooms, in good condition. Four wooden buildings, in good condition, used respectively as forage-shed, bake-house, library, and carpenter shop. The building used for the headquarters of the post is also used for the headquarters of the Eighth United States Infantry, and is a private house rented by the Government.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred and thirty miles distant. Communication by railroad. Subsistence, three months' supply is generally kept on hand. The post quartermaster has eight mules and two wagons in his charge, for the transportation of supplies, &c.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the city, at a cost of \$25 per month. Wood is supplied by contract at \$5 per cord.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To all parts by railroad.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the outskirts of which the camp is situated, is the capital of the State of South Carolina, and has a population of about ten thousand inhabitants.

POST OF CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.*

(Established in 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY J. S. FLETCHER, JR., CAPTAIN SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 30° 50' 27" north; longitude, 110° 33' 20" west from Washington. The post is situated one mile southeast of the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads. Corinth, Mississippi, at the junction of the roads above mentioned, is the nearest town and the post office.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred and fifty men, two rough board buildings without ceiling, in good repair, one building used as quarters for present garrison, and the other as hospital. (*Vide Hospital, &c.*) One detached kitchen, used by present garrison. There are no officers' quarters, built as such at the post.

STORE HOUSES.—One rough board building, 60 by 30 feet, containing one room, used for commissary and quartermaster's stores, and with capacity for containing six months' supply for present garrison.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One rough board building, formerly used as quarters for troops, in good repair; accommodation for twelve patients. One portion is partitioned off, and used as post library and company store-room. Guard-house, built of rough boards, in good repair, partitioned so as to form one cell, one prison room, and one room for the guard. One building, erected by order of the district commander, and intended as a hospital. Main portion two stories high, well made in all respects, and in good repair. If used as a hospital, it would accommodate forty patients. One rough board building, formerly a kitchen, since used as a hospital, and now, with the larger building above referred to, used as officers' quarters. Four buildings in corral, used as stables, forge-house, blacksmith shop, and handresses' quarters. All the buildings at the post are of wood, and (except the stables and forge-house) are in good repair.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Since the Fourth Military District was discontinued, supplies have been drawn from Louisville, Kentucky, from which point they are usually transported by rail. Subsistence, three months' supply is obtained at a time.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from springs near the garrison; the water is hauled in wagons. There is an artesian well at the post, but the water is not fit for cooking purposes. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are a few families of the Cherokees and Choctaw tribes, semi-civilized and migratory, generally resident in the central part of the State.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATION.—Regular and ample; in all directions by rail.

RESERVATION.—The post occupies about twenty acres of land, which is rented from the owners at \$30 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—This post is located on an elevated spot, overlooking the town of Corinth, Mississippi. The land slopes east and west from the center, affording ample

* Discontinued per paragraph III, S. O. No. 154, Headquarters Department of the South, July 19, 1870.

drainage. About two acres of the lot are set apart as a company garden, the whole of which is under cultivation, and promises an abundant supply of vegetables for the company during the ensuing season. The timber in this vicinity is such as is generally found in this latitude, oak, hickory, ash, and other hard woods being abundant. The crops raised are mainly corn and cotton, to the latter of which the soil is especially adapted. A national cemetery is located about two hundred yards north of the camp. It contains an area of about twenty-five acres; and there are nearly six thousand Federal dead buried there, the greater portion of whom are unknown. Climate mild; seasons of average moisture. Average spring temperature, 59°; average winter temperature, 43°. Health of the post very good.

POST OF FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA.*

(Established in 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY EDGAR R. KELLOGG, CAPTAIN EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—No information given in relation to.

QUARTERS.—In tents, officers and men.

STORE-HOUSES.—Wall-tent.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Wall-tents.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Atlanta, Georgia, distant 132 miles. Subsistence—one month's supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the neighboring wells. Wood is purchased as required.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By "Southwestern" Railroad.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Excellent agricultural district; soil sandy; climate warm. The health of the post is fair.

CAMP AT GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.

(Established July 14, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY H. A. THEAKER, CAPTAIN SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 33° 50' north; longitude, 89° 50' west from Greenwich. Post office in the town of Grenada, Mississippi. The camp is situated on the south bank of, and one mile from, the Yallobusha River. Its location is southeast of the town of Grenada, one mile from the public square. The town is situated at the junction of the Mississippi and Tennessee with the Mississippi Central Railroad, one hundred miles south of Memphis, Tennessee, and two hundred and ninety-three miles north of New Orleans, Louisiana.

QUARTERS.—For four companies of infantry, consisting of four barrack buildings, 110 by 30 feet, and 12 feet high in the clear, with 12 feet height of gable. A mess room and kitchen in rear of each barrack, 40 by 24 feet, height 14 feet, with gable height of 5 feet.² Six sets of 'laundresses'

* Discontinued per paragraph IV, S. O. 1-4, Headquarters Department of the South, August 23, 1870.

quarters, 16 by 20 feet. There are no officers' quarters at the post, private houses adjacent to the garrison being rented for that purpose.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are no store-houses proper at the post. One of the barracks, with its kitchen, is used as a store-house, and is adequate for the present garrison. One end of the barrack is used as a library, reading-room, and school room, and a portion of the kitchen as a butcher-shop. The stable, located about 100 yards south of the garrison inclosure, 168 by 36 feet, has stalls for fifty animals, a room for the ambulance, a harness-room, and a granary in the center, 22 by 36 feet. In the loft is sufficient capacity for all the hay and straw consumed at the post. Adjoining the stable is a building, 20 by 30 feet, used as a saddler's shop, quarters for teamsters, hostlers, &c., and a store-house for lime.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—A private dwelling adjacent to the camp is rented for a hospital, and has accommodations for twenty-five patients. Guard-house—34 by 15 feet, has a guard-room 13 by 15 feet, a prison room 13 by 15 feet, and one room, 8 by 15, containing two cells. A small tool-house, 10 by 10 feet, adjoins the guard-house. A building, 70 by 20 feet, is used as the offices of the commanding officer, the adjutant, quartermaster and commissary, and the commissary store and printing office. The carpenter and blacksmith shops are in a building 20 by 50 feet; and the bakery is one 16 by 30 feet. All the Government buildings at the post are frame, built of yellow pine, inclosed by a substantial fence, and are in excellent repair. They were commenced in 1867, and completed in 1869, having been constructed entirely by the enlisted men of the command.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are furnished from Louisville, Kentucky, and from New Orleans, Louisiana. The routes of supply are from Louisville by river to Memphis, Tennessee; thence to Grenada, Mississippi, by Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, or by rail to Humboldt, Tennessee, and thence by Mississippi Central to Grenada; from New Orleans, by New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, to Canton, Mississippi, and thence by Mississippi Central Railroad to Grenada. Subsistence—three months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The troops are supplied with water from two wells in the camp, and the animals from a well near the stable. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mississippi and Tennessee and Mississippi Central Railroads.

RESERVATION.—The ground on which the camp is established belongs to private parties. It consists of about thirteen acres, and is under parole lease to the Government for such length of time as it may be desired, at an annual rent of \$90.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Character of surrounding country, analogous to that of upland counties of the State; greater portion cultivated; along the river and creeks, "hammock," or second bottom, timbered with post, willow, water, chestnut white, and white oaks, hickory, black-jack, and Spanish oaks, cypress, and pine. Garden soil excellent; grass in open, uncultivated parts, sedge (*Cyperus*) in great quantities, the *Cyperus phymatodes* being especially troublesome. *Scirpus pungus* is used for rush-bottomed chairs. Bottom-lands contain an abundance of large cane, willow, alder, and a species of stunted palm. Crab grass (*Panicum sanguinale*) also abounds. Soil—yellow loam, orange sand, similar to that of a greater portion of Mississippi and Tennessee. River overflows during the latter part of winter months—fordable during the remainder of the year. Climate mild; winter damp, summer dry. Average winter temperature, 45° 77°; spring, 61° 66°; summer, 71° 77°; autumn, 63° 10°. Health of the post good; much better than among resident citizens.

POST OF HUMBOLDT, TENNESSEE.

(Established April, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY D. M. VANCE, CAPTAIN SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 35° 56' north; longitude west from Greenwich, 89°. The post is situated one-half mile north of the town of Humboldt, Tennessee. Post office in Humboldt.

QUARTERS.—One frame building, 320 by 30 feet, containing quarters for one hundred soldiers. Part of building used as carpenter's shop and laundresses' quarters. Condition, fair. Officers' quarters—one frame building, 90 by 32 feet, containing twelve rooms. Condition, fair.

STORE HOUSES.—One frame building, 70 by 25 feet, for quartermaster's and commissary stores. Condition fair. One frame building 30 by 10 feet; condition, fair. One frame building 11 by 12 feet, containing two rooms, used as adjutant's and quartermaster's offices. One frame building, 12 by 20 feet, used as bakery; condition of building fair; of bake oven, bad.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Frame building, 52 by 20 feet. Accommodation for ten patients. Condition of dispensary and ward, good. Guard house—frame building, 16 by 24 feet, containing two rooms for prisoners, and one room for guard; condition fair.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermasters' and commissary stores are received by rail from Louisville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Subsistence—six weeks' supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post receives its supply of water from a well in camp. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MIXES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Junction of Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and Louisville and Memphis Railroad, at Humboldt, Tennessee.

RESERVATION.—Ten acres leased for use of, and occupied by, the post.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Staple articles, cotton and corn. Considerable timber land in the vicinity of the post. Soil, sandy. A small river about two miles west of post. Climate, variable. Seasons, variable. Average spring temperature, 50°; average summer temperature, 78°; average winter temperature, 36°. Health of the post, good. The town of Humboldt contains about twelve hundred inhabitants.

POST OF HUNTSVILLE, (THOMAS BARRACKS,) ALABAMA.

(Established in 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY S. W. CRAWFORD, COLONEL SECOND INFANTRY, OCTOBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—The post is situated two and a half miles northeast of the city of Huntsville, Alabama.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men: two frame buildings, (new,) in good condition. Officers' quarters, seven sets, (new,) and in good condition. One rented house in the town of Huntsville, used as quarters of Colonel Crawford, regimental staff, and regimental headquarters.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building, containing one room 28½ by 50½ feet, for quartermasters' stores; one room 28½ by 50½ feet, for commissary stores, and four rooms used as post headquarters, adjutant's office, and offices of post quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One frame building, (new,) in good condition, occupied since July 7, 1870; accommodates twelve patients, with an allowance of 950 cubic feet of space each. Guard-house—temporary arrangement, two hospital tents, with wooden frames.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The quartermaster supplies are received from Atlanta, Georgia, Charleston, South Carolina, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and the commissary supplies from Atlanta, Georgia, and Louisville, Kentucky. The route of supply is by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, running from Memphis, Tennessee, to Stevenson, Alabama, and its connections, viz, at Decatur, Alabama, with the Decatur and Nashville Railroad, and at Stevenson, Alabama, with the Chattanooga and Northwestern Railroad. Subsistence—three months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from spring in the vicinity, and with wood by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By the United States mails per the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and its connections, viz, the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, at Decatur, Alabama, and the Chattanooga and Northwestern Railroad, at Stevenson, Alabama.

RESERVATION.—None. Twenty-five acres of land rented.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Hilly; soil sandy; climate mild.

POST OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

(Established in 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY JAMES KELLY, CAPTAIN SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 32° 30' north; longitude, 90° 1' west from Greenwich. The post is situated west of, and adjoining the corporate limits of the city of Jackson, Mississippi, and about one mile from Pearl River. Post office at Jackson, Mississippi.

QUARTERS.—For three companies—one building 300 feet long; another 150 feet long, in good condition. Officers' quarters—six sets, frame, and in good repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building for quartermaster's and commissary stores; forage-room, with capacity for three thousand bushels.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One frame building; accommodation for twenty-five patients. Guard house—built of logs; two rooms for prisoners, one for the guard, and one for the officer of the guard; six rooms adjoining stables, used as rooms for employes, laundresses, and carpenter shop. Blacksmith shop—one frame building. All buildings, except that occupied by the commanding officer, and the adjutant's office, were built by the Government.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at New Orleans, Louisiana. The route of supply is by rail, open at all seasons. Supplies generally transported by weight. Subsistence—two months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from cisterns and the Pearl River, hauled in tanks about one mile. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—None.

RESERVATION.—The ground upon which the post is situated, together with the quarters for the commanding officer, and the post garden, is rented at \$200 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Land arable and fertile; soil, sandy. Climate, variable. Average spring temperature, 70°; average winter temperature, 52°. The health of the post is excellent in the fall, winter, and spring; during the latter part of summer, malarious diseases, such as intermittent fevers, &c., prevail.

POST OF JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.*

(Established in 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY J. S. CONRAD, CAPTAIN SECOND INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—On the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, fifty miles from Rome.

QUARTERS.—A building is hired for the quartering of the men. The officers live at a hotel.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building containing one room, 40 by 25 feet, also used as office.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One hospital tent, regulation size. The guard and prisoners are quartered in tents.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are furnished from Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. Subsistence, none on hand; one month estimated for.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is supplied from a fine spring. Wood is purchased in open market.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—Coal mines.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By railroad.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The town is beautifully situated in a valley about three miles in width, on high ground, and contains twelve hundred inhabitants. Good crops of cotton, corn, and wheat are raised in the vicinity. The climate is mild, and the health of the post is excellent.

FORT JEFFERSON, GARDEN KEY, DRY TORTUGAS, FLORIDA.

(Established in 1846.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY A. A. GIBSON, LIEUTENANT COLONEL THIRD ARTILLERY, OCTOBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $21^{\circ} 37' 41''$ north; longitude, $82^{\circ} 52' 20''$ west from Greenwich. Post office at Key West, Florida, which is the nearest town, distant sixty-four miles, east.

QUARTERS.—The men are now quartered in casemates, and in one section of the unfinished soldiers' barracks. Six companies can be quartered here at the present time. There are eighteen sets of officers' quarters, all in one large three-story brick building, not entirely finished.

STORE-HOUSES.—The store rooms of the Quartermaster's Department and Ordnance Department are all in casemates on the first and second tiers. The Commissary Department has two large rooms in the soldiers' barracks, and two casemates, for store rooms.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is in the soldiers' barracks—accommodation for twenty patients. A yearly supply of medicine from New York on hand. Guard house—in two casemates.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are generally received from New York in the Quartermaster's Department, and from Baltimore in the Commissary Department, by water. Ordnance stores received from arsenals. Subsistence—three months' supply generally on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—There are two steam-condensers in working order, capable of condensing 7,000 gallons of sea-water daily. A large supply of rain-water. Wood—bought in open market in Key West, Florida.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

* Discontinued by virtue of paragraph II, S. O. No. 121, Headquarters Department of the South, June 13, 1870.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between this post and Key West, Florida, by the United States schooner *Matchless*, 118 tons, (new measurement.)

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Garden Key, on which the fort is built, is one of the Tortugas group of keys. The entire group is made up of coral and coral-sand. The group consists of eight keys, which are small islets, varying in area from a half to twenty acres, and embraced in the circumference of a circle the radius of which is about three miles. The mean summer temperature is 81° $73'$, and the mean winter temperature 71° $65'$, making the yearly mean 76° $69'$. This post is healthy, and if ever yellow fever exists hereat, it may be assumed to be by violation of a proper quarantine. By reason of its inaccessibility, its maintenance is comparatively costly and inconvenient. The atmospheric influence is destructive to supplies, and a severe tax upon the garrison.

KEY WEST BARRACKS, FLORIDA.

(Established about the year 1832.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY T. W. SHERMAN, COLONEL THIRD ARTILLERY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 21° $32'$ $58''$ north; longitude, west from Greenwich, 81° $48'$ $7''$. Post office—Key West, Florida. Situated on the north shore of the island of Key West, and about one mile from the center of the city of the same name.

QUARTERS.—For two companies, say one hundred and fifty men—composed of two frame buildings, just put in excellent repair. Officers' quarters—five frame buildings, all alike in character and dimensions, containing each two assignable rooms and kitchen, and two large attic rooms; now all being placed in excellent repair. Laundresses' quarters—one frame building very old and dilapidated, containing four double rooms, to be torn down and replaced by a frame building containing eight rooms with attics for non-commissioned staff and laundresses.

STORE-HOUSES.—One stone building, containing two rooms, 64 by 29 feet, used as commissary store, and one 15 by 29 feet, as quartermaster's store. A frame building of about the same dimensions is about being erected for a quartermaster's store house. One stable—old frame building—capable of accommodating twelve horses, and storing a sufficient supply of provender, is about being put in a good state of repair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Frame building, just put in excellent repair; accommodation for twenty eight patients. Guard house—stone building, two rooms for guard, one room and cells for prisoners, just put in good repair. Observatory on top of building, for use in signal practice. A frame building is about being erected for carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, and bakery, to replace old rotten sheds now used for those purposes.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Post supplied from various sources—formerly from depot at New Orleans—now mostly by purchasing commissary in Baltimore. About two months' subsistence kept on hand. Forage supplied sometimes from New Orleans, sometimes from Baltimore, and now more generally by purchase in open market in Key West, according to circumstances.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water in abundance from numerous cisterns at the barracks. Wood by purchase in open market in Key West.

INDIANS.—None near the post. A few remaining in the interior of the peninsula, beyond immediate reach. Nothing ever heard of them, except that they now remain in a state of universal quiet.

MINES.—None reported.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All by water. A bi-monthly mail line of steamers between Baltimore and New Orleans, touching at Key West. A weekly mail line between New York and New Orleans via Havana, which leaves its Key West mail in Havana. A weekly mail line between New Orleans and Havana, touching at Key West. This last is the communication with the head-

quarters of the division and department; and being coastwise, requires fifteen days on an average to communicate with these headquarters. There is, besides, a weekly line of steamers between New York and Galveston, Texas, touching at Key West, which voluntarily renders some mail facilities with New York more immediate than any other. The communication with Fort Jefferson, Florida, is by the United States schooner *Matchless*, owned and sailed by the quartermasters' department. Stores now for that post are landed at Key West, and taken up by this transport.

RESERVATION.—Twenty acres, some fourteen of which were deeded to the United States in 1833; and eight acres in 1837.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—This station is on an island about five miles in length and one mile in breadth—said island being one of a chain of a multitude of keys of coral formation—extending from near Cape Florida to the Tortugas. Not vegetable soil enough yet upon this formation for any extensive tillage—but few inches anywhere—and in many places the bare rock is exposed. Climate of a tropical character—average winter temperature, $73^{\circ} 27'$; average summer temperature, $86^{\circ} 5'$; health of the post generally good for strong constitutions, except in seasons of epidemic—the yellow fever making its appearance, on an average, about every alternate year. For weakly constitutions the climate is entirely too enervating.

POST OF LEBANON, KENTUCKY.

(Established September 26, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY T. E. ROSE, CAPTAIN SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $37^{\circ} 50'$; longitude, 85° west from Greenwich. The post is situated immediately in the town of Lebanon, Kentucky, (which contains about five hundred inhabitants,) five miles north of Rolling Fork, on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

QUARTERS.—One building, 100 by 30 by 12 feet, for men's quarters. One building, 56 by 20 by 10, for company mess-room and kitchen. Officers' quarters—one building, 60 by 30 by 12 feet. All of the above built of wood, and in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building, 60 by 20 by 12 feet, containing three rooms for quartermaster stores, commissary stores, and office. One building, 16 by 16 by 10 feet, used as granary—capacity, 800 bushels. One building, 30 by 30 by 10 feet, used as forage-room. All built of wood, and in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One building, 20 by 22 by 12 feet; accommodations for six patients. Guard-house—one building, 24 by 16 by 10 feet. One building, 42 by 14 by 10 feet, used as blacksmith, carpenter, and saddler shops. One building, 26 by 16 by 10 feet, used as bake-house. One building, 150 by 30 by 10 feet, used as stable. All built of wood, and in good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Jeffersonville, Indiana, distant sixty-seven miles. The route of supply is by the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Subsistence—three months' supply is kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from one large well of spring-water two tanks and a large cistern. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—Nearest mines known are the coal mines on the Kanawha.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By railroad to Mt. Vernon, Louisville, and Nashville.

RESERVATION.—This post is not on any reservation. The ground on which the post is situated contains about four acres, and is rented by the United States at \$12 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Except on the high knobs, which lie in the vicinity of Rolling Fork and its branches, the land everywhere in the vicinity of this post is in a good state

of cultivation, and the soil is of the finest quality. It produces corn, wheat, rye, oats, and tobacco in great abundance. Apples, pears, peaches and plums grow also in great abundance. The stock (particularly cattle and mules, which are raised in great numbers) is very fine. In the latter part of summer the springs in the vicinity of this post become dry, and the water generally fails; whenever this is the case water must be obtained from Rolling Fork, a distance of five miles. No record of the average temperature is kept at this post. The health at this post is the very best.

POST OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

(Established in 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY T. C. ENGLISH, LIEUTENANT COLONEL SECOND INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $30^{\circ} 42'$; longitude, $88^{\circ} 14'$. The camp is situated within the limits of the city of Mobile, Alabama, on the west bank, and about one mile distant from Mobile River. The site is slightly elevated above the water level, (30 feet,) but sufficiently so for the purpose of drainage.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men—two two-story pine buildings, shingled roof, not lathed and plastered, but in good repair. The ground floor of each building is used for offices, store-rooms, dining rooms, and kitchen. The upper floor is divided into two rooms each—each 50 by 42 by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, occupied as barrack-rooms. Two smaller buildings in rear, consisting of eight rooms $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 feet each, in good repair, are assigned to the use of laundresses. Officers' quarters—three pine buildings, (each containing four sets of captains' quarters under the Regulations,) shingled roof, lathed and plastered, and in good repair. All of these buildings are well lighted and ventilated.

STORE-HOUSES.—One pine building, containing two rooms, 18 by 18 and 22 by 17 feet, for quartermaster's stores; and two rooms, 29 by 22 and 18 by 20 feet, for commissary stores, in good repair. One cellar, 39 by 21 feet, for commissary use.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—One two-story pine building, shingled roof, lathed and plastered throughout, well ventilated and lighted and in good repair. Accommodation for fifty patients. Guard-house—one pine building, divided into one guard room, two prison rooms, and two cells—all sufficiently secure, roomy, well lighted and well ventilated. Two detached one-story pine buildings, in good repair; one is used for the adjutant's office, post library, and reading-room—a small room partitioned off at one end serving indifferently well as a magazine. The other building is used as a blacksmith and carpenter shop. One detached one-story building, with loft, used as a stable.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at New Orleans, Louisiana, one hundred and seventy-five miles distant. The route of supply is by water, open at all seasons. Supplies shipped by depot quartermaster at New Orleans. Subsistence—two months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water for drinking by one common and eight driven wells, the latter driven to an average depth of 35 feet. Water fair but slightly brackish. There are also eight cisterns, of an average capacity of 1,200 gallons. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—There is a remnant of the Choctaw tribe in the vicinity, numbering about one hundred men, women, and children.

MIXES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Within the city limits.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The ground upon which the barracks are built is leased for

five years, with privilege of renewal. There are also four acres of ground leased jointly by the two companies at the post, and under cultivation the year round. It affords the troops a liberal supply of all the garden vegetables. Climate mild; seasons dry. Average spring temperature, 73°; average winter temperature, 51°. The health of the post is good; malaria is the ascribed cause of one-half the sickness of the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

POST OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

(Established April, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY P. T. SWAYNE, MAJOR SECOND INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 32° 23'; longitude, from Greenwich, 85° 30'. Post office at the post. The post is situated on the east (left) bank of the Alabama River, and about a mile from the water.

QUARTERS.—The tents are raised on boxes. The officers reside in rented buildings in the vicinity.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—A rented building. Accommodation for sixteen or twenty patients. Guard house—a temporary building of two rooms, in the camp, one for the guard and the other is a prison-room; built of upright boards, battened.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—New Orleans and Atlanta. Subsistence—two months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Hauled in wagons from the artesian basins of the town, half a mile distant. Wood purchased at the post; sometimes by contract and at other times in open market.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By rail and river.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Excellent land for agriculture; an exceedingly rich and fertile soil, unsurpassed in the production of cotton. Climate—mild in winter; very hot in summer. Temperature in summer constantly between 90° and 100°, and sometimes higher. Opinions vary greatly regarding the healthiness of the locality. The health of the troops is about as good as in other towns in the South situated on the coast or in river valleys. The Alabama River is navigable to this point for the largest steamers.

POST OF MT. VERNON ARSENAL, ALABAMA.

(Established January 1, 1829.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY W. H. BEXFORD, CAPTAIN AND MILITARY STORE-KEEPER, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 31° 12'; longitude, 112° 5', west from Washington. Situated on the west bank of the Mobile River, three miles therefrom. Post office at the post. Mobile is the nearest town of any importance, and is twenty-nine miles distant by land and forty-five miles by river.

QUARTERS.—The barracks are for a detachment of forty men, are built of brick, and are in good condition. Two sets of officers' quarters, built of brick.

STORE-HOUSES.—One brick building, three stories high, 120½ by 40½ feet, for storing ordnance and ordnance stores. Four brick shops, 50 by 30 feet, at present used for storing ammunition, &c. Three brick laboratories of the following dimensions, viz: 45 by 24 feet, 38 by 23 feet, 27½ by 18½

feet, and one frame laboratory, $28\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet, used for storing fixed ammunition, &c. One magazine, (large,) of brick, 89 by $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and one magazine, (small,) of brick, 30 by 20 feet, containing powder, fuses, rockets, signals, fixed ammunition, &c. One warehouse at the river, (with wharf,) 40 by 28 feet, filled with fixed ammunition. One frame forage, 15 by 25 feet, and one room in a brick building, 18 by 34 feet, used as a store room for commissary stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is built of brick, 40 by 34 feet. The guard-house contains two rooms, 18 by 18 feet, and is built of brick. The ground on which these buildings are built—comprising about forty-five acres—is inclosed by a brick wall, averaging about 16 feet in height. There are also seven frame cottages for employes, &c.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The quartermaster and subsistence supply depots are at New Orleans, Louisiana. The route of supply is by the Gulf of Mobile, thence by Mobile River to the wharf and warehouse at the river, thence by wagon-road to the arsenal. Subsistence—three months' supply is kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by a hydraulic ram, forcing it from a spring outside the wall up into a reservoir in the center of the grounds, from which reservoir it is distributed in pipes to the quarters, barracks, stable, shops, and garden. There are also three cisterns and two spring houses inside the walls. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The communication is by river steamers.

RESERVATION.—The reservation consists of about eighteen hundred acres.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The reservation is pine-woods land, intersected with branches and water-ways. It requires high cultivation to make the up-lands productive. There are good gardens at the post, in which plenty of vegetables are raised for the detachment. The river-bottom lands in this vicinity are cultivated, the principal crop being corn. Cotton is also raised to some extent; but the annual overflow of the river in May or June often destroys the first stand.

POST OF NASHVILLE, (ASH BARRACKS,) TENNESSEE.

(Established in 1862.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY G. TENNYPACKER, COLONEL SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Ash Barracks is pleasantly situated on high and rolling ground in a bend of the Cumberland River, which flows through the arc of a circle for 200°, at a distance three-fourths to one and one-fourth mile from the barracks. It is located on the left bank of the river, just beyond the northern corporate limits of the city of Nashville, Tennessee.

QUARTERS.—For five companies—five two-story buildings, each 128 by 24 by 25 feet, built of vertical boards with joints battened. The upper story of each building consists of one large room, used for a dormitory. Each room is ventilated by ridge-ventilation and twenty-two windows, eight on each side, and three on each end. The lower stories of these buildings differ somewhat in the arrangement of rooms, &c. They each contain kitchen, dining, store and bath rooms, and rooms for non-commissioned officers and laundresses. Verandas extend along the fronts and across the ends. One of these buildings contains the post-trader's store, and another the post library. Officers' quarters—seven buildings, as follows: One-story building, 50 by 10 by 11 feet, containing five rooms. One two-story building, containing sixteen rooms. This building was designed for single officers, and has no kitchen. One-story building, 37 by 34 by 11 feet, containing four rooms. One two-story building, 54 by 45 by 22 feet, containing twenty-four rooms. It is designed for two families on lower floor, and for single officers' quarters above. Two one-story buildings, each 42 by 34 by 11 feet, containing six rooms each, designed for two families each. One-story building, 42 by 42 by 12 feet. (In the number of rooms annexed to officers' quarters above described, kitchens, servants' rooms, and bath-rooms are not included.)

STORE-HOUSES.—One-story building, 253 by 10 by 15 feet, used for quartermaster and subsistence stores, offices for assistant commissary subsistence and assistant quartermaster, forage-room, and coal house. One-story building, 57 by 25 by 10 feet, used for quartermaster stores, &c.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—One building, 125 by 35 by 19½ feet, with an extension 18 by 21 by 12 feet, for kitchen. Center building two stories, 35 by 35 by 30 feet. Lower story has surgeon's office, dispensary, and two wards 33 by 24 by 19½ feet each, with lavatories and water closets. The upper story contains steward's room, 11 by 14 feet; matron's room, 14 by 14 feet; ward for contagious diseases, 14 by 14 feet; and surgeon's room for microscopic and chemical investigations, 11 by 14 feet. Dead-house—one building, 15 by 13 by 10 feet. Wash house—one building, 18 by 15 by 10 feet, containing four permanent wash tubs, tank for heating water, hot and cold water pipes, &c. Guard-house—one building, 60 by 20 by 10 feet, with veranda in front, 6 by 60 feet. It contains one guard-room, one room for officer of the guard, two prison-rooms, and twelve cells for prisoners. One-story building, 35 by 20 by 11 feet, containing three rooms, used as post adjutant's office. One-story building, 18 by 14 by 10 feet, containing four rooms, regimental adjutant's office, but used as quarters by company laundresses since headquarters Fourteenth United States Infantry have been removed. Post bakery—one building, 10 by 22 by 10 feet, with a brick oven that is sufficient for the requirements of the troops. One-story building, 24 by 13 by 10 feet, containing two rooms, used as laundress' quarters. Engine-house—one-story building, 10 by 30 by 11 feet, containing boiler, stationary engine, and steam force pump. Blacksmith shop—one-story building, 35 by 20 by 10 feet, with two forges. Work-shop—one-story building, 100 by 25 by 10 feet, containing carpenter-shop with seven carpenter-benches, paint shop, saddle and harness shop, and store-room. Quartermaster stables—one building, 300 by 50 by 10 feet, containing a sleeping-room for quartermaster's extra-duty men, two rooms for sergeant in charge of stable, one carriage and wagon room, and stabling for thirty-eight animals. One hundred and eighty-eight feet of this building, beginning at the front on Cheatam street, has recently been covered with a good shingle roof; 112 feet on the rear end of the building is uncovered, and cannot be used for any purpose. Cavalry stables—one-story building, 282 by 35 by 11 feet, containing one saddler shop, one grain-room, one hay and straw room, two sleeping rooms for men on duty at stables, and one saddle-room.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster supply depots are at Louisville, Kentucky. Subsistence—two months' supply of commissary stores, and three months' supply of quartermaster stores, are generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Cumberland River, through the city water-works; but in consequence of the altitude of the barracks being very nearly equal to that of the reservoir, it was impracticable to distribute the water through the various buildings. Four wooden iron-bound water-tanks, with a joint capacity of 12,000 gallons, have been erected on a platform 28 feet high. The water is raised to these tanks by a stationary engine, and from them distributed to every building in the barracks. Fuel consists of wood and coal, furnished by contract. The wood is good hard-wood, and the coal bituminous, and of good quality.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—The following minerals are found: Asphaltum, azurite, baryta, oxide of baryta, blende, borinite, calcamine, calcite, chalcantinite, celestite, cerussite, chaledony, coal, copper glance, copper pyrites, copper native, dolomite, sulphate of magnesia, fluorite, epidote, gadenite, (*Plumbi sulphide*), garnets, gold, gypsum, glauconite, hematite, hornblende, jasper, lignite, limonite, magnetic iron, malachite, manganese, molybdenite, potassa nitras, orthocass, petroleum, pyrexene, quartz, siderite, sulphur, tremolite, and many others of less note.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Connected with Louisville, Kentucky, one hundred and eighty-five miles, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; with Lebanon, Tennessee, 32 miles, by the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad; with Chattanooga, Tennessee, one hundred and fifty-one miles, by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad; with Decatur, Alabama, one hundred and twenty-two miles, by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad; with Hickman, Kentucky, one hundred and seventy miles, by the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad; and with Hopkinsville, Kentucky, by the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. The Cumberland River is navigable for steamboats during ten months of the year, on an average.

RESERVATION.—Ash Barracks is erected on fifty-eight lots in McGavock's addition to the city of Nashville. They number from 126 to 132, from 146 to 152, from 155 to 159, from 171 to 185, and from 236 to 265, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The great interest of Tennessee is agriculture. It is well adapted to producing cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, barley, broom corn, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, apricots, and fruits in general, as well as all the grasses, especially blue timothy, red top, clover, and Hungarian. This region is much better cultivated and improved than any other portion of the State; yet the soil has been imperfectly studied. The annual range of the thermometer is about 92°. Average summer temperature, 77° 30'; average winter temperature, 39° 50'. The prevailing winds are from the south. The average rain-fall is 51.99 inches. In winter snow falls, but melts in a few hours, or, at furthest, in a day or two. In passing north or south, the average annual temperature diminishes or increases 1° for each forty-five miles, or about 2½° in the width of the State.

POST OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.*

(Established—see *Location*.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY ROBERT N. SCOTT, CAPTAIN SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, APRIL, 1879, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—The post is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, within city limits of Natchez, Mississippi, and about one mile above the landing. The post is a dismantled field-work, known during the late war as "Fort McPherson." Exact date of establishment unknown; probably in February, 1865.

QUARTERS.—Barrack room for two companies; kitchen and bandress quarters for one company. Not sufficient quarters for officers—one lieutenant and the medical officer living at Marine Hospital, about one half a mile from the post. The buildings at the post are wooden structures, and are in need of repairs.

STORE-HOUSE.—Small brick building, used for storage of quartermaster and subsistence stores and property. Ample storage for forage over the stable.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Now in United States marine hospital.* It is reported, however, that Congress has passed an act transferring that property to the State of Mississippi. In event of such transfer, additional accommodations will be required for officers and sick men at the post. Guard house, suitable frame building, one guard room and three prison rooms. One small frame building of two rooms, used as commanding officer's and post quartermaster's offices.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at New Orleans, Louisiana. Supplies from Louisville, Kentucky, can be sent all the way by river, or by rail to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and thence by water to this station. Subsistence—three months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Rain-water from under ground cisterns of ample capacity, but out of repair. Hard and soft wood furnished at the post by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—None.

RESERVATION.—Site of post leased at \$83 33 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—None.

* Discontinued per Paragraph H4, S. O. No. 149, Headquarters Department of the South, July 14, 1879.

POST OF NEWPORT BARRACKS, KENTUCKY.

(Established—see *Location*.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY H. W. WESSELLS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, UNITED STATES ARMY, AUGUST 1-70, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $39^{\circ} 5'$ north; longitude, $81^{\circ} 30'$ west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the left bank of the Ohio, in Campbell County, Kentucky, and within the corporate limits of the city of Newport, occupying the upper angle formed by the junction of the Licking with the Ohio River. The ground was purchased in 1803, and barracks first constructed in 1806, under a contract made in Washington City with General Dearborn, then Secretary of War. Post office is in the city of Newport, Kentucky.

QUARTERS.—One two-story brick building, 52 by 36 feet, two sets, four rooms each, with basement kitchen. Two three-story brick buildings, 83 by 25 and 58 by 28 feet, with capacity for three hundred and twenty men. The two upper floors are used as dormitories, and the first floor as kitchen and mess-room. One three-story brick building, 50 by 30 feet, six rooms on each floor, occupied by the post bakery, printing office, non-commissioned staff, and laundresses. One two-story brick building, 52 by 36 feet, two sets, four rooms each, with wing and kitchen; designed for field and staff. The foregoing buildings are generally in good repair. Officers' quarters—(see *Store-houses*.)

STORE HOUSES.—One two-story brick building, (formerly called the arsenal,) 84 by 36 feet, with cellar extending the whole length. This latter portion is used for the storage of subsistence and quartermaster's property; but it may be flooded by an unusual rise of the two rivers. The first floor is divided into five rooms, one of which is used as an office by the depot quartermaster, two used for the storage of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and the remaining rooms assigned as quarters for officers. The second floor is used as an examining room for recruits, and commanding officer's office. (This building is believed to be the only original one now remaining.) One frame building, one story high, 21 by 10 feet, divided into two rooms; one used as issuing store-house by the commissary, and the other occupied as a carpenter, saddler, and paint shop. One brick stable, one and a half stories high, 28 by 19 feet, accommodating ten animals, the loft used for storing forage. Capacity—three months' supply for twelve horses, and one month's supply for three hundred and fifty men.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—One two-story brick building, 25 by 50 feet, with a brick addition of 18 by 24 feet, used as a kitchen; the lower part of the main building is used as store-room, dispensary, and quarters for hospital steward; the upper floor has two wards, each for four patients. Any excess of sick over that number is provided for in hospital tents. This building is undergoing repairs. Guard house—one brick building, elevated 8 feet, the lower part used as guard-room and storage for coal; the upper part divided into rooms and cells for the confinement of prisoners. Magazine—one two-story building, of stone and brick, slate roof and double doors, in good repair, and with ample capacity for all the wants of this post. Chapel—one frame building, one story high, and 14 by 28 feet. It is also used as a school house.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores, are drawn from the depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Subsistence stores are readily obtained from Cincinnati, Ohio, directly opposite; with this city, communication is made by means of ferry-boats from Newport, and bridges over the Licking and Ohio Rivers. The ferry is used by the garrison, it being the most economical. A portion of the subsistence stores is now furnished from Louisville, Kentucky; a supply for three months is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Most of the water is hauled by carts from the Ohio River; but for cooking and drinking, a supply is generally obtained from cisterns, of which there are seven, with a joint capacity of about 45,000 gallons, insufficient during a time of prolonged drought. Fuel—both wood and coal are now furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—South, by the Ohio River and Short-line Railroad to Louisville, Kentucky ; in all other directions, by the several railways leading out of Cincinnati.

RESERVATION.—The reservation is rectangular in shape, 288 feet on the Ohio River, and 563 feet on the Licking River, the former front being protected by a substantial sea-wall. As these two rivers, respectively, separate the city of Newport from Cincinnati and Covington, the public ground occupied by the depot finds itself in the midst of three large cities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—There is no ground for cultivation, the whole surface being occupied by the buildings, their yards, and the parade ground. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the weather being very variable ; but the sanitary condition of the post is generally good.

POST OF FORT PULASKI, GEORGIA.

• (Established—date not known.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY R. V. W. HOWARD, MAJOR THIRD ARTILLERY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $32^{\circ} 2'$ north ; longitude, $37^{\circ} 51'$ west from Washington. The fort is situated on Cockspar Island, Georgia, at the head of Tybee Roads, commanding both channels of the Savannah River. The fort is a pentagon, built of brick, including the gorge, casemated on all sides ; walls, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and 25 feet high above high water, mounting one tier of guns in embrasures, and one tier *en barbette*. The gorge is covered by an earthen demi lune of bold relief. The main work and demi-lune are both surrounded and divided by a wet ditch, accessible to tide. Around the main work, the ditch is 18 feet wide ; around the demi lune, 32 feet, revetted with brick masonry. There are at present mounted four 10-inch Rodman and four 100 pounder Parrott guns ; also, five columbiads, old pattern. A full armament for the work would be one hundred and forty guns. An earthen work or water-battery, containing two 10 inch Rodman guns, commands the main channel, it being located on the edge of the river. Post office is at Savannah, Georgia, Savannah City, eighteen miles distant, is the nearest settlement.

QUARTERS.—Casemates, for three companies. Officers' quarters—seven casemates, in gorge. Three sets outside, frame buildings, old but habitable, undergoing slight repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Casemates. One building outside, 27 by 19 feet, for quartermaster's granary—capacity, 3,915 bushels—with stable of eight stalls attached.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—In one set of officers' quarters outside ; accommodation for ten patients. Building unsuitable and contracted. Guard-house and prison—casemates, containing thirty one military convicts. One frame building, outside, 21 by 19 feet, used as blacksmith-shop. One frame building in demi-lune, 33 by 16 feet, used as bake-house. One old frame building at wharf, 21 by 17 feet, used as boat-house.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Charleston, South Carolina. The route of supply is by steamer, and by contract. Subsistence—two months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is furnished with cisterns inside and out. It has also a condenser, which is required in dry seasons. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between post and Savannah, by row boats.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Cockspar Island, which is about one mile long and half a mile wide, is nothing but a mud-marsh, covered with reeds and tall grass. The general surface is about the level of ordinary high tide, which latter is restrained by earthen embankments. There are a few spots, of limited area, where gardens can be cultivated. Of trees, there are none but a few palmettos. There is grass sufficient to keep, during the summer, the beef required for consumption. The health of the post is good.

POST OF SAVANNAH, (OGLETHORPE BARRACKS,) GEORGIA.

(Established about 1834.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY G. A. DE RUSSY, MAJOR THIRD ARTILLERY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—In the city of Savannah, Georgia.

QUARTERS.—One barrack, 130 by 30 feet, two stories, built of brick. Two companies could be crowded into the garrison, or two companies could be easily provided for, if laundresses were otherwise quartered. Officers' quarters—one building of brick, 130 by 30 feet, containing eight assignable rooms. Over quartermaster's store-house, officers' quarters, containing six assignable rooms.

STORE HOUSES.—One building, 63 by 33 feet, two stories, built of brick, and containing one room for quartermaster and commissary stores. There is at the post one stable, built of brick; also one small building built of brick, used as the commanding officer's office.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Two story building, built of brick and wood; foundation and first story, 59 by 24 feet—second story, 79 by 12 feet. Accommodation for sixteen patients. Guard-house—two stories, built of wood, with one room for guard, one room for sergeant of the guard, large room for prisoners, and four cells. The second story contains one room, used by company tailor.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—At Charleston, South Carolina.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is obtained from city water-works; wood by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By rail and water.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—None.

. POST OF SUMMERVILLE, GEORGIA.*

(Established in 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY WILLIAM FALCK, CAPTAIN SECOND INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 34° 33'; longitude, 86° 22' west from Greenwich. Post office at the village. The post is situated on the west bank of, and one and a quarter miles from, the Chattooga River. Rome, Georgia, twenty-five miles distant, is the nearest town of any importance.

QUARTERS.—For seventy men. The court house is occupied by the troops. Rooms are hired for officers.

STORE HOUSES.—One room in the jail building, occupied as a commissary and quartermaster's store.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Frame building, hired—accommodations for six patients. The jail is used as a guard-house, one room below for the guard, and two rooms and cells up stairs for prisoners. One room in the court-house is used as adjutant's office, and one room in same building as quartermaster's office. One stable is hired for public animals.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Atlanta, Georgia, one hundred and five miles distant. The route of supply is by railroad to Rome, Georgia, and thence by wagon-road to Summerville, twenty-five miles—open at all seasons. Supplies transported from Rome by public wagons. Subsistence—two months' supply is generally kept on hand.

* Discontinued per Paragraph V, S. O. No. 159, Headquarters Department of the South, July 25, 1870.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from fine springs and wells. Wood purchased in open market.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—The country about abounds in coal and iron, but is undeveloped.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between post and nearest town, by coach once a week. Mail communication three times a week.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Mountainous country, interspersed with small valleys in fine state of cultivation. Timber—pine and oak, in large quantities. Soil sandy. The river is fordable during low water. Climate mild. The winter season has been very wet, and also spring, as far as advanced. Average spring temperature, from 55° to 60°. Health of the troops is good.

POST OF TAYLOR BARRACKS, KENTUCKY.

(Established—date not known.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY ROBERT N. SCOTT, CAPTAIN SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—On eastern side of Third street, in "Campbell's Addition," in the southern suburbs of the city of Louisville. The ground is leased from three separate parties, at a total yearly rental of \$3,805 12. The leases terminate on the 1st day of September, 1871. The site is low and marshy—drainage imperfect, and parade-ground flooded in wet weather.

QUARTERS.—Ample barrack room for six companies of infantry. Balloon buildings, in tolerable condition. Fourteen sets of officers' quarters—most of them much out of repair. Twelve sets of laundress' quarters, (also frame buildings,) in good repair, but inconveniently arranged.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two frame buildings, of ample capacity for uses of the post—one is 24 by 196 feet, and the other 21 by 193 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One two story frame building, in fair condition. Ample accommodations for the sick, under ordinary circumstances, of six companies. Guard-house—secure and commodious, located between fire engine house and hospital store-room. Bakery—frame building, 27 by 40 feet, oven and fixtures in good condition. Frame building, 24 by 44 feet, containing five rooms—used as commanding officer's, adjutant's, and quartermaster's offices.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies drawn from depots in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and in the city of Louisville. Subsistence—three months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Supplied by city water-works—water pipes laid through the quarters. Wood and coal purchased by contract in the city.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—None.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—None.

FORT TAYLOR, KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY T. W. SHERMAN, COLONEL THIRD ARTILLERY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Near Whitehead's Point on southwest shore of island of Key West, and about one mile from the center of the city. Construction commenced in the year 1841; not yet completed, nor formally turned over for the occupation of troops. The armament of the castle is in charge of the garrison of Key West; and the fort was garrisoned during the late war.

QUARTERS.—For five companies, and in casemates; officers' quarters, partly in casemates, and partly in a brick structure over the casemates on the land or gorge front.

STORE-HOUSES.—None, except what the casemates afford.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—in casemates; but now used as ordnance store-rooms. Guard-house—over the sally-port entering from the unfinished cover face; and one room and three cells for prisoners. Bakery—in one of lower casemates on land front.

WATER AND WOOD.—The cistern capacity of the fort is immense; one large cistern under each casemate, but not surface-drainage enough to supply them. Deficiency supplied during the war by a condenser, which is still at the post.

RESERVATION.—Sixty acres, deeded to the United States, in different parcels, in the years 1845 and 1846, situated at the southwestern extremity of the city of Key West, and connecting with the fort by a bridge about one-fourth of a mile in length.

ADVANCED TOWERS—(DEPENDENCIES OF FORT TAYLOR.)

LOCATION.—Tower No. 1 is situated on the southern coast of the island, about one and a half miles from Fort Taylor. Tower No. 2 on the same coast, and in the southeastern extremity of the island. Construction of both commenced in the year 1861—not yet completed. The construction of these towers was ordered by the Secretary of War, in 1861, being then deemed necessary to a good defense of the south shore of the island.

QUARTERS.—None, except that a company or detachment could, at a pinch, be quartered in the second stage of the towers.

RESERVATION.—To tower No. 1, square No. 29, containing thirty-three acres; to tower No. 2, about the same quantity of land. These reservations were taken possession of by order of the Secretary of War, September 21, 1861. The two towers and Fort Taylor are connected with a railroad belonging to the Engineer Department.

POST OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.*

(Established in 1869.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY WILLIAM MILLS, CAPTAIN SECOND INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Situated on the south bank of the Warrior River, at the head of navigation on that river, and is in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

QUARTERS.—The quarters occupied by the troops comprise a half block, which include quarters for the troops, mess rooms, kitchen, store-room, orderly-room, laundress' quarters, bakery, guard-house, quartermaster's and commissary store-rooms, and stabling, &c., for four mules—all of which are ample for a garrison of seventy-five men; and are rented by the Quartermaster's Department at the rate of \$50 per month. Officers' quarters are provided by the Quartermaster's Department for one captain, two subalterns, and one acting assistant surgeon, at a monthly rent of \$55.

STORE-HOUSES.—(See *Quarters*.)

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The post hospital is a building rented by the Quartermaster's Department at the rate of \$15 per month, and is ample for the proper care of ten patients. Guard-house. (See *Quarters*.)

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The post is supplied from the nearest depot, which is New Orleans, Louisiana. Stores are shipped from there via Mobile, Alabama, to the post by steamers, which

* Discontinued per Par. V, Dept. S. O. 249, November 15, 1870.

make weekly trips to this place, between the 1st of November and the 1st of June. Subsistence stores are received from the same depot. Fresh beef is purchased in open market at from 10 to 12 cents per pound, according to the season of the year.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from wells on the premises. Wood and coal purchased by the Quartermaster's Department. Coal is purchased at from 12 to 20 cents per bushel, according to the season of the year and the condition of the roads.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—There are extensive coal-beds in the county, the nearest to the post being ten or twelve miles.

COMMUNICATIONS.—From the first of November to the first of June, the post is connected by steamers with Mobile, Alabama; during the other months of the year, navigation on the Warrior River is generally suspended on account of low water. The railroad points nearest to the post are distant about sixty miles, being Randolph, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad; Marion, on the Selma and Memphis Railroad, and Columbus, Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. With these points connection is made by stage three times a week.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—None.

POST OF WARRENTON, GEORGIA.

(Established in 1869.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY F. H. TORRETT, CAPTAIN EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 33° 27' north; longitude, 5° 40' west from Washington. Post office at Warrenton, Georgia.

QUARTERS.—The buildings are box-houses of the cheapest kind, and sufficient to temporarily quarter twenty-four enlisted men and three officers.

STORE HOUSES.—No information given in relation to.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and company mess in tents.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Atlanta, Georgia, distant one hundred and thirty-two miles, and Charleston, South Carolina, distant one hundred and eighty-eight miles. Subsistence—two months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Well-water for troops, and creek near camp for stock. Wood—no information given in relation to.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By Georgia Railroad, and Macon and Augusta Railroad.

RESERVATION.—Five acres of land, leased for one year. No wood on land leased.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Pine and oak wood lands, devoted to cotton. Population—half white and half black. One colored and two white schools known to exist in the country. Mica and sandstone formation of country. The Ogeechee River runs twelve miles west of the post. The temperature during July and August, 1870, averaged 4° warmer than Atlanta, Georgia. Population of Warrenton, Georgia, six hundred and ten inhabitants.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Austin, Texas.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Bliss, Fort, Texas.
Brown, Fort, Texas.
Clark, Fort, Texas.
Concho, Fort, Texas.
Corsicana, Texas.
Davis, Fort, Texas.
Duncan, Fort, Texas.
Griffin, Fort, Texas.
Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.
Jackson, Fort, Louisiana.
Jefferson, Texas.

McIntosh, Fort, Texas.
McKavett, Fort, Texas.
Pike, Fort, Louisiana.
Quitman, Fort, Texas.
Richardson, Fort, Texas.
Ringgold Barracks, Texas.
San Antonio, Texas.
San Antonio Arsenal, Texas.
Shreveport, Louisiana.
Stockton, Fort, Texas.
St. Philip, Louisiana.
Waco, Texas.

POST OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

(Established in 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY E. E. SELLERS, CAPTAIN TENTH INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $30^{\circ} 30'$; longitude, 98° west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the east bank of, and about 600 yards from, the Colorado River. Post office at the city of Austin, Texas, which lies south of the post, and is one and a half miles distant; it is the nearest town, and has a population of five thousand inhabitants.

QUARTERS.—Tents—for one company of infantry, and officers.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One frame building, in the city of Austin; accommodation for twenty patients. Guard-house—built of oak plank, and one room for the guard, built of the same material. The corral and three small frame buildings, used as granary, harness-room, and carpenter, blacksmith, and saddler shops, are being taken down and transferred to depot quarter-master's corral in the city of Austin, for the purpose of building quarters for one company.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Austin, Texas, one and a half miles distant. Subsistence—received from depot once in ten days.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Colorado River, hauled in tanks about half a mile. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None within limits of post.

MIXES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between city of Austin and Brenham, Texas, (the terminus of railroad,) one hundred and ten miles distant, by mail coach.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Large tracts of land under cultivation. Timber in abundance. There being no Government reservation, no gardens can be made. Soil, sandy and gravelly. Several quarries of limestone. Colorado River fordable in low water; ponton bridge (owned by private parties) principally used in crossing. Climate mild, seasons dry. Average spring temperature, $67^{\circ} 51'$; average winter temperature, $51^{\circ} 17'$. The health of the camp is good.

POST OF BATON ROUGE BARRACKS, LOUISIANA.

(Established—see *Location*.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT, MAJOR NINETEENTH INFANTRY, APRIL, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $30^{\circ} 32'$ north; longitude, $91^{\circ} 15'$ west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and within the limits of the city of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which is the post office. The post was established, it is supposed, in 1820, by the First United States Infantry.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred and fifty men—two brick buildings, in fair condition. One two-story brick building, formerly used as the commissary and quartermaster store-house, is now used, the lower floor as carpenter shop, and the upper floor as laundresses' quarters. There are also three small frame buildings, of one room each; two of them are used as laundresses' quarters, the other as a tool-house. They are old, and of little value. Officers' quarters—two sets, built of brick, and in bad repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—One three-story brick building, 120 by 38 feet, containing three rooms. The first floor is used for a commissary store-house; the second and third floors for quartermaster stores. The building is situated in the arsenal grounds, and was turned over to the quartermaster by the Ordnance Department February 1, 1870. One brick building, used as blacksmith-shop, in good repair. Two wooden stables, almost worthless.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Built of wood—accommodation for twenty-four patients. The central portion of the building is two stories high, and has accommodations for steward and attendants; also store rooms, dispensary, and wash-rooms. The building is new, and in very good repair; has two cisterns, a good garden, and is sufficient for the post. Guard-house—none. A portion of the lower floor of one of the men's quarters is used for that purpose. There are no suitable cells for the close confinement of prisoners.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at New Orleans, Louisiana, distant one hundred and thirty miles. The route of supply is by the Mississippi River, open at all seasons. Subsistence—one month's supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is obtained from two wells and eight cisterns. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By steamers.

RESERVATION.—The reservation comprises 210.76 acres; the garrison inclosure is 32.22 acres. Surveyed in 1839.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—About one-half of the reservation is susceptible of cultivation. A bayou runs through a portion, rendering it unfit for cultivation or any other use. There is at the post a fine garden of about thirteen acres, each company having a separate one. There is, in addition, a small garden in the garrison inclosure. The river does not overflow at this point. Grass—Bermuda, wire, and white clover—very abundant. Soil—clay loam. No meteorological register kept at the post. Climate hot, seasons moist. Health of the post good—below average—malarial diseases prevail.

FORT BLISS, LATE CAMP CONCORDIA, TEXAS

(Established March 1, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR CHARLES E. CLARKE, CAPTAIN UNITED STATES INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude north, $31^{\circ} 46' 5\frac{1}{2}''$; longitude west, $106^{\circ} 21'$. Altitude, 3,600 feet. Post office at El Paso, Texas, three miles distant, which is the nearest town.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men—two buildings of adobes, $121\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 15 feet wide; two wings, $51\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 15 feet wide. Officers' quarters—six sets, built of adobes and in good repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building, 15 by 110 feet, with two wings, each 15 by 53 feet, for subsistence stores. One building, 30 by 88 feet, for quartermaster's stores; also a granary, with a capacity for 1,500 bushels.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, built of adobes—accommodation for six patients. Guard-house—built of adobes, with two rooms, each 16 by 16 feet. One building in corral, used as rooms for employes, granary, and saddle-room. In rear of the commissary buildings are two small buildings built of adobes, and used as blacksmith and carpenter shops. One building, directly east, 40 feet from end of company quarters, used as a magazine. All of these buildings are built of adobes and in excellent repair, the roofs being well cemented with a preparation of lime, the fronts and sides plastered and blue-washed, the top and side borders whitewashed.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest supply depot for quartermaster and subsistence stores is at San Antonio, Texas, seven hundred miles distant; the route of supply by wagon road, open at all seasons. Supplies are at all times transported by contract. Subsistence—three months' supply of complete rations always on hand since the reduction of the post to one company; but previously, six months.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Rio Grande, hauled in tanks about one and a half miles. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians, Mescaleros and Apaches.

MINES.—Silver and copper mines in most of the surrounding mountains—the principal at Apache Pass, recently discovered, and reported to be of immense wealth—distant about three hundred miles.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between post and nearest town, by mail coach.

RESERVATION.—This post is not on a reservation, but a tract of land containing one hundred acres, and leased by the year from J. A. Zabriskie, of El Paso, Texas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The only arable land is the bottom land adjoining and in close proximity to the post, the higher ground being very sandy and barren. All along the river-bottom it is arable, and under a high state of cultivation, both on the Mexican and this side. Timber very scarce, the only kind for over one hundred miles being cottonwood. Mesquite roots are used entirely by the post and residents of the country for fuel; the contract price per cord is \$8 50. The finest gardens are made, and vegetables of all kinds can be had in season. Grapes are abundant, and of the choicest kinds. Grass and grama, of a very limited quantity, the soil being sandy and alkaline. The river is fordable at almost any point during low water, but dangerous on account of quick-sand; during the rising of the stream it has a shifting channel. Climate mild; seasons dry. Average spring temperature, 52° $15'$; average winter temperature, 40° $03'$. The health of the post is very good; no patients in hospital, and no deaths since the fall of 1868.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

(Established April, 1846.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL H. R. CLITZ, COLONEL TENTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

Old Fort Brown, a six-bastioned field work, was built and garrisoned in April, 1846. Brownsville barracks, established in the autumn of 1848, was burned by the rebels in 1864. Fort Brown barracks was rebuilt on the old site of Brownsville Barracks in the years of 1868 and 1869.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $25^{\circ} 53' 16''$; longitude, $97^{\circ} 20'$ from Greenwich. The post is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande River, adjacent to the city of Brownsville, Texas, and opposite the city of Matamoros, Mexico. It is about twenty-five miles by land from the mouth of the river, and about twenty-seven miles from Point Isabel.

QUARTERS.—Four infantry barracks built of wood, capacity for one hundred men each. One cavalry barrack built of brick, capacity for eighty men. One artillery barrack built of brick, with capacity for one hundred and sixty men. One barrack for quartermaster employes, twelve wooden shanties for laundresses. Officers' quarters—one headquarters building built of brick, containing eight rooms; one single and six double sets, built of wood; two single and three double sets, built of brick.

STORE HOUSES.—Nine—one company and seven quartermaster's, built of wood, of sufficient capacity. One fire-proof brick ordnance building.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, fine brick building; capacity, forty-eight beds. Guard house built of logs, entirely inadequate. Miscellaneous buildings—three small cottages, one bake-house, one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, one paint and saddlers' shop, one engine house.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The post and depot receive quarterly supplies from New Orleans. Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh are supplied from this depot.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is supplied from the Rio Grande River. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None within two hundred miles.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and Brownsville by wagon road.

RESERVATION.—Three hundred and fifty-eight acres. The Government has no title except that of possession since 1846, except during the war. It is claimed by the heirs of one Cavazos, under an old Spanish grant, and also by the corporate city of Brownsville, Texas. The title has been in litigation for some years, but has not been finally fixed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The country around is flat, well timbered in parts; mesquite, chony, and swamp ash. Grass, mesquite, grama, and Bermuda are abundant and nutritious. Between the Rio Grande and Nueces are fine ranges for cattle. The soil is rich, and when not parched with drought, yields cotton, corn, splendid sugar-cane, and nearly all kinds of vegetables. The Rio Grande rises in June, and sometimes overflows its banks for miles on either side, rendering the roads almost impassable for six months in the year. Climate mild. Season sometimes dry, but generally moist on account of the nearness of the post to the sea-coast. For the past year the post has been very healthy, but in the autumn of some years it has been very sickly, the disease being yellow, intermittent, and bilious fever. Prevailing winds southeasterly and southerly, with sudden and severe changes to the north.

SUB POST OF FORT BROWN

Comprising Point Isabel, where there is a hospital, and one set of officers' quarters, one story, of wood. Garrison—one adjutant, assistant surgeon, one matron, and one cook. Brazos, where there is one Government wharf and warehouse, one small set of officers' quarters. Garrison—one officer and ten enlisted men. Clarksville, at the mouth of the river, where there is a garrison of one non-commissioned officer and nine enlisted men, for the protection of the customs officers.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

(Established June 19, 1852.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, CAPTAIN TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $29^{\circ} 47'$; longitude, from Greenwich, $100^{\circ} 25'$. Post office at the post. The post is situated on the south bank and at the head of Los Maras River, opposite the village of Brackettsville, and seventeen miles from the Rio Grande.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men—built of stone, in good condition. Officers' quarters—seven sets, four of stone, in good condition, and three sets of pickets with thatched roofs, in very bad condition.

STOREHOUSE.—One two-story building, 31 by 56 feet; second story occupied as offices for quartermaster and commissary, and for storing quartermaster stores. Ground floor used as sales-room, and for storing subsistence stores. A stone building attached to store house, 14 by 132 feet, divided into two rooms, one 14 by 104 feet, used as granary—capacity, 3,000 bushels; the other, 14 by 28 feet, used as carpenter's shop.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—None reported.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Antonio, Texas, one hundred and twenty-six miles distant. Wagon-road, open at all seasons. Supplies generally transported by contract. Subsistence—three months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Post supplied with water from Los Maras springs. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Lipans, Mescaleros, Apaches, and Kickapoos.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—None.

RESERVATION.—None. Surveys leased by the Government at \$50 (coin) per month. Lease dated July 1, 1852, to run twenty years.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No arable land within post limits, except about two hundred acres in bottom which can be irrigated, but is subject to overflow. Timber—heavy in bottom, with mesquite brush on highlands. Grass—mesquite, plenty. Soil—gravelly and alkaline, except in bottom, where it is a black loam. River fordable in most places; bridged at post. Climate mild, seasons dry. Average temperature, May to October inclusive, 75° – 67° ; November to April inclusive, 58° – 48° . Average rain-fall for corresponding periods, 2.66 and .98 inches. Health of post average.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

(Established during the fall of 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET COLONEL WILLIAM R. SHAFER, LIEUTENANT COLONEL TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, about $31^{\circ} 30'$; longitude, about $100^{\circ} 20'$. Post office at the post. The post is situated at the junction of North and Main Concho, and between the two rivers.

QUARTERS.—There are two buildings, of stone, used as quarters for enlisted men, and originally intended as quarters for two companies; but with the addition, to one of the buildings, of a kitchen, the quarters are ample for four companies of seventy-five men each. Each of the two buildings consists of two rooms $82\frac{1}{2}$ by 24 feet, with passage 12 by 24 feet between the rooms—piazza around the entire building, nine feet wide. Officers' quarters consist of five buildings of stone, containing sixteen rooms.

STORE HOUSES.—Two stone buildings, each 100 by 30 feet, one used for quartermaster stores, the other for commissary stores. Temporary grain-house, of plank, 15 by 15 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of stone, main building, 30 by 40 feet, two stories high; two wings each 27 by 47 feet; kitchen, 12 by 15 feet. Accommodation for thirty-one patients. The guard-house is built of two inch pecan plank, spiked to a heavy frame. It contains one guard-room, 18 by 18 feet; one prisoners' room, 12 by 12 feet, and three cells, each 4 by 6 feet—piazza in front, 8 feet wide. Corral, of stone laid in mortar, 250 by 200 feet; wall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 2 feet thick. Four stables will soon be built inside the corral, each 160 by 25 feet. All the material purchased, and the most of it hauled.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest supply depot is San Antonio, Texas, two hundred and twenty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road, open at all seasons. Supplies generally transported by contractors' wagons. Subsistence—from three to six months' supply usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Concho River, hauled in tanks about one-fourth of a mile. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The country is infested by bands of Indians, of from three to thirty, who are constantly stealing horses and occasionally killing men and carrying off women and children. They are supposed to come from the head-waters of the Brazos, and from the reservation at Fort Sill.

MINES.—None in this vicinity known.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Communications between post and nearest town, by mail coach.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Surveyed May 1, 1870; contains eleven hundred and four acres.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No arable land on this reservation except on the river bottoms, where by irrigation, which is practicable, at least one hundred acres could be cultivated. Timber—only a few pecan trees along the two rivers. They are valuable for the mts, and are not allowed to be cut. Grass—abundant and of good quality. Soil—on the bottoms, a dark rich loam; on the uplands, gravelly and light-colored. The rivers are fordable at all seasons. On account of the high banks, no damage arises from high water. Climate mild; seasons dry. Average temperature for spring—March, April, and May, 1869—was 66° 94° ; for winter of 1869 and 1870, 46° 33° . The health of the post is good; but four men in hospital, and none of them confined to their beds. There are a few settlers at the post, mostly engaged in gathering cattle to drive to California.

POST OF CORSICANA, TEXAS.*

(Established in 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY A. R. CHAFFEE, CAPTAIN SIXTH CAVALRY, MAY, 1870. COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 32° $5'$; longitude, 96° $39'$ from Greenwich. Post office in Corsicana, a village of one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

QUARTERS.—For one company—the court-house of Navarro County is occupied by the men. It is a brick building, two stories high, is capable of accommodating eighty men, and is out of repair. Officers' quarters—rented.

STORE HOUSES.—One building, containing one room 54 by 24 feet, for quartermaster and subsistence stores—rented.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One building, containing two rooms 10 by 16 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, built of clapboards, and in good repair—accommodation for six patients—rented. The county jail is used as guard house. Stabling consists of a shed, open on one side, with capacity for fifty horses—rented. No buildings at the post are public.

* Discontinued some time in May, 1870. See Department S. O. No. 15, current series.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Austin, Texas, one hundred and sixty miles distant; but supplies are received from Galveston by rail to Calvert, and from thence by wagon over a distance of eighty miles. Supplies generally transported by contract. Subsistence—two months' supply is now on hand. Corn, oats, and hay—part purchased in open market, and in part furnished from depot.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Post Oak Creek, about a quarter of a mile distant, hauled in barrels. Wood purchased in open market.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between post and nearest towns, by mail coaches and mounted carriers.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Prairie, susceptible of high cultivation, well interspersed with timber and water, renders the land valuable for agricultural purposes. Fair crops of corn and cotton are raised, and grass for grazing is luxuriously abundant. Large numbers of cattle are raised. Soil black in flats; sandy on elevation. Climate mild; seasons varying. Average spring temperature, 70°; average winter temperature, 55°. The health of the post is excellent.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

(Established October 23, 1854.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BRIEVET MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD HATCH, COLONEL NINTH CAVALRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 30° 36' 23"; longitude, from Greenwich, 103° 36' 45"; altitude, 4,700 feet above the sea. The post is situated about half a mile south of Limpia Creek, near the Limpia Mountains. Presidio Del Norte, Mexico, on the Rio Grande River, ninety-five miles distant, is the nearest town. Post office at the post.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men, the buildings of adobes, with kitchens and mess-rooms attached—shingle roofs. The walls of quarters for two hundred more men are up, but have no roofs. None of the men's quarters are yet completed. Officers' quarters—nine sets, viz: for one major, three captains, and five lieutenants. Four built of stone and five of adobes, all in good repair.

STORE-HOUSE.—One commissary store-house, 50 by 34 feet, shingle roof, and in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobes—accommodation for fourteen patients. Guard-house—built of stone, has one room for the guard, one prison-room, and three cells—in good condition. Fronting the guard-house, on the opposite side of the parade-ground, is a building of the same size as the guard house, built of adobes, with three rooms, used as adjutant's office and court-room. One corral in rear of the company quarters, with stables (partly completed) for two companies of cavalry; and three buildings used for the storage of forage, &c., for the companies. One corral in rear of the company quarters, used by the Quartermaster's Department, with two buildings, one for the storage of forage, and one used as blacksmith and wheelwright shop. This corral also has stables for the animals belonging to the Quartermaster's Department. With the exception of four sets of officers' quarters and the guard-house, all the buildings at the post are of adobes.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Antonio, Texas, four hundred and sixty miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road, open at all seasons. Supplies transported by contract. Subsistence—six months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Limpia Creek, hauled in a tank about half a mile. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Mescaleros, Apaches, Comanches, and Lipans.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Communication between the post and San Antonio is by mail-coach twice a week; and between the post and Presidio Del Norte by mail, carried on a horse or mule.

RESERVATION.—The reservation is six hundred and forty acres of land rented by the Quartermaster's Department.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—There are about ten acres of arable land on the reservation. Timber—a small bosque of cotton wood, much scattered, and covering about four acres, adjoining the post. Grass—grama and mesquite. Soil—sandy and alkaline. The Limpia is a subterranean stream, appearing in different places, but furnishes sufficient water to supply the post. There are many adobe houses and small hovels adjoining the reservation; population about three hundred. Climate mild; seasons dry. Average summer temperature, 72°; average winter temperature, 45°. Average maximum summer temperature, 87° 1'; average minimum summer temperature, 62° 1'. Average minimum winter temperature, 20° 2'; average maximum winter temperature, 62° 1'. The health of the post is good—better than the average.

FORT DUNCAN, TEXAS.

(Established in 1850.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY Z. R. BLISS, MAJOR TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 28° 50'; longitude, 100° 30' west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, one-half mile from that stream. Post office is located at the post-trader's store, within the limits of the post. Eagle Pass, Maverick County, Texas, a town of one thousand two hundred and fifty inhabitants, is located on the northern boundary of the post, separated by a deep narrow cañon, and connected with the post by a light foot-bridge. Piedras Negras, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, containing about two thousand inhabitants, is located immediately opposite the post. Both Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras are ports of entry. A commercial agent of the United States represents the interests of this Government at Piedras Negras.

QUARTERS.—Sufficient for one hundred men, have been repaired and occupied—built of stone, and in good condition. Quarters for three hundred men, destroyed or rendered untenable during the late rebellion, while the post was abandoned by the United States forces, are being rapidly repaired. Officers' quarters—six sets, built of stone, are repaired and occupied, and others being repaired. Two officers and two companies of infantry are at present occupying tents.

STORE HOUSES.—One two story stone building, containing two store rooms, and offices occupied by quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. Quartermaster's store-room is in the second story, and is 32 by 27 feet, with office 19 by 27 feet, in north end. Commissary store-room, 51 by 27 feet, on ground floor. In good condition. Magazine—one stone building, 16 by 18 feet, consisting of one room, and needing some small repairs.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Built of stone, 60 by 20 feet, with gallery all round, contains one ward, 20 by 35 feet, with capacity for twenty patients, with dispensary, office, store-room, and hospital steward's room. Kitchen to hospital, built of stone, 20 by 10 feet, containing two rooms. Guard house—built of stone, 50 by 18 feet, comprising two cells, each 20 by 18 feet, one on each side of guard room. In excellent condition. Stables—two wooden buildings for Company L, Ninth Cavalry—one occupied at present by quartermaster's animals.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Antonio, Texas, one hundred and fifty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road, open at all seasons. Supplies are transported to the post as freight, by contract. Subsistence—six months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Rio Grande River, hauled in tanks about one mile, and from one cistern in the post. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Kickapoos, in Mexico, Comanches and Lipans, in Texas, and a small band of Seminole Negro Indians, who are encamped on the reservation under military control.

MINES.—The nearest are the silver mines at Santa Rosa and Mont Clover, Mexico.

COMMUNICATIONS.—None.

RESERVATION.—The reservation contains about eighteen square miles, is owned by John Twohig, of San Antonio, Texas, and is leased from him by the Government at \$1,560 per year.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No arable land on the reservation, except the river bottoms. Can be cultivated, but at considerable expense. A post garden was undertaken this year, but was a failure, owing to the insects, and also the lack of rain and facilities for irrigation. Grass—mesquite, abundant and of good quality. Soil generally rich and loamy. A ferry, owned by a company of citizens of Eagle Pass. Climate—mild in winter, and hot in summer. Average winter temperature, 55°; spring, 70°; summer, 90°; and autumn, 65° Fahrenheit.

FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS.

(Established July 31, 1867. Named Camp Wilson, and subsequently changed to Fort Griffin.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY J. W. CLOUS, CAPTAIN TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1-59, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—As near as it can be ascertained without the aid of instruments, the latitude of the post is 32° 50'; the longitude from Greenwich, 99° 30'. Post office at the post. The post is situated on the west bank of, and one-third of a mile from, the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. Jacksborough, Jack County, Texas, seventy-two miles distant, is the nearest town or settlement of any note.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred and eight men—thirty-six temporary huts, 8½ by 13 feet, built of lumber—in bad condition. Officers' quarters—eleven sets, built of lumber, and in fair repair.

STORE HOUSES.—One building, 100 by 85 feet, containing four rooms, for quartermaster stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and granary. One building 125 by 50 feet, with three rooms, for commissary stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—built of lumber; accommodation for twelve patients. Guard-house—built of lumber; two rooms, in bad repair. Adjutant's office—built of lumber; one room, in good repair. Mess houses and kitchens—built of lumber, four houses, in bad repair, and too small. Stables, for three companies, built of lumber, shed roofs; afford sufficient protection during summer, but are too open for comfort during the winter. One quartermaster's stable, same condition.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Austin, Texas, two hundred and twenty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road, open at all seasons. Commissary supplies usually forwarded from Galveston by rail to Calvert; from thence to this point by contract. Quartermaster stores supplied from Austin and San Antonio, Texas. Subsistence—three months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a small creek emptying into the Clear Fork, near the post, hauled in tanks about one mile. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The Ton-ka-wa Indians, numbering one hundred and forty-two, are encamped near the post, and subsisted by the military—twenty of the warriors enrolled as scouts. The Quahades and other tribes of Comanche Indians, inhabiting the Pan-handle of Texas, are the nearest hostile Indians. The Comanches, Kiowas, and other affiliated tribes on the reservation at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, make frequent incursions into Texas, in this vicinity, stealing horses and stock.

MINES.—There is a thin out crop of bituminous coal near the post, and said to be quite an extensive one near the Brazos River, forty-five miles distant.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Fort Smith and El Paso mail line runs mail coaches as far as Jacksborough, Texas; from thence through here to Fort Concho, small vehicles not calculated for passengers, connecting, however, at Fort Concho, with the mail coaches to San Antonio, Texas.

RESERVATION.—No reservation has been surveyed or declared.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No arable land, except on the river bottoms. Timber—post oak, about four miles east of post. Grass—mesquite, in abundance. Soil—sandy. River rises after the slightest fall of rain, and becomes a perfect torrent, frequently stopping communication with the east for days. Climate mild; seasons dry. Average spring temperature, 62°; average winter temperature, 43° 36'.

POST OF JACKSON BARRACKS.

(Established in 1834.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD W. HINKS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 29° 58'; longitude from Greenwich, 90° 5'. Post office at New Orleans, Louisiana. The post is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, about three miles below the city.

QUARTERS.—For four companies of seventy-five men each; built of granite and brick. Officers' quarters—seven buildings, two stories high, built of brick and granite, with spacious verandas in front, and containing altogether forty eight rooms. Ordnance sergeant quarters—one story brick, 25 by 20, needs repairs.

STORE HOUSES.—One building two stories high, of granite and brick, containing one room 42 by 15 feet, for quartermaster's stores; one room 12 by 31 feet, for commissary stores, and one room 12 by 16 feet, for officers. All of the foregoing buildings are in excellent repair, having been thoroughly overhauled last winter.

HOSPITALS, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Hospitals—three wooden buildings, two stories high, surrounded by spacious verandas, with accommodation for eighty patients each. Guard house—built of granite and brick, with one room for guard, and three cells for prisoners. Three rooms on the second floor are used for laundress's quarters; building requires some repairs. Magazines—two built of granite and brick—one 81 by 35 feet, and the second 28 by 16 feet, in good repair. Stables—one wooden shed, will accommodate twenty horses—one small brick building, used for harness and saddle room; all in good repair. Engine house—built of brick—in good repair. One bakery—built of brick—needs repairs. One large building of wood, two stories high, used as pest-house. One small wooden building, used as dead house. One two story building of wood, used as quarters for laundresses. Three sheds, formerly used as stables for battery horses. All of the six last described wooden buildings are very much out of repair.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Depot at New Orleans, distant about four miles. Supplies generally transported by quartermasters' wagons. Subsistence—one month's supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water for cooking, drinking, &c., is supplied by cisterns, and that used for sanitary purposes is pumped by a steam engine from the Mississippi river into an iron tank, from which pipes lead to all the buildings used as quarters and hospitals. *Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between post and New Orleans by street railroad cars.

RESERVATION.—No record exists at the post concerning the site; neither can any survey of the premises be obtained. The reservation fronts upon the Levee road (about fifty yards from the river) 680 feet, and extends to the northward 3,252 feet to the Mexican Gulf Railroad, where it measures 680 feet 5 inches in width; beyond the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the reservation, 680 feet wide, extends into the swamp, but to what distance is not known at these headquarters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—There are about thirty-six acres of arable land at the post, of which about twenty acres are now under cultivation as post garden. Beyond the Mexican Gulf Railroad, cultivation is impracticable, on account of the swamp and frequent overflow. Grass—clover. Soil—sandy. Average spring temperature, 66° 63'; summer, 82° 57'; autumn, 66° 77'. Average winter temperature, 51° 59' Fahrenheit. The health of the post, since occupied by the present garrison, has been remarkably good; much better than the average.

FORT JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

(Established—not known.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. W. BLISS, MAJOR TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $29^{\circ} 21' 30''$ 68; longitude, $89^{\circ} 26' 21''$ 46. The post is located on the right bank of the Mississippi River, twenty-two miles above the light house at head of passes, five miles below Burns's Settlement and Quarantine Harbor, and sixty-five miles below New Orleans.

QUARTERS.—For two full companies, in good condition, built of wood, erected in 1868. Mess-hall joins center of building. One small kitchen in rear of mess-hall. Two small store-rooms attached to kitchen. Officers' quarters—three new frame buildings, 45 by 18 feet each, the first containing three rooms, the second two rooms with hall, and the third three rooms for offices, but used as quarters—not sufficient for officers of two companies—no kitchens—temporary sheds used as such. An old and dilapidated one-story frame building, containing four rooms, now used for officers' quarters, formerly used as hospital.

STORE-HOUSE.—Frame building, containing one commissary and quartermaster's store room, each 30 by 24 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—one new frame building, 135 by 25 feet, lathed and plastered—accommodation for twenty five patients. Guard-house—consists of three rooms, guard-room, prison-room, and dungeon, very poorly ventilated. Miscellaneous buildings—one large two-story brick building, containing twelve rooms, belonging to Engineer Department, used as adjutant and quartermaster's offices, and officers' quarters. Condition bad—old and nearly unfit for occupation. A one-story frame building, old and in bad condition, used as laundress's quarters and by citizen employes. A two-story frame building, belonging to Engineer Department, in bad condition. One small frame building; also one small frame building containing engine for draining. Carpenter's shop—small frame building, in bad condition. Blacksmith's shop—frame building, built of refuse lumber in 1868—in bad condition.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Depot at New Orleans, supplies transported in steamboats via Mississippi River. Subsistence—one month's supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water—generally obtained from rain-water cisterns, but in very dry seasons the river-water is used. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By steamboats—by small boats with Fort Saint Philip.

RESERVATION.—Made February 9, 1812. Sections five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of township twenty, range thirty east, of the southeastern district of Louisiana, being the lands containing and adjacent to Fort Jackson.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No timber on reservation, only small willows and other trees that flourish in swamps, in this latitude. Soil—alluvium. No record at the post to show the average temperature. Mercury seldom, if ever, reaches 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, and ice has formed but twice in the past three winters. The health of the post is remarkably good, considering its location, being on the immediate bank of the river and surrounded by swamp, filled with rank tropical vegetation. In 1867, during the epidemic of yellow fever, there were cases above and below the post, on the river, but not a case occurred at the post. Fevers arising from malarial poisoning are rare, owing probably to the proximity of salt water.

POST OF JEFFERSON, TEXAS

(Established—see *Location*.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY H. L. CHIPMAN, CAPTAIN ELEVENTH INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—The present camp is situated on the southwest side of the city of Jefferson, Texas, (which is the post office,) immediately on the left side of the Big Cypress Creek. The original date of establishment is not known; records on file only from December 13, 1868, the date of the arrival at the post of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Geo. P. Buell, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

QUARTERS.—Tents, floored and based with pine lumber, for about one hundred and twenty men and ten officers, and in good order.

STORE-HOUSES.—One brick building for quartermaster stores, hired at \$600 per month. Two brick buildings for subsistence stores, hired at \$—— per month. These store-houses are located in the city of Jefferson, Texas, about one quarter of a mile from the military camp.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital tents, floored and based with pine lumber, accommodation for about twenty patients. Guard-house, built of pine lumber, and fenced with a stockade—formerly used as a military prison. Buildings in quartermaster's corral, used as rooms for employes, and carpenter, blacksmith, and saddler shops, built of pine lumber.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—There have been quartermaster and subsistence depots at this post up to the 31st of May, 1870, on which day they were discontinued. The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are now in New Orleans, Louisiana, four hundred and fifty-seven miles distant by shortest mail route. The route of supply is by water up the Red River and via Cypress Creek, open most all seasons. Distance by water, eight hundred miles. Supplies generally transported by contract. Subsistence—six months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—No information given in relation to.

INDIANS.—The nearest friendly Indians, the Choctaw Nation, are about one hundred and twenty miles north of this post; and the nearest hostile Indians, the Comanches, about two hundred and fifty miles.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mail arrives and leaves post daily, by mail coach. Nearest railroad station is at Marshall, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about sixteen miles distant.

RESERVATION.—Camp ground hired at \$100 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Timber—plenty, of nearly every description, and bordering on the city of Jefferson, which is situated on the left bank of the Big Cypress Creek, having a population of about eight thousand, mostly engaged in commercial business, lumber-mills, and raising cotton and corn. Climate mild, and general state of health good.

FORT McINTOSH, TEXAS.

(Established in 1819. Abandoned April 11, 1861, and re-occupied October 23, 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BRIEVEY LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOS. M. ANDERSON, MAJOR TENTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $27^{\circ} 45'$; longitude from Greenwich, $99^{\circ} 50'$. The post is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande River, three fourths of a mile above the city of Laredo, Webb County, Texas.

QUARTERS.—There are no quarters for officers or men. The construction of quarters for one company of cavalry and one company of infantry has, however, been authorized. The command now occupies very poor quarters in the town, at a rent of \$371 per month.

STORE-HOUSES.—None reported as such.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—A hospital and warehouse have been erected by contract at an expense of \$12,710. A bakery has been erected by the labor of the posse and scabbers, and guard-house are now in process of erection by the same means. The hospital is built of stone, ward room for twelve beds. The warehouse is also built of stone, and is 60 by 25 feet. It is much too small for a quartermaster and commissary warehouse for a two-company post, where six months' supply must be provided for. There is a good magazine in an old field-work, situated about one mile farther up the river. This field-work is now useless, being located on a sandy bottom which is being rapidly honey combed by arroyos.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The quartermaster and subsistence depot is now at Fort Brown, Texas, two hundred and twenty miles distant. Steam transportation to Ringgold Barracks. The rest of the way, one hundred and twenty miles, the transportation is by carting. The route is open the year round. Transportation by contract. Subsistence—six months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied by water from the Rio Grande River, hauled in tanks. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are located on the west side of the Rio Grande, at San Fernando. The most mischievous depredators upon the neighboring settlements are Mexican cattle-thieves.

MINES.—The nearest silver and lead mines are at Vallecillo, Mexico, eighty miles distant. Beds of lignite coal, forty miles above, near Pailfox; quality poor; useless except when made into coke.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Much the nearest mode of communication with civilization is by way of Corpus Christi, distant one hundred and thirty-eight miles.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The country between this post and the Nueces River is an uncultivated wilderness. No crops can be raised except by irrigation; and even with irrigation, crops of all kinds are unremunerative, on account of the sandy nature of the soil. Post gardens have proven failures here from this cause. The river is crossed here by a ferry. The fords, from Eagle Pass down, are too dangerous for use. The climate is dry and excessively hot. Average temperature last fall, 48° 56'; winter, 61° 25'; spring—March and April, 75° 21'. Fall of rain in the last six months, 2½ inches. The vicinity is healthy; but the long-continued heat produces an anemic condition on white men, which in one or two seasons destroys their energy. The population of the town is about two thousand five hundred, almost entirely Mexicans.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS.

(Established in 1852. Abandoned by order of General Twiggs, in 1860; reoccupied by United States troops, April 1, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY RANALD S. MACKENZIE, COLONEL TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, OCTOBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 30° 50' north; longitude, 100° 20' west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the south bank of the San Saba stream, about two miles from its source, and about one hundred and eighty miles northwest from San Antonio, Texas. Elevation, 2,000 feet. Menardville, twenty-two miles distant, east, is the nearest village.

QUARTERS.—For three hundred men (can shelter seven hundred by using mess-buildings)—one stone building, and four plank buildings for non-commissioned staff and mess rooms. Officers' quarters—eight sets, built of stone. All the buildings in good repair, or undergoing repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—For quartermaster stores—one frame building, 110 by 21½ by 11 feet. Commissary store-house—one picket building, 156 by 22 by 8 feet. Forage-house—one frame building, 60 by 20 by 11 feet, with capacity for 6,000 bushels.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One frame building, a temporary structure, with capacity for twelve patients. Guard-house—one stone building, containing two rooms and two cells. One frame building, containing quartermaster, carpenter, wheelwright, blacksmith, and saddler shop. Stabling in cavalry corrals for one hundred and sixty-two horses; and in quartermaster's corral for one hundred and two animals. Two stone blacksmith-shops, and two forage-rooms, for a month's supply of corn each for a cavalry company, in cavalry corrals.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Antonio, Texas, one hundred and eighty miles distant. The route is by wagon road, open at all seasons. Supplies principally transported by contract. Subsistence—four months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the San Saba River, hauled about 500 yards in tanks. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The Comanche and Kickapoo Indians, as well as a few bands of Apaches, infest and depredate in this country.

MINES.—The country is of limestone formation throughout, with no trace of metals.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By private conveyance to Menardville, and from thence by mail-coach to the east or west.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which this post is built is private land, and the lease embraces 2,373 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The country is well timbered with the dwarf varieties of oak; in the river bottoms, pecan and walnut trees grow to full size, and are abundant. Good gardens can be maintained along the river bottom by irrigation. The San Saba Creek (or river) takes its source on the west side of the post from several springs, forming in places little lakes, the largest of which is about 1,320 by 300 feet. The grass is of the mesquite and sedge species, and depends upon the length of the annual rains to produce a growth sufficient to be of value in making hay. Climate, mild; seasons, dry. Although there is much cloudy weather, there is very seldom any fall of rain. Average winter temperature, 51° 09' thermometer, and 52° 65' hydrometer. No meteorological record had been kept prior to December, 1869. From May 25, 1870, to October 6, 1870, there has fallen 19.97 inches of rain. The health of the post is good. The country (except upon the streams) is of but little value for cultivation, and is devoted entirely to raising cattle, which roam at will. Numbers of them are driven off by the Indians, and by white thieves, whose organizations extend from Mexico through the Indian Territory to Missouri and Kansas. Horses or blooded stock cannot be raised on account of such depredations.

FORT PIKE, LOUISIANA.

(Established in 1840.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY P. H. REMINGTON, CAPTAIN NINETEENTH INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.)

LOCATION.—Latitude, 30° 10' 50" north; longitude, 89° 43' 15" west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the right bank of the Rigolets leading from Lake Pontchartrain into Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico. The fort is built of brick, a regular fort with three bastions for flank defense, containing now six 24-pounder iron howitzers, of an old pattern. It is pierced besides for thirteen guns in casemate, and has beds for twenty-four guns *en barbette*. The casemate and barbette guns—except the howitzers—have been lately dismounted and sold. The fort is surrounded by a moat, 35 to 40 feet wide, and about 5 feet deep in high water, with a very soft bottom. The work is greatly in need of remodelling. There is a two-story brick building inside, originally intended for soldiers' quarters, but used as officers' quarters—the officers' quarters having never been built. The capacity of said building is one company.

QUARTERS.—A poorly built one-story wooden structure, outside, and greatly in need of repair; it would be economy to build new quarters. Officers' quarters—(see *Location*.)

STORE-HOUSES.—Of the same character, and very insecure, consisting of one room 40 by 15 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One main wooden building for dispensary, cook-house, and dining-room, &c., with two wings, one for the surgeon's quarters, and the other for sick ward, capable of holding about twenty patients, in case of necessity. This structure has been built later, and is a more serviceable building; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the fort, and is quite airy and healthy. Guard-house—two rooms, 10 by 15 feet each; of same character as store-house.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at New Orleans, Louisiana, distant about thirty-five miles, and of easy access by rail and boats. Subsistence supplies are drawn monthly, and are of good quality. Articles for sale to officers are generally higher than the retail price in the city.

WATER AND WOOD.—The supply of water is by means of tanks for catching rain-water. They seldom fail; and in case of such failure, there is a condenser for the purpose of converting the brackish water of the Rigolets into fresh water. Wood—no information given in relation to.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between the post and nearest city by daily steamers and rail. Mails received three times per week, for which a messenger is sent to New Orleans.

RESERVATION.—Embraces all the public lands lying within 1,200 yards of the fort.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—There is no arable land on the reservation, the country about for many miles being principally swamp. The land upon which the fort is built is "made land." The climate is quite mild the year round, and the health of the men very good.

FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.

(Established in 1858, abandoned in 1861, and reoccupied January 1, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY ROBERT NEELY, FIRST LIEUTENANT TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, JUNE, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $31^{\circ} 40'$; longitude from Greenwich, 106° . Post office within the limits of the post. The post is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, about 500 yards from the river. San Elizario, Texas, sixty miles distant, is the nearest town east of the Rio Grande; and San Ygnacio, Mexico, thirty-five miles distant, the nearest town on the west bank of the river.

QUARTERS.—Two adobe buildings 26 by 74 feet, built originally for two companies of infantry, are at present in an uninhabitable condition. Officers' quarters—four sets, very small, and in bad condition; are habitable in dry weather only.

STORE-HOUSE.—One adobe building, (originally a sutler's store,) containing five rooms, 14 by 37, 16 by 31, 12 by 18, 14 by 18, and 12 by 14 feet; is now used as quartermaster and subsistence store-houses, and saddler's shop, and is in a dilapidated and very insecure condition, and is inadequate to the wants of the post.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—built of adobes, 27 by 73 feet, in an uninhabitable condition, and is now unoccupied, the patients being quartered in hospital tents. Guard-house—one building, containing two rooms, 15 by 25 and 15 by 15 feet; is a mere shell, furnishing no protection whatever for guard or prisoners. Bakery—one adobe building, 18 by 26 feet; has been abandoned as useless. Blacksmith shop—one adobe building, 18 by 26 feet, has fallen down, and is entirely useless. Offices—two adobe buildings, containing two rooms each, 14 by 16 feet, in fair condition; have been built by the present garrison. With the exception of the last-named, all the buildings at the post are mere shells, are liable to fall down at any time, and furnish no protection whatever in wet weather, to officers or men.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest supply depot is at Fort Union, New Mexico, four hundred and eighty-six miles distant. Route of supply is by wagon-road, open at all seasons of the year. The post is at present supplied from the depot at San Antonio, Texas, five hundred and ninety-five

miles distant. Route of supply is by wagon-road, very difficult in the rainy season, owing to the numerous streams to be crossed; supply-trains are sometimes seriously delayed by high water and the boggy condition of the road. Subsistence—three months' supply kept constantly on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Rio Grande River, hauled in tanks about one-quarter of a mile. Wood—mesquite roots, and cotton wood—is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are Pueblos, civilized; and Mesquero Apaches, hostile.

MINES.—The nearest silver mines in operation are in the Organ Mountains, New Mexico.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between the nearest town and the post, is by mail coach.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared in General Orders No. 5, dated Headquarters Post of Fort Quitman, Texas, April 26, 1870. Was surveyed in December, 1858, including surveys Nos. 126, 127, 128, and 129, and contains one thousand two hundred and eighty acres, held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—There are about fifty acres of arable land on the reservation; but it has never been cultivated, owing to the great difficulty of irrigation. Timber—a bosque of cotton wood fringes the bank of the river for miles, and covers, in all, twenty-five to thirty acres of the reservation. Grass—grama, an abundant supply on the hills, within easy reach of the post. Yavoso grass on the bottom-lands. Soil—sandy; slightly alkaline. River rises usually about the 1st of May, overflows its banks in June and July, and remains high until the 1st of September; it is fordable during low water, and can then be crossed without difficulty. There is no Government ferry at this post. Climate—mild. The rainy season sets in usually about the 1st of June, and continues at intervals until the 1st of August. Average spring temperature, 70°; average winter temperature, 42°. There is no settlement on or near the reservation other than of people in some way connected with the post.

FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

(Permanently established February, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES OAKES, COLONEL SIXTH CAVALRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, about 34° 18'; longitude, from Greenwich, about 98° 3'. Post office at Jacksboro, the county seat of Jackson County, Texas, one-half mile from the post. The post is situated on the south and right bank of Lost Creek, a tributary of the West Fork of Trinity River. The nearest town of any importance is Weatherford, some forty-eight miles south and on the road to Waco and Austin. The nearest post is Fort Griffin, distant seventy-five miles, situated on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, in a direction south of west from this place.

QUARTERS.—Temporary quarters for four companies, three hundred and fifty men—four buildings, one capable of holding one hundred men, and three buildings, eighty-five men each, in good condition. These quarters are built of pickets, covered with shingles, and floored with rough oak and cotton-wood boards; built by the soldiers.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building, containing one room 25 by 60 feet, for quartermaster's stores; two rooms, 25 by 60 and 20 by 25 feet, for commissary stores and office for acting commissary subsistence; also, a temporary picket building, used as a granary, with a capacity of about 3,500 bushels.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of stone—accommodation for twenty-four patients. Guard-house consists of four cells, built of stone; and two rooms, one for guard and another for prisoners, built of pickets and covered with shingles. A good temporary corral, with roofing for one hundred mules; two stables, capable of holding eighty-five horses each; a good stone magazine, and a blacksmith's shop for two fires, made of pickets.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Susistence supplies now principally furnished from Jefferson, Texas, distant about three hundred and twenty miles; Austin, Texas, distant two hundred and forty miles, and from terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, distant about one hundred and sixty

miles. The former east and the latter south of this post. Quartermaster's supplies furnished from Austin, and from San Antonio, eighty miles beyond Austin. The route of supply is by wagon road, open at all seasons, but in wet seasons very bad. Supplies transported by contract. Subsistence—six months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water for the post is obtained from Lost Creek, hauled in a water wagon about 600 yards. Owing to the dry season Lost Creek has not been running for two months past, and water for the post is taken from a large water-hole. Wood is furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are on the reservation in Indian Territory, and consist principally of the Kiowas, and different Comanche tribes.

MINES.—No well known or established mines within a reasonable distance of the post. Coal is found from twenty-five to forty miles distant; that near old Fort Belknap has been used in post blacksmith-shops. Copper is found from fifty to one hundred miles from this post.

COMMUNICATIONS.—East, west, and south, by mail coaches; east and west, semi-weekly; south, weekly.

RESERVATION.—The reservation has not been fixed and approved by higher than post authority.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—Only about five acres of arable land on the reservation, and this is being used for a post garden; but as it cannot be irrigated, and the season thus far has been unusually dry, the garden will not compensate for the seeds and labor expended. Ordinary prairie-grass on the reservation and surrounding country, the quantity and quality of which depend upon the season. When dry, as at present, the grass is short, and grazing not good. With the exception of a few trees along the bank of Lost Creek, there is no timber on the reservation. The surrounding country is partially covered with post oak. Soil—in reservation, calcareous and scanty; difficult to cultivate in consequence of the abundance of limestone rock near the surface. Climate—changeable in winter, with frequent northers; in summer, warm. High and strong winds prevail the greater part of the year; during spring, summer, and early fall, from the south; during winter, from the north. Average spring temperature, 61°; average winter temperature, 50°. Health of the post good—average.

POST OF RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

(Established in 1850; abandoned in 1858; re-established in 1859; in hands of rebels from 1861 to 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY A. McD. MCCOOK, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, TENTH INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870. COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 26° 25'; longitude, 98° 48'. Post office, Rio Grande City. The post is situated at the head of navigation on the Rio Grande, and near the mouth of the San Juan River, Mexico. Nearest towns are Rio Grande City, Texas, one-half mile, and Camargo, Mexico, five miles distant.

QUARTERS.—Brick quarters are being constructed for two hundred men, (two buildings,) and for nine officers, (five buildings.) One of the former is now occupied, and one of the latter completed—the brick work of the remainder also completed. The old quarters consist of one building, now occupied by two companies, and five buildings for officers' quarters. All built of wood—old and dilapidated. One company is quartered in tents.

STORE-HOUSES.—One wooden building, one room, 30 by 45 feet, used for commissary stores, in fair order. One adobe building, (private property,) three rooms, used as offices for post quartermaster and for commissary stores—in poor order. Two store-houses for quartermaster's stores, hired in Rio Grand City.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Built of wood; accommodation for twenty-five patients; is old and nearly worthless. Brick work of new hospital, with accommodation for thirty-six patients, completed. Guard-house—built of brick, new; has two rooms and three cells.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Post supplied from Brownsville, distant one hundred and twenty miles

by land, and three hundred miles by river. Route of supply by river. Supplies transported by contract. Subsistence—four months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is obtained from the Rio Grande River. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—Silver mines near Ceralvo, Mexico, about sixty miles distant.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By steamer with Brownsville, once or twice per month; weekly horse-mail from Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Laredo.

RESERVATION.—One thousand yards square occupied; not surveyed, and no written contract for occupation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No arable land on the reservation or in the vicinity, except in spots on the river bottom. The remainder has no practical value. Mesquite is the principal wood. Corn the only crop raised, and of this hardly enough for home consumption. Two crops are grown per year. Grass of good quality can be obtained from August until January, at from six to twelve miles from the river. Soil—sandy and alkaline. Climate—warm, and seasons dry; frequently six months and upwards without rain. Temperature from March to December varies from 80° to 110°; during the winter months varies from 30° to 90°.

POST OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

(Established in 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY L. P. GRAHAM, COLONEL FOURTH CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1879, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 29° 28' north; longitude, 98° 24' west from Greenwich. The post is situated in the city of San Antonio, Texas, which is the post office.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred and fifty men—three rented stone buildings. Officers' quarters—rented houses and rooms in the city.

STORE-HOUSES.—One room, 48 by 22 feet, for quartermaster's stores, used also as carpenter and saddler shop. No post commissary store-house.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Rented stone dwelling—affords accommodation for forty patients. Guard-house—one stone building, having three compartments—not well adapted for the purpose.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are in this city. The troops are supplied from the depot commissary. Subsistence—three months' supply always kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The troops are supplied with water from the San Antonio River, which runs through the city; also from cisterns. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Comanches and Kiowas.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—With all other places, by stage.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The health of the post is very good.

POST OF SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL, TEXAS.

(Established in 1860.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY T. C. BRADFORD, CAPTAIN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $29^{\circ} 28'$; longitude, $98^{\circ} 40'$. The arsenal is situated on the west bank of the San Antonio River, and within the limits of the city of San Antonio, which is the post office.

QUARTERS.—No troops at the post. Three men are hired as watchmen for the protection of the public property. Officers' quarters—one set, built of soft rock, and in good repair. Wash house—one two-story stone building 24 by 15 feet, in good repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—Magazine—one stone building, 100 by 21 feet—height of ceiling, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet. This structure is built of hewn stone, with walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and with plain arched stone roof, covered with another roof sheathed with tin, and painted with brown metallic paint. It is in good repair, and is used as a store-house for arms and ammunition. One frame shed, 80 by 20 feet, in good repair, used as store-house for serviceable ordnance stores. Four frame buildings, respectively 73 by 24, 42 by 18, 30 by 20, and 20 by 18 feet, in a leaky condition, three of which are used as store-houses for unserviceable stores, and one as a carpenter shop. One building, 57 by 22 feet, in a leaky condition, used as an armorer's shop, is built partly of hard rock, and partly of soft rock. One small house, 15 by 15 feet, in very bad repair, is built of rubble-rock, and is used as a paint shop. One stable, 52 by 27 feet, built of adobes, is old and rickety, and in bad repair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Antonio, Texas.

WATER AND WOOD.—The arsenal is well supplied with water by a cistern and wells. An irrigating ditch is running through the grounds, and the east side of the grounds is bounded by the San Antonio River. Wood is purchased in open market.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—None.

RESERVATION.—The ground on which the arsenal is situated was purchased in 1859, and contains sixteen acres.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—None.

POST OF SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

(Established in 1869.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY WILLIAM J. LISTER, CAPTAIN NINETEENTH INFANTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $32^{\circ} 31'$; longitude, $93^{\circ} 52'$ west from Greenwich. The post is situated on the south bank of the Red River, and touches the western boundary of the city of Shreveport, Louisiana. The buildings consist of two large brick structures, erected by the rebel ordnance department for repair shops, very dilapidated, and falling into ruins. One small dwelling-house and twelve one-story temporary wooden buildings, averaging two 12 by 12 feet rooms, each put up for their workmen. These buildings are on a red clay hill, which is inclosed on one side by a sluggish bayou, and on the other side by a deep ravine, making it almost an island in wet weather. It is probably the most unhealthy spot in western Louisiana. The acting assistant quartermaster and commissary uses one of the brick buildings as a store-house, that officer and six men remaining

there to receive and take care of stores. The camp occupied by the garrison is situated twenty miles west of Shreveport, and near the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the Texas line, one mile from Powellton, Texas, post office and station. The camp is pitched in a grove of oaks, slightly elevated above the surrounding country. Soil sandy, and very dry.

QUARTERS.—Wall-tents having floors raised from the ground, and are furnished with bunks. On an average, three men occupy one tent; they are protected from the sun by a light bower running three feet above the ridge-pole.

STORE-HOUSES.—The supplies are kept in a brick building in Shreveport, referred to above; those for immediate use, and the company property, are in a pancheon building, 10 by 10 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Floored hospital tents; accommodation for twelve patients. Guard-house—one wall-tent for guard, and two A tents for prisoners and tools, with a tarpaulin pitched in front as a porch for the sentinel.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Subsistence is supplied from New Orleans, Louisiana; quartermaster stores from Jefferson, Texas, by steamers on the Red River, which is navigable at all seasons. Subsistence, three months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The camp has a bountiful supply of good water from wells. The detail in Shreveport purchase water by the barrel at a spring one and a half miles distant. Wood is purchased in open market.

INDIANS.—No Indians in this vicinity. The nearest are Choctaws.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By mail and telegraph via New Orleans, Louisiana.

RESERVATION.—None.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—The surrounding country is rich cotton land; wood and water abundant. The extensive swamps and shallow lakes, (commencing fifteen miles to the north of this,) caused by the great raft in Red River, produce a great deal of malarious disease; the site for the camp was selected with a view to avoid that influence, it being further from swamp than any other available place.

FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS.

(Established—see *Location*.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY J. E. WADE, MAJOR NINTH CAVALRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 30° 50' north; longitude, 102° 35' west. Fort Stockton was reoccupied July 7, 1867, it having been a one-company infantry post before the war.

QUARTERS.—For three companies. Officers' quarters—five sets, containing a total of thirteen rooms.

STORE HOUSES.—One building, 30 by 15 feet, used for quartermaster and commissary stores. One building, 30 by 40 feet, used for granary. One building, 10 by 80 feet, used for workshop. One stable, 34 by 25 feet, used for cavalry horses.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One building, 24 by 110 feet, containing two wards, office, store-room, dispensary, and dining-room—kitchen separate. Guard-house—one guard-room, one prison room, and three cells. Magazine—one building, 12 by 12 feet. The guard-house and magazine are built of stone; all other buildings at the post are of adobes, with stone foundations. The officers' quarters, hospital, and store-house have board floors and shingled roofs. The men's quarters, workshops, and granary have dirt floors and thatched (rude) roofs. The stable, magazine, and guard-house have shingled roofs. There is also an adjutant's and quartermaster's office, and quarters for employes, landresses, &c., built of adobes with dirt roofs. Quartermaster's corral—built of adobes.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and commissary supply depots are at San Antonio, Texas, four hundred miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road, open at all

seasons. Supplies transported by contract. Subsistence—about four months' supply generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Comanche Creek. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians, except roving bands, are in the Guadalupe Mountains and on the Lower Pecos River.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The post is on the San Antonio and El Paso mail line.

RESERVATION.—No reservation has yet been rented. The land belongs to private parties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No available land, except such as can be irrigated. There is a fine post garden, in which nearly all vegetables grow in abundance. No timber within one hundred miles of the post. Grass good, and in abundance. Climate—mild and dry. The health of the command is excellent, there seldom being more than two or three men on sick-report. Horses do better than at any other post in this portion of the State. There are several ranches on Comanche Creek below the post, and on Leon Creek, six miles west of the post, with a total population of about five hundred, mostly Mexicans.

FORT ST. PHILIP, LOUISIANA.

(Established—not known.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. W. BLISS, MAJOR TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, MAY, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $29^{\circ} 21' 52''$ 74; longitude, $80^{\circ} 26' 55''$ 96. Located on the left bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Fort Jackson.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred men, one new wooden building. Officers' quarters—two new frame buildings, 47 by 25 feet, condition good.

STORE-HOUSE.—None reported.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—one new frame building, 135 by 25 feet, lathed and plastered—accommodation for twenty-five patients. Guard-house—small board building, near bank of river.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Depot at New Orleans; supplies transported in steamboats via Mississippi River. Subsistence—one month's supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water—generally obtained from rain-water cisterns, but in very dry seasons the river water is used. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—None.

COMMUNICATION.—By steamboats—by small boats with Fort Jackson.

RESERVATION.—Section eleven of township nineteen, range seventeen east of the southeastern district of Louisiana.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—No timber on reservation, only small willows, and other trees that flourish in swamps, in this latitude. Soil—alluvium. No record at the post to show the average temperature. Mercury seldom, if ever, reaches 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, and ice has formed but twice in the past three winters. The health of the post is remarkably good, considering its location, being on the immediate bank of the river, and surrounded by swamp, filled with rank, tropical vegetation. In 1867, during the epidemic of yellow fever, there were cases above and below the post, on the river, but not a case occurred at the post. Fevers arising from malarial poisoning are rare, owing probably to the proximity of salt water.

POST OF WACO, TEXAS.*

(Established—date unknown.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LYNDE CATLIN, CAPTAIN ELEVENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—No information given in relation to.

QUARTERS.—Troops quartered in tents, which are boxed and floored. The men are as comfortably situated as could be expected.

STORE-HOUSES.—Rented in the city by authority from department headquarters.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—In tents, boxed and floored, and ample accommodations for the sick and the guard.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Depot established at the post. Subsistence—requisite supply on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Spring and well water scarce. Brazos River impracticable, owing to the red rise. Wood plenty.

INDIANS.—None.

MINES.—None.

COMMUNICATIONS.—By mail-coach.

RESERVATIONS.—Camping-ground rented, by instructions from department headquarters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.—A rolling country, well wooded.

* Discontinued per Par. II, Department S. O. 114, September 19, 1870.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

The Military Division of the Pacific was established in August, 1866, by General Orders No. 59, A. G. O., 1866, under the command of Major General H. W. Halleck, who was succeeded by Major General George H. Thomas, June 1, 1869, by authority of General Orders No. 10, A. G. O., 1869. Upon the death of General Thomas, (March 28, 1870,) Major General J. M. Schofield was assigned to the command by General Orders No. 41, A. G. O., 1870. The division, as first constituted, comprised the Department of California, (States of California and Nevada, and Territory of Arizona,) and Department of the Columbia, (State of Oregon, and Territories of Washington and Idaho.) The Department of Alaska was created in March, 1868, (General Orders No. 15, A. G. O., 1868,) and annexed to the Division of the Pacific. Alaska, as a separate department, was discontinued July 1, 1870, (General Orders No. 41, A. G. O., 1870,) and was attached to the Department of the Columbia. The Department of Arizona, to embrace the Territory of Arizona, and "so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception, California, was created in April, 1870, by General Orders No. 41, A. G. O., 1870.

The Division of the Pacific at present includes the Departments of Arizona, California, and Columbia, and contains within its limits the tribes of Indians enumerated in the following table, compiled from various sources :

O R E G O N .

INFORMATION GIVEN BY A. B. MEACHAM, SUPERINTENDENT, NOVEMBER, 1870.

Tribes.	Reservation.	Popu- lation.	Disposition.	Agent.	Post office address.
Clackamas.....	Grande Ronde ..	55	Friendly ..	A. B. Meacham, superintendent	Salem, Oregon.
Modoc	do	74	do	Charles Lafolett, agent	Grande Ronde P. O., Oregon.
Wappato	do	60	do	do	Do.
Yamhill	do	47	do	do	Do.
Lacklanoute	do	36	do	do	Do.
Umpqua	do	189	do	do	Do.
Chasta	do	51	do	do	Do.
Cow Creek	do	45	do	do	Do.
Rogue River	do	60	do	do	Do.
Calapoodia	do	42	do	do	Do.
Santiam	do	125	do	do	Do.
Mary's River	do	49	do	do	Do.
Turn Water	do	78	do	do	Do.
Salmon River	do	36	do	do	Do.
Westlakah	do	55	do	do	Do.
Tillamook	do	83	do	do	Do.
Clatsop	do	56	do	do	Do.
Nahahit	do	28	do	do	Do.
Rogue River	Siletz	91	do	Benjamin Shapson, agent	Toledo, Oregon.
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua	do	57	do	do	Do.
Joshua	do	118	do	do	Do.
Chasta Costa	do	101	do	do	Do.
Tweet-not-en-ay	do	97	do	do	Do.
Clatsewa	do	76	do	do	Do.
Couquills and Port Orford	do	218	do	do	Do.
Sizes and Enchres	do	136	do	do	Do.
Noct-nah	do	77	do	do	Do.
Mac-en-not-en-ay	do	41	do	do	Do.
Picute Snakes	do	500	do	do	Do.
Umatilla	Umatilla	302	do	Lieut. W. H. Boyle U. S. A., agent	Pendleton, Oregon.
Cayuse	do	334	do	do	Do.
Walla-Walla	do	304	do	do	Do.
Belonging to above tribes, but not on reservation.	do	785	do	do	Do.

OREGON—Continued.

Tribes.	Reservation.	Population.	Disposition.	Agents.	Post-office address.
Wasco.....	Warm Springs.....	253	Friendly.....	John Smith, agent.....	Dalles, Oregon.
Warm Springs.....	do.....	229	do.....	do.....	Do.
Fenim.....	do.....	95	do.....	do.....	Do.
Snake.....	do.....	9	do.....	do.....	Do.
Deschutes.....	do.....	57	do.....	do.....	Do.
Pitt River.....	do.....	29	do.....	do.....	Do.
John Days.....	do.....	15	do.....	do.....	Do.
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	569	do.....	No agent; commissary in charge.....	Do.
Mohoc.....	do.....	107	do.....	do.....	
Snake.....	do.....	338	do.....	do.....	
Belonging to above tribes, but not on reservation.		633	do.....		
Coose.....	Alsea.....	136	do.....	No agent; commissary in charge.....	
Umpegin.....	do.....	52	do.....	do.....	
Sionselan.....	do.....	69	do.....	do.....	
Alsea.....	do.....	113	do.....	do.....	
Total.....		7,040			

IDAHO TERRITORY.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR IDAHO, OCTOBER, 1870.

Tribes.	Reservation.	Population.	Disposition.	Agents.	Post-office address.
Kootenaya.....	Nez Perces.....	400	Friendly.....	Capt. D. M. Sells, U. S. A., agent.....	Lapwai Agency, Idaho.
Pend d'Oreilles.....	do.....	700	do.....	do.....	Do.
Cent d'Alenes.....	do.....	300	do.....	do.....	Do.
Spokanes.....	do.....	400	do.....	do.....	Do.
Nez Perces.....	do.....	3,200	do.....	do.....	Do.
Boise Shoshones and Bru- nean Shoshones.	Bannack & Shoshone	256	do.....	Lieut. W. H. Danilson, U. S. A., special agent.	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Weiser Shoshones.....	do.....	68	do.....	do.....	Do.
Western Shoshones.....	do.....	200	do.....	do.....	Do.
Bannacks.....	do.....	520	do.....	do.....	Do.
Total.....		6,044			

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY MAJOR SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A., SUPERINTENDENT, OCTOBER, 1870.

Tribes.	Reservation.	Population.	Disposition.	Agents.	Post-office address.
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes.....	On reservations.....	828	Peaceable.....	Maj. Samuel Ross, U. S. A., superin- tendent.	Olympia, W. T.
S'Klallams, &c.....	do.....	921	do.....	Lieut. J. M. Kelley, U. S. A., agent.....	Skokomish, W. T.
Makahs.....	do.....	556	do.....	Lieut. J. M. Hays, U. S. A., agent.....	Neeah Bay, W. T.
Quinaults, Quillchutes, &c.	do.....	332	do.....	Lieut. J. H. Hay, U. S. A., agent.....	Olympia, W. T.
D'Wanish and allied tribes.	do.....	3,384	do.....	Lieut. G. D. Hill, U. S. A., agent.....	Tulalip, W. T.
Yakamas.....	do.....	2,323	do.....	Lieut. J. H. Smith, U. S. A., agent.....	Simcoe, W. T.
Chehalis and allied tribes.	do.....	355	do.....		
Colville and other Indians east of Cascade Mount's.	do.....	4,337	do.....		
Satsop.....					
Wy-moot-che.....					
Hu-ki-um.....		350	Well disposed		
Whiskah.....					
Humpulups.....		192	do.....		
Chinooks.....		220	do.....		
Cowlitz and Klickitat.....		317	do.....		
Yakamas.....	Not on reservation	1,177	do.....		
Total.....		15,194			

NEVADA.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY MAJOR H. DOUGLAS, U. S. A., SUPERINTENDENT FOR NEVADA, OCTOBER, 1870.

Bands.	Tribes.	Population.	Disposition.	Agents.	Post-office address.
Pyramid Lake Band	Pahutes	475	Friendly	Maj. H. Douglas, U. S. A., superintendent	Carson City, Nevada.
Humboldt Bands	do	468	do	Lieut. J. M. Lee, U. S. A., special agent	Do.
Quin's River Band	do	295	Peaceable	do	Do.
Toy Band	do	400	Friendly	do	Do.
Mixed Bands	do	300	do	do	Do.
Oe ki Band	do	750	do	do	Do.
Cozaby Band	do	300	do	do	Do.
Pete-mo-gowat Band	do	170	do	do	Do.
Captain Sam's Band	do	550	do	Capt. R. N. Tanton, U. S. A., special agent	Pioche City, Nevada.
Austin and Lander Bands	do	425	do	do	Do.
Nye County Bands	do	375	do	do	Do.
Indefinite Bands	do	1,482	Peaceable	do	Do.
Ki-witche's Band	Shoshones	1,650	Friendly	L. A. Green, acting agent	Treasure City, Nevada.
Tag-wina's Band	do	1,075	do	do	Do.
Toboy's Band	do	600	do	do	Do.
Captain John's Band	do	1,050	do	do	Do.
Buck's Band	do	950	do	do	Do.
Indefinite Bands	Goshutes	800	Wild & treacherous	do	Do.
Egan Jack's Bands	do	95	Friendly	do	Do.
Washees	do	500	do	Lieut. J. M. Lee, U. S. A., special agent	Carson City, Nevada.
Total		12,720			

CALIFORNIA.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY AGENTS.

Tribes.	Reservation.	Population.	Disposition.	Agents.	Post-office address.
Serranos	Tule River Agency	115	Hostile	B. C. Whiting, superintendent	San Francisco, Cal.
Plutes	do	4,000	do	John W. Miller, special agent	Tule River Ind. Reservation, Cal.
Notumatee	do	200	Friendly	do	Do.
Yokans	do	40	do	do	Do.
Wackchummahs	do	65	do	do	Do.
Kowias	do	50	do	do	Do.
La Tachas	do	150	do	do	Do.
Tules	do	229	do	do	Do.
Tejons	do	200	do	do	Do.
Red Woods	Round Valley Agency	82	do	Lieut. W. H. Andrews, U. S. A., agent	Round Valley Reservation, Cal.
Pitt River	do	122	do	do	Do.
Ukies	do	342	do	do	Do.
Wylookies	do	154	do	do	Do.
Cow Cows	do	202	do	do	Do.
Hoopas and others	Hoopa Valley Agency	800	do	Capt. S. G. Whipple, U. S. A., agent	Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.
San Luis Rey	San Pascual Reserv'n	1,299	Peaceable	Lieut. A. P. Gren, U. S. A., agent	Poway P. O. (via San Diego), Cal.
Diegan	do	1,257	do	do	
Columillas	do	2,500	do	do	
Various bands, (estimated)		12,100			
Total		23,807			

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

FROM REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. JONES TO INSPECTOR GENERAL U. S. ARMY, JULY 21, 1869.

Tribes.	Reservation.	Population.	Disposition.	Agents.	Post-office address.
Yumas.....		1,500	Peaceable		
Chemehuevis.....		750	do		
New River Indians.....		750	do		
Cocopahs.....		1,800	do		
Palatones.....		Unknown.	do		
Mojaves.....		2,500	do		
Hualapais.....		600	Hostile		
Yavapais.....		Unknown.	do		
Pimas.....		4,000	Friendly		
Maricopas.....		500	do		
Papagos.....		Unknown.	Peaceable		
Mopnis.....		2,000	do		
Casinos.....		Unknown.	do		
Tonto Apaches.....		600	Hostile		
Finals.....		Unknown.	do		
Coyoteros and Sierra Blancos.....		1,000	do		
Total.....		16,200			

ALASKA.

FROM REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL HILLECK TO SECRETARY OF WAR, 1869.

Tribes.	Population.	Disposition.	Agents.	Post-office address.
Koloshians.....				
Hydas.....	600	Hostile		
Hemnegas.....	500	Peaceful		
Chatsinas.....	500	do		
Tongas and Foxes, (branch of Tongas),	500			
Stikeens.....	1,000	Peaceful		
Kakes.....	1,200	Hostile		
Koms.....	800	Generally unfriendly.		
Koutzanons.....	600			
Awks.....	800	Bad reputation		
Sundevans and Takes.....	500			
Chilkahds.....	2,000	Friendly		
Hoodnah-hoos.....	1,000			
Hunnas or Hoomaks.....	1,000			
Sutkas.....	1,200	Friendly.		
Hyaks and scattering tribes.....	Unknown.			
Kenians.....	25,000	Well-disposed		
Aleuts.....	5,000	do		
Eskimans.....	20,000	do		
Total.....	62,400			

RECAPITULATION.

Alaska.....	62,400	Idaho.....	6,000	Washington.....	15,484
Arizona.....	16,200	Nevada.....	12,730	Total.....	143,765
California.....	23,605	Oregon.....	7,000		

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Bowie, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Cady, Camp, California.
Colorado, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Crittenden, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Date Creek, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Drum Barracks, California.
Grant, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Hualpai, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Lowell, Camp, Arizona Territory.

McDowell, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Mojave, Camp, Arizona Territory.
New San Diego, California.
Thomas, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Verde, Camp, Arizona Territory.
Whipple, Fort, Arizona Territory.
Yuma Depot.
Yuma, Fort, California.

CAMP BOWIE, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN R. F. BERNARD, FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $32^{\circ} 40' 50''$; longitude from Greenwich, $109^{\circ} 25' 30''$. Post-office at the post. Ralston City, New Mexico, fifty-five miles distant, the nearest town. The nearest settlement is on the San Pedro River, Arizona Territory; distance, fifty-five miles.

QUARTERS.—Three, for three hundred men; one 160 by 22 feet, one 145 by $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and one 118 by 24 feet, built of adobes, new, and in good condition. Officers' quarters, three; built of adobes, and in good condition. Roofs of the company's quarters are constructed of logs covered with earth. The officers' quarters have an additional coat of lime cement. Each of the officers' and men's quarters has a spacious dining room and kitchen as outhouse.

STORE-HOUSES.—Built of adobes, and in good condition. Quartermaster's and commissary store-rooms in one building, the former 56 by 20 feet, the latter 51 by 20 feet, with a 10 by 20 feet hall for office intervening. The building is 11 feet high to the roof; capacity for supplies for three companies for six months. The roof is made of logs, covered with earth and a coat of lime cement.

HOSPITAL.—Built of adobes, 88 by 22 feet. The store-room, 10 by 22 feet, is north of a 54 by 22 feet ward-room, (capacity, twelve beds,) adjoining the dispensary, office, and steward's room, 12 by 22 feet. The southern extremity is used as mess-room and kitchen, 12 by 22 feet. The roof is constructed of logs, covered with earth and a coat of lime cement. The building joins the quartermaster's store-room, with the north end at right angles. New, and in good condition.

GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Built of adobes, 32 by 20 feet; new, and in good condition. Guard-room, 12 by 20 feet. Prison-room, 20 by 20 feet. Roof is built of logs covered with earth. Quartermaster's corral is built of adobes, new, 175 by 85 feet; wall 8 feet high, having on the west and north side shelter for public animals. To the right and left of the entrance, on the south side, are carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, each 20 by 16 feet, and harness and grain room, each 16 by 16 feet. The grain-room has a capacity for 60,000 pounds of grain. Buildings new and in good con-

dition. Stables for two cavalry companies, built of timber. Roof on one is partly covered with shingles, partly with earth; the other stable is covered with paulins. Three sets of officers' quarters, a new hospital, and two adobe corrals are to be erected.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Tucson Depot, Arizona Territory, one hundred and five miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road. Supplies can be transported all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water, of excellent quality, from a spring about 500 yards distant, by a water-wagon.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Chiricahua Apaches.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. One square mile held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The post is built on a fine plateau in the Apache Pass of the Chiricahua Mountains, on the overland mail-route from La Mesilla, New Mexico, to San Diego, California. Surrounding country mountainous; soil sandy and rocky, not arable. Rich deposits of gold and silver have been found in the immediate vicinity of the post. Operations have been commenced in the new rich silver mines near Ralston City, New Mexico, fifty-five miles distant. Timber (plenty on the northern slopes of the mountains) mostly pine and oak; some cedar. No grain or vegetables can be raised within a nearer distance than thirty miles of the post. Grass—grama and upland. Nearest river is the San Pedro, fifty-five miles west; can be forded during all seasons. Climate mild; generally warm during summer months; an occasional fall of snow during the winter; average temperature, 62°·27 thermometer; 55°·39 hygrometer. Health of locality good. No settlements.

CAMP CADY, CALIFORNIA.

(Established, so far as records at post show, in October, 1865; but it is said that United States troops occupied the site of the post as early as 1858.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN H. R. PUTNAM, TWENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 34° 38' north; longitude, 116° 40' west. Post-office, San Bernardino, California, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For seventy-five men, with good bake-house, kitchen, and mess-room; all built of adobes and covered with shingles; in good condition. Officers' quarters, two; built of adobes and covered with shingles; one in good condition and one leaky.

STORE-HOUSES.—One quartermaster's and commissary store-house, 24 by 77 feet; 9 feet high; built of adobes and covered with shingles; in good condition. Capacity for supplies for seventy-five men, nine months. A portion of the store-house is used for storing grain. Capacity for 50,000 pounds of barley.

HOSPITAL.—No hospital at post. A room 12 by 20 feet, partitioned from soldiers' quarters, used as a dispensary, office, and steward's room.

GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Stockade building—roof made of poles and earth; in good condition. Quartermaster's corral built of poles, stockade style; in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depots are at Wilmington Depot, California, one hundred and sixty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road. Supplies can be transported all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from springs one-fourth of a mile distant, by water cart.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Pah Utes; number not known.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and San Bernardino, California, by Government express rider.

RESERVATION.—There is no record of the survey of the reservation at the post, and nothing to show how far it extends either way.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly; soil, sandy; not arable. Timber, sufficient for fuel for the post; cottonwood and mesquite on the bottoms of Mojave River. Some kinds of summer vegetables might be raised in limited quantities. Salt-grass plenty; no other kinds in any quantity. Climate exceedingly dry, the thermometer frequently indicating 112° during the summer months; average temperature, $68^{\circ}.66$ thermometer; hygrometer, $60^{\circ}.70$. Health of locality good. No settlements.

CAMP COLORADO, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT L. NOLAN, TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, JULY, 1870,
THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $34^{\circ} 10' 14''$; longitude, $114^{\circ} 15' 15''$. Post-office at La Paz, forty-five miles distant. La Paz is also the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For twenty men, built of brush or arrow-weed; are in a very bad condition. No shelter is afforded from rain or the frequent sand-storms that prevail at this post. Officers' quarters, two; built of logs on the stockade plan, covered with canvas and tule; built at the expense of the officers, (by Indian labor,) with the exception of the canvas.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary in one, 20 by 170 feet, 9 by 22 feet high, built of logs (stockade) and brush, and covered with paulins. Capacity for supplies for one company for ten months or one year. The log or stockade portion of the building is the best in camp, but is only suitable for a temporary camp.

HOSPITAL.—A hospital tent and fly stretched, covered with brush (arrow-weed) to keep out the extreme heat; shelter 28 by 28 feet, with a brush kitchen attached.

GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Guard-house, built of brush, (arrow-weed,) but not fit for use; has not been in use for five months. Bake-house in same condition, as is also the blacksmith-shop. The bake-oven and forge are built of adobe, and might be made useful by the expenditure of two or three hundred dollars for repairs. The quartermaster's corral is good, being lately put up, and built of good substantial logs.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Yuma Depot, Arizona Territory, a little over two hundred miles distant. The route of supply is by the Colorado River. Supplies can be transported all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Four months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from the Colorado River, on the bank of which it is located.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Mojave and Chemehuevis tribes. The Mojave tribe of Indians in the vicinity of this post number about six hundred, and are on the Colorado River reservation. First Lieutenant H. Dodd, United States Army, unassigned, is the United States Special Indian Agent; post-office address, La Paz, Arizona Territory. The Mojaves are a lazy and worthless tribe of Indians. On the opposite or west side of the river there is a tribe of Chemehuevis Indians, numbering from fifteen hundred to two thousand. No reservation or agent. A much superior Indian to the Mojave, as they raise all their own grain and do their own work, without any expense to the United States Government.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town by wagon road.

RESERVATION.—The post is situated on the Colorado River Indian reservation. The military reservation has not been declared by the President.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country mountainous; soil sandy, not arable, except along the banks of the river. Timber scarce—cottonwood, mesquite, and willow to be found along bank of river. Grass—saccaton, guyetta. River cannot be forded. Climate in winter season very mild and pleasant; during summer very warm. Average temperature, 72°·66 thermometer; hygrometer, 64°·83. Health of locality good. No settlements.

CAMP CRITTENDEN, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. ROSS, TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, DECEMBER, 1870.
THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 31° 35' 45"; longitude, 110° 36'; situated in the immediate vicinity of old Fort Buchanan. Post-office at the post. Nearest settlements in Sonoita Valley, four miles distant. The boundary line between Arizona, United States, and Sonora, Mexico, lies twenty miles via the Mowrey Mines south from this post.

QUARTERS.—Quarters for two companies of troops, 117 by 18 feet; built of adobe; wall 12 feet high and 2½ feet thick; L on fronts used as orderly-rooms; L on rear of buildings used as temporary dining-rooms. Kitchen and bake-house—two rooms under same roof, attached. Officers' quarters—three sets, 30 by 20 feet; built of adobe; walls 11 feet high and 18 inches thick; partitioned into two rooms each, formerly intended for dining-rooms and kitchens to officers' quarters, which have not been built. Laundresses' quarters—five sets. All these buildings are roofed with pine slats and earth, and are in good condition.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital 80 by 24 feet, built of adobe; walls 11 feet high and 18 inches thick; room 21 by 14 feet partitioned off west end, used for surgery; capacity for twelve beds; roofed with pine logs, slats, and earth; in good condition. Tents are used for temporary kitchen, dining and store rooms.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 117 by 18 feet, built of adobe; walls 11 feet high and 2½ feet thick; partitioned into three rooms—north room used for storing quartermaster's stores; center room for clothing, camp and garrison equipage; south room for storing grain; roofed with pine logs, slats, and earth; in good condition. Commissary 86 by 24 feet, built of adobe; walls 12 feet high and 18 inches thick; two rooms, each 22 by 14 feet, partitioned off—one at south end used as quartermaster's and sub-officer's room, and one at north end for storing canned fruits, &c.; can store one year's supply for two companies; roofed with pine logs, slats, and earth; in good condition.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard-house 60 by 24 feet, built of adobe; walls 10 feet high and 18 inches thick; partitioned into three rooms—south room 21 by 18 feet, for guard-room; center room, same dimensions, for prisoners' room; that at north end, 21 by 11 feet, walls built of rubble masonry laid up in mortar, intended for a cell, at present used as a temporary magazine; shingle roof, the only one in the garrison; in good condition.

CORRALS.—Two in number, each 125 by 125 feet; built of adobe; walls average 10 feet high, 18 inches thick. Good sheds around two sides of each corral, built of unhewn pine logs, and roofed with logs, brush, and earth. East corral can accommodate one hundred and fifty cavalry horses; west corral can accommodate one hundred head of beef cattle and sixty head of quartermaster's animals.

WORKSHOPS.—Blacksmith, carpenter, paint, and saddler shops form an irregular square 110 by 60 feet, under same roof; built of adobe; walls average 10 feet high and 20 inches thick; roofed with poles, brush, and earth. The yard is used for storing those articles of quartermaster's stores not liable to perish. This pile of buildings was the headquarters and residence of the former

commanding officer of old Fort Buchanan; has been extensively repaired, and is now in good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—At Tucson Depot, Arizona Territory, sixty-five miles distant. Supplies hauled over good wagon road and can be transported at any season of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with good water from springs in its immediate vicinity, and from two wells situated within the garrison.

WOOD.—Fuel is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Apaches; hostile.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town and settlements is by wagon roads.

RESERVATION.—Designated in General Orders No. 57, dated Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, September 30, 1867.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly. Soil, a black loam. Grain, hay, and vegetables are raised in abundance. Timber plenty; an inexhaustible supply of pine can be procured in the Santa Rita Mountains, nine miles west from this point. The surrounding hills, generally speaking, are covered with a growth of stunted black oak timber, which affords the garrison a never-failing supply of good hard wood for fuel. The labor required to erect the public buildings was mainly performed by the troops. The mail (carried by a detail of soldiers) leaves here for Tucson, sixty-five miles north, and returns once a week. Climate very warm during the summer months. The nights are cold. Average monthly temperature—thermometer 65°. Health of locality good.

CAMP DATE CREEK, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established in 1866 as Camp McPherson. Name changed to Camp Date Creek by General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, November 23, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. F. O'BIERNE, CAPTAIN TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, JULY, 1879, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 34° 45' north; longitude from Greenwich, 112° 18' west. Post-office address, Wickenburg, Arizona Territory. Nearest town, Wickenburg, Arizona Territory, twenty-six miles distant.

QUARTERS.—For two companies, size 70 by 22 feet, built of adobe with shingle roof. For officers, four sets of quarters—three of adobe and one of stone, all provided with both shingle and earth roofs; three sets having kitchens and dining-rooms of adobe attached. Size of officers' quarters, 25 by 18 feet; kitchens and dining-rooms, 32 by 16 feet. Both officers' quarters and men's barracks are in good condition and comfortable. There are three sets of laundresses' quarters, all of adobe; two of them, size 20 by 20, covered with shingles, and one 18 by 12 with earth roof. One of these (20 by 20) is used as adjutant's office. Cavalry and quartermaster's corrals are built of logs. Sheds covered with corn-stalks and manure are erected to cover horses and mules. Separate apartments for beef cattle and sheep.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building 100 by 22 feet, built of stone and roofed with shingles, used both as quartermaster and commissary store-house. The building is divided into four apartments, used respectively as office, subsistence store-room, grain-room, and clothing-room, each of them provided with a stone floor and well ventilated.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital built of adobe, 80 by 14 feet; ward-room in the center 22 feet deep; south wing containing three rooms, used respectively as dispensary, store-room, and surgeon's quarters; and north wing containing two rooms, used as dining-room and kitchen. Capacity of ward, sixteen beds.

SHOPS.—One building, 32 by 14 feet, used as a blacksmith and carpenter shop. It is built of logs covered with canvas.

GUARD-HOUSE.—There is no permanent guard-house at the post, a tent being used at present for that purpose.

COMPANY STORE-ROOMS.—Two buildings of adobe, each 20 by 20 feet, covered with shingles, form the company store-rooms and offices. They are erected adjoining the company barracks.

KITCHENS AND MESS-ROOMS.—Each company has an adobe kitchen with shingle roof, size 20 by 20 feet. Temporary mess-rooms of poles covered with canvas are attached.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest supply depot is at Fort Yuma, California, from which all commissary and quartermaster stores for the post are drawn. The route of supply is by water to Ehrenberg, Arizona Territory, and thence by wagon to this post, one hundred and seventeen miles. Supplies can be transported at all seasons of the year, provided there is sufficient water in the Colorado River to allow steamers to come up to Ehrenberg.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from a well 56 feet deep; water for animals being taken from Date Creek, where a good supply can always be had for that purpose.

WOOD.—Wood can be found in limited quantities some five miles from the post, and is furnished to the post by the labor of the troops. The quality is poor, being only cottonwood and willow.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Apache Mojaves.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation is six miles in length (east and west) and two and a half miles in width, (north and south,) and covers an area of 5,623.90 acres.

DESCRIPTION.—Surrounding country hilly and mountainous; soil sandy, except in the creek bottom, where the soil has been cultivated as a post garden with success. Grass plenty. Climate mild; very little, if any, snow during the winter, but very warm in summer, thermometer ranging as high as 112° F. in the shade. Average temperature, 60°·4 thermometer. Health of locality excellent..

DRUM BARRACKS, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1862.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. EVANS, TWENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1-70, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 33° 42'; longitude, 118° 17' 8". Post-office in the town of Wilmington, one mile from the post. The city of Los Angeles is situated about twenty miles from the barracks. Railroad communication between the two places.

QUARTERS.—For officers: two double houses, each two stories high; frame buildings; each house containing on the first floor eight large rooms—the building on the north side of the camp containing on the upper floor eight rooms, and the one on the south side containing four. Commanding officer's—one story high; frame building; containing five rooms, dining-room and kitchen. Another building two stories high, originally intended for quartermaster's and adjutant's office, containing eight rooms. Each of these buildings are provided with a large portico extending about 15 feet from the building, and covered. The officers' quarters are all in good condition. For men—four frame buildings, capable of accommodating four hundred men. Two in fair condition, the remaining two requiring considerable repair. One frame building; three rooms in good condition; as quarters for regimental non-commissioned staff. For laundresses—four frame buildings, each containing four rooms in good condition; capable of accommodating eight laundresses.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary, none. Supplies drawn from the quartermaster's depot at Wilmington, one mile distant. For ordnance, one frame building in good condition, 24 by 40 feet.

MAGAZINE.—One ordnance magazine, built of brick, with an oval roof; secure in every particular, and in good condition; 14 by 16 feet.

HOSPITAL.—Two-story frame building, consisting of one lower floor of one ward 40 by 39 feet, together with dining-room, kitchen, surgeon's office, dispensary, store-room, and steward's room. On upper floor, one ward 40 by 39, and three other rooms for the accommodation of sick officers; capacity for forty-two beds. The hospital building is in excellent condition.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Frame building, consisting of one room for officer of the guard, one guard-room, one prison-room, and three cells in fair condition.

CORRALS.—Two large corrals, 191 by 96, capable of accommodating two hundred horses; require repairs.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—Supplies drawn from Wilmington Depot, one mile distant.

WATER.—Water is supplied from wells in the barracks, and by means of a water-cart.

WOOD.—Obtained under contract.

INDIANS.—No hostile Indians near the post.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated is not known to have been declared by the President. The barracks are inclosed by a picket fence 1,638 by 1,480 feet, the ground donated by a citizen living near the barracks when first built.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Country level; soil good and arable; timber, none near the post; grass plentiful in ordinary seasons; climate mild, pleasant, and very healthy. Average temperature of thermometer, 62°·25; hygrometer, 59°·31.

BUILDINGS AT WILMINGTON DEPOT.

STORE-HOUSES.—For quartermaster, two frame buildings, each 80 by 40 feet, 12 feet high to eaves; one used for quartermaster's stores, the other for clothing, camp and garrison equipage. For commissary, one frame building 80 by 40 feet, shingle roof, with floor elevated about four feet from the ground; capacity, one year's supply for four companies.

GRANARY.—One frame building 80 by 40 feet, elevated four feet from ground; capacity for 600,000 pounds of grain.

HAY-ROOM.—One frame building 270 by 70 feet, 16 feet high; shingle roof; with floor elevated five feet from ground; capacity for 1,600,000 pounds of hay.

SHOPS, &c.—One frame building, 151 by 15 feet; shingle roof; three rooms, used as saddler's shop, storage of harness, and storage of considerable property. One covered shed, frame, 385 by 15 feet, 12 feet high; floor elevated four feet from ground; used for storage of miscellaneous property. One wheelwright's shop, frame building, 30 by 48 feet, capable of accommodating six mechanics. One blacksmith's shop, frame building, 30 by 48 feet, supplied with two forges.

CORRALS.—Two, 148 by 180 feet, with covered stalls; capable of accommodating three hundred animals. Additional stabling for one hundred horses in rear of granary.

OFFICES.—Depot quartermaster's, one building, 36 by 18 feet, divided into two rooms. Commissary's, one building, 36 by 18 feet, divided into two rooms.

CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established in 1856, under name of Fort Breckinridge.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN J. R. DUNKELBERGER, FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY, JULY, 1879, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 32° 47' 35"; longitude, west from Greenwich, 113° 37' 15", approximately. Post-office and nearest town or settlement, about fifty-eight miles distant.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred and eighty men. Those occupied by Troops K, First Cavalry, and F, Third Cavalry, are built of stockade; timber partly rotten; roofs leak badly; buildings totally unfit for quarters. Those occupied by Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, are built of adobe; roofs leak some, requiring constant repairs. Officers' quarters, ten rooms averaging 15 by 18 feet, nine feet high; one kitchen 12 by 15 feet; one dining-room 12 by 15 feet—all built of adobes; roofs

require constant repair, and even then they will leak during rainy season. The officers have not sufficient room for either comfort or health.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary, with corral attached, 150 by 100 feet—13 feet high; an adobe building; capacity for supplies for three companies for one year; roof made of logs and earth, require frequent repairs; grain-room, capacity for 150,000 pounds of corn.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital built of adobes, consisting of three apartments—one of the apartments 18 by 15 feet, 9 feet high, used as a dispensary, office, and steward's room; one for ward-room, 30 by 16 feet, 12 feet high, capacity for ten beds; one for kitchen, 14 by 16 feet, 8 feet high. Roof, logs and earth.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard-house built of adobes, consisting of one room 33 by 18 feet, 10 feet high.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE.—15 by 32 feet, 10 feet high, built of adobes, and containing two apartments—one used for office and the other for a magazine. All buildings are leaky, and require frequent repairs.

CORRALS.—Cavalry corrals, two; capacity for stabling one hundred and fifty horses; built of logs on the principle of a stockade. This is done more for protection against Indians than weather.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Tucson, Arizona, fifty-eight miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road. Supplies can be transported all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post was formerly supplied with water from the Rio San Pedro, but lately a well has been dug on the banks of the Arivapa Creek, from which good water is obtained by the water-wagons.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Pinal tribe.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated contains an area of 2,031.70 acres, surveyed in February, 1869, by George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers.

SOIL, CLIMATE, &c.—Surrounding country mountainous, with little wood. Corn, wheat, beans, melons, and the usual garden vegetables, except potatoes, can be produced in the valley of the Rio San Pedro, by means of irrigation. Grazing facilities good. With few exceptions the river can be forded at all seasons of the year. Climate during the summer months, hot; average temperature, 68°·53 thermometer; hygrometer, 59°·15. Health of locality, except in rainy season, good.

CAMP HUALPAI, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Formerly Camp Toll Gate. Established 1869.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN R. H. POND, TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 33° 16'; longitude from Greenwich, 113° 50'. One mile and a half south-east of Aztec Pass, and forty miles northeast from Prescott. Post-office at Prescott, which is the nearest town.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred and fifty men, consisting of common tents raised on stockade, four feet high, with floors and adobe chimneys. Commanding officer's quarters built of undressed lumber; roof shingled; has two rooms and small shed adjoining; condition fair. The remaining officers are in wall tents, floored, with adobe chimneys.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary store-house 103 by 33 feet, and 14 feet high, made of pine logs placed upright and filled in with adobe; in very good condition. Capacity for supplies for four companies for one year. One grain-house 24 by 24 feet, and 10 feet high; capacity four and a half months' supply for one hundred and fifty horses; newly repaired. Harness and meat-house (two rooms) 36 by 15 feet, 9 feet high; made of slabs; newly made.

HOSPITAL.—Consists of two hospital tents and three wall tents. Two hospital tents and one wall tent used as ward-room, one wall tent for dispensary, and one wall tent for store-room.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Built of cedar and pine logs, with earth and brush covering for roof, 31 by 15½ feet, and 8 feet high; condition good. Quartermaster and commissary corral built of logs; condition good. Two stables built of logs for cavalry, 154 by 30 feet, seven feet high; capacity of each stable, thirty-one stalls or sixty-two horses; condition good; roof made of poles with hay covering; needs repairing. One quartermaster stable, 118 by 30 feet, and 6½ feet high, of same material as cavalry stable; capacity, twenty-six stalls, fifty-two animals; needs repairs. These stables are well adapted for the climate. Post bake-house, 22½ by 16½ feet, and 8 feet high; capacity for baking for one hundred and fifty men. The bakery is covered with a shingle roof.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—Fort Yuma, California. All stores for this post are brought up the Colorado River by steamer from Yuma to Camp Mojave, and from there transported in citizen trains to this post; distance from Mojave to this post, one hundred and twenty-five miles. Supplies can be transported for about eight or nine months of the year. The river is very low at certain seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—There is about four months' supply on hand. This post has been supplying Camp Rawlins for the past three months.

WATER.—This post is supplied with water from a well recently dug.

WOOD.—Cedar in great abundance on all sides. There is a large quantity of pine within three miles of the post. Fuel is furnished by the troops.

INDIANS.—The Yavapais, or Apache Mojaves, and Hualpais are the nearest tribes of Indians. The former tribe is hostile, the latter is friendly, but do not come within fifty miles of the post. Their country lies near Camp Mojave.

COMMUNICATION.—Between this post and Camp Rawlins and Prescott, by mail wagon.

RESERVATION.—No reservation is laid off. One square mile is held as reserved.

GRAZING.—There is abundance of grazing, principally bunch grass or grama, within three miles of the post, on the southeast side.

DESCRIPTION.—The post is situated on a gravelly *mesa*; soil coarse. There is abundance of shade. The surrounding country is very ragged and mountainous. There are formidable cañons above and below the post on the main road, and the post is situated between them with a view to the preservation of the road from attacks by Indians. Vegetables can be raised in the bottom land below the *mesa*; soil is very good, being watered by a running stream called Walnut Creek. The only difficulties encountered are the early and late frosts. Climate mild. This *mesa* is about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

CAMP LOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established August 29, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, TUCSON DEPOT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

LOCATION.—On the east side and adjoining the town of Tucson, the capital of Arizona Territory, a place of about three thousand inhabitants, situated in the valley of the Santa Cruz River, in latitude 32° 12' north, and longitude 110° 52' west. Tucson was first garrisoned by United States troops, May 20, 1862, and occupied until September 15, 1864, when it was abandoned, it having been during this period, as it now is, the depot of supplies for Southern Arizona. In May, 1865, it was reoccupied, and so continued until August 29, 1866, when it was declared a permanent military post under the name of Camp Lowell, in honor of Brigadier General Charles R. Lowell, United States Volunteers, Sixth United States Cavalry, who was killed at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

RESERVATION.—The records of the original reservation have been lost, but it was recently resurveyed by Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, under orders of Brevet Colonel M. Cogswell, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding post. A report of this survey with map has been forwarded to the Quartermaster General's Office, but the reservation has not yet been declared by

the President. Its boundaries are as follows: Commencing at a point on the overland road from Tucson to Santa Fé designated by an oak post; thence north $41\frac{3}{4}$ chains; thence east 88 chains; thence south $41\frac{3}{4}$ chains; thence west 88 chains to place of beginning—being 397 acres and 20,328 square feet.

POST-OFFICE.—Post-office, Tucson, Arizona Territory.

QUARTERS.—No quarters. The construction of buildings has been authorized, to be done by labor of troops. The command has not since been adequate, so no quarters have been built.

STORE-HOUSES.—No store-houses. Store-houses for Tucson depot rented in Tucson. Dimension as follows: One 20 by $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet and one 16 by 36 feet, for grain; one $34\frac{1}{2}$ by 172 feet for quartermaster's stores and clothing; one 19 by $112\frac{1}{2}$ feet, one $27\frac{1}{2}$ by 48 feet, and one $41\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, for subsistence stores. These, with one office $19\frac{1}{2}$ by 39 feet, a blacksmith shop $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a carpenter shop 22 by 34 feet, and a saddler's shop 13 by 29 feet, and a corral 273 by 300 feet, are rented at the rate of \$635 per month.

HOSPITAL.—No hospital. Hospital rented in town of Tucson; a fine building, well ventilated and healthfully located. Dimensions, 44 by 34 and 43 feet. Rented at \$60 per month.

GUARD-HOUSE.—A very excellent adobe building, $25\frac{1}{2}$ by $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in good condition.

MAGAZINE.—Built of adobe, 19 by 39 feet—a good building, in good repair.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—Tucson, Arizona Territory, adjoining post.

SUBSISTENCE.—Nine months' supply always kept at Tucson depot. Flour and beans purchased at depot at low rates.

WATER.—Supplied by excellent well at the quarters.

WOOD.—Supplied by labor of troops. A good quality of mesquite to be had within four or five miles.

INDIANS.—The nearest resident Indians are the Papagos, who are friendly. The Apaches inhabit the neighboring mountains, and make war at every opportunity, frequently coming into the very town and committing depredations.

COMMUNICATION.—By wagon, both to and from post entirely. Roads good nearly all the year; only had a short period in the rainy season.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country mountainous, with fertile valley interspersed. Timber only on the mountains, difficult of access. Mesquite for wood in the valleys, cottonwood along streams in limited quantities. Corn, barley, wheat, &c., can be raised in the valleys wherever irrigable. The supply of grain for the post is ample. Grass of the kind known as black grama abundant within a few miles. Streams of the country nearly always dry. Only rise with very heavy rains, and fall soon after. Climate hot during most of the year; evenings and nights usually cold. Average temperature, 69° .67 thermometer; hygrometer, 62° .31. Health usually pretty good, though malarial fevers prevail during summer and fall. Settlements along the Santa Cruz and San Pedro Rivers, and on the Gila to the north.

CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established September, 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN GEORGE B. SANFORD, FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY, JULY, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—On the west bank of the Rio Verde, seven miles from its junction with the Rio Solado. Latitude, 33° 40'; longitude, 111° 40'. Post-office at the post. Maricopa Wells, a trading establishment on the Gila, about fifty miles south-southwest, is the nearest settlement. A farming settlement, called Phoenix, is growing up at Salt River, about thirty miles southwest from here.

QUARTERS.—For fifty men, built of adobe; mud roof. These quarters are occupied by a troop of cavalry. The rest of the garrison, two troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry, are quartered in "A" tents, protected from the sun during the summer months by shelters of willow brush. The officers' quarters consist of four buildings for company officers, and one for the com-

manding officer. They are of adobe, with mud roofs; old and leaky, need continual repairs, and cannot stand much longer. They were built in the winter of 1865-66, by the labor of the troops.

STORE-HOUSES.—One adobe building, 130 by 23 feet, divided into four rooms, two being used for quartermaster property, one as a commissary store-house, and one as an office. Capacity for supplies for four companies for six months. Two rooms of another building are used as grain store-house. They will hold about 200,000 pounds of barley, equivalent to two months' supply for the present garrison.

HOSPITAL.—Adobe building; mud roof; 120½ by 23 feet; divided into six rooms. First, the surgery; second, the ward; third and fourth, the store; fifth, dining room; sixth, kitchen. The ward is 35.9 by 19½ feet, and 12 feet high. Capacity, eleven beds, with 756 cubic feet of air space each.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Adobe, mud roof; in poor condition; old, leaky, and insecure. Quartermaster's corral built of logs, with brush shades. In as good order as is possible, considering material used; cavalry corral built of logs, with shades, store-rooms, and shops; in good order. They are three in number, each adapted to contain a troop of cavalry horses.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest is Yuma Depot, at Fort Yuma, California, two hundred and forty miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road. Supplies can be transported at all seasons of the year. Perhaps once in two years the Gila and Rio Solado are unfordable for a month in the spring.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is always kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied by water-wagon from the Rio Verde. A well, 75 feet deep, is just being finished. It has about 7 feet of water at present. Water sweet and pure.

WOOD.—Mesquite, furnished by labor of the troops. After the 1st of October next, it will be supplied by contract—1,000 cords, more or less.

INDIANS.—The nearest friendly Indians are the Pimos and Maricopas, living on the Gila, fifty miles distant. The hostile Indians are the Apache Mojaves, Tonto Apaches, Pinal Apaches, and Coyotero Apaches. These bands live in the Massosal, Sierra Ancho, Pinal Mountains, and White Mountains. They all make raids in the country adjacent to this post, and are boldest and most destructive in the early spring and in the fall about harvest-time.

COMMUNICATION between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION has not been declared by the President. A tract of land containing about fourteen square miles (7 miles by 2 1-21 miles) is held as a reservation.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly and sandy, not arable; bottom land good. A Government farm containing about 150 acres cleared land, with an acequia four miles long, is under cultivation. It is leased by the Government one year at a time. The lessee supplies the post with long forage, consisting of barley, hay, and sorghum. A portion is laid off as a post garden, and is under the superintendence of the post treasurer. All kinds of vegetables grow well. Grass, of the variety called grama, grows freely after the rains. For the last two years there has scarcely been any, owing to the lack of rain. The Rio Verde is generally fordable; during the freshets it is unfordable; it is never dry. Climate mild in winter and extremely hot in summer. Snow never falls. The vicinity of this post is occasionally visited by terrible storms of wind, rain, and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning. They generally occur in the summer months, and the damage to property is often very great. Altitude above sea, 3,000 feet. Mean average of temperature from June 10, 1866, to July 1, 1870, hygrometer, dry bulb 70.69; wet bulb, 62. During the summer months the thermometer occasionally rises as high as 120° F. in the shade.

CAMP MOJAVE, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established 1858.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN M. H. STACY, TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870,
THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—The post is situated on a *mesa*, on the left bank of the Colorado River, about sixty feet above the water, in latitude $35^{\circ}24'$; longitude, $114^{\circ}34'40''$ approximately west of Greenwich. Altitude, 600 feet approximately above sea. It is two hundred miles distant from Los Angeles, California; one hundred and thirty-two miles from Camp Cady, and one hundred and sixty-five miles from Prescott, Arizona Territory. Post-office at the post trader's. Mail facilities limited to once a week up and down the river; carried on horseback; requires fifteen days for mail matter from San Francisco, and twenty-five from Washington.

QUARTERS.—The post is built in the shape of a parallelogram, and consists of two adobe buildings, each 35 by 90 feet, on the north side; an adobe guard-house, 22 by 35 feet, and an adobe commissary, 35 by 90 feet, on the east side: two sets of officers' quarters in an adobe building 40 by 60 feet, on the south side. The water-tank near the river is located on the west side. In addition, there is an old log building (logs on end) to the left of the officers' quarters near the river, and another log structure of the same character on a line with the men's quarters, used for offices for the adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary. One of the buildings for the men is completed and occupied; the other is now being roofed. The guard-house has a dirt roof, but requires a shingle roof also to complete it. The officers' quarters consist of three rooms each *en suite*, nearly of the regulation dimensions. The roof is double—one of dirt the other of shingles—extended to cover a piazza 10 feet wide surrounding the building. The kitchens are in rear.

STORE-HOUSES.—Consist of the commissary, 90 by 35 feet, and 15 feet high; shingle roof, and with a capacity to contain supplies for two companies for one year. Building in good order. There are also two other old buildings, made of logs with dirt roofs—one used for issues of small stores (canned fruits, &c.) and barley, the other for the storage of odds and ends.

HOSPITAL.—The hospital buildings are located 200 feet to the north of the parade ground and in the rear of the company quarters. They consist of ward, facing to the east, 20 by 39 feet, built of logs, stockade fashion; a dispensary, 20 by 20 feet, facing the south; a store-room, 11 by 11 feet, in rear, built of adobe. The roof and floor of earth. A wide porch covered with earth surrounds the building to the east and south. The kitchen and dining-room are in a detached building, constructed of poles, willow rods, and mud, with earthen floor and roof; dimensions 30 by 16 feet. The latrines are 100 feet to the west and rear, and are kept sweet by frequent coverings of earth. There is also a good cellar and an oven. A bath-room and an additional store-room has been built on the north end of the ward. Capacity of ward, 7,800 cubic feet, well ventilated. Number of beds, eight. The hospital grounds are inclosed by a slight fence, thus securing privacy.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Is divided into three apartments. The front room is used by the guard, the other two as cells for prisoners. All the above buildings, except the hospital, were constructed by the troops, with the aid of two or three citizen carpenters. Corral is located 200 yards east of the commissary, is about eighty yards square. Animals protected from the weather by brush shelter.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—At Fort Yuma depot, California, three hundred miles distant. Supplies are carried up the Colorado River by small stern-wheel steamers towing barges. This river is easily navigable by the class of vessels used from the middle of April until first of November, but during the remainder of the year with more or less difficulty, owing to the formation of sand-bars and shifting channel.

SUBSISTENCE.—For six months is usually kept on hand for the garrison.

WATER.—The post is bountifully supplied with water from the Colorado River by a six-horse power steam pump, and a tank capable of holding 6,000 gallons, which is conducted by pipes to all parts of the post.

WOOD.—The wood heretofore has been furnished partly by Indians, partly by the labor of the troops, and by purchase in open market.

INDIANS.—A branch of the Mojave tribe, numbering between 2,500 and 3,000, who have never been on the reservation at La Paz, occupy the river bottom between the post and the Needles. Hualpais and Pintes also visit the post.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is a desert, except in the river bottom. This bottom, which extends thirty miles down the river and varies from one mile to five in width, is cut into by sloughs. In the immediate vicinity of these sloughs the Indians produce wheat, corn, beans, and melons, but they subsist principally on the mesquite bean. All the above grow abundantly after seasons of overflow. The overflows occur in May and June, the river reaching its highest point towards the end of the latter month, and are caused by the snows melting in the mountains to the northward. There has been none to speak of during the last two years, and the grass and all kinds of vegetation dependent upon it are very scant in consequence. The hay used at the post this year will have to be hauled from thirty-five to forty miles. The climate is extraordinarily dry and oppressively hot from the 1st of May until about the 1st of November. There are two rainy seasons, July and August, and December and January; but the rains are few in number and small in quantity. The prevailing winds are from the north and south, and blow five months each way, with almost the regularity of the trade-winds, interspersed with terrific sand storms. There are about two months of variable winds at the changes of the seasons. Sometimes a light scum of ice forms in the winter on still water, but infrequently. The post is considered healthy, apart from the prostrating influence of the heat on the system, and the impossibility of procuring fresh vegetables and fruits in proper quantities. Troops should not remain more than two summers at this post, and cannot do so without permanent injury to the constitution, which is developed upon removal to a colder climate. During the month of July the thermometer indicated, dry bulb 95.86, wet bulb 81.63, average mean. Highest point reached, 119°. Annual mean temperature for 1869—dry bulb 73°, wet bulb, 71°. Amount of rain, 2.49-100 inches.

NEW SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1851.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT E. T. C. RICHMOND, SECOND ARTILLERY, UNITED STATES ARMY, AUGUST, 1870. THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 32° 40' 13"; longitude from Greenwich, 117° 27' 20". Post-office in the city of New San Diego. To the north, San Francisco is distant about five hundred and fifty miles. To the south, Mazatlan is distant about seven hundred and fifty miles. The harbor of New San Diego is second to none on the Pacific Coast, being completely land-locked, and containing a channel twelve and a half miles in length, and averaging nearly half a mile in breadth, with a depth varying at different points of from twenty to fifty-one feet at low water.

QUARTERS.—Barracks built of wood, 40 by 100 feet; two and a half stories high; capacity for three hundred men. Kitchen and bakery 22 by 100 feet; zinc. Laundry quarters and woodshed 20 by 79; wooden.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard-house wooden, 25 by 18 feet.

OFFICE.—Office 22 by 35 feet; wooden.

CORRALS.—Stables, one and a half stories, 23 by 54 feet, wooden. Two wings to stable, one story each, 14 by 30 feet; wooden; used for storing grain, &c. Shed in corral for animals, one and a half stories, 20 by 35 feet; wood. Large corral.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital built of wood; one story, 13 by 15 feet.

SUBSISTENCE.—Four months' supply is usually kept on hand.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Wilmington, California.

WATER.—The post is supplied by water, hauled a short distance, and purchased.

WOOD.—Wood is purchased.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are those on the San Pasqual Reservation, called Diegans.

COMMUNICATION.—Once a week by steamer, and tri-weekly overland mails from San Francisco, and bi-weekly to Tucson and points in Arizona.

RESERVATION.—Town blocks Nos. 31 and 39, and half block No. 18, in town of San Diego, adjacent to barracks, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The post is situated in the town of New San Diego, adjacent to two wharves on the bay. San Diego contains a population of about three thousand. The surrounding country is rolling prairie, and mountains within about twenty miles. Dry and parched seasons are prevalent, but in seasons when there is rain the land is found to be singularly productive. There is plenty of timber in the mountains, distant about twenty miles, where also within a distance of fifty miles excellent gold mines have recently been discovered. San Diego Town is the prospective terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is handsomely situated and rising in importance.

CAMP THOMAS, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT MOSES HARRIS, FIRST CAVALRY, DECEMBER, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude and longitude unknown. Post situated one hundred miles nearly north of Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, near the White Mountains, on White Mountain River. Post-office at Camp Bowie, Arizona Territory, about one hundred and eighty miles distant. The nearest town is Tucson, Arizona Territory, about two hundred and thirty miles distant.

QUARTERS.—Quarters in course of construction for two hundred men. Twenty buildings 18 by 20 feet; 11 feet high; built of logs, with board roofs. Kitchens and mess-rooms, none built. Contemplated: Three separate buildings, each 20 by 60 feet, 11 feet high, to be built of one-inch lumber. Laundresses' quarters, none built. Contemplated: One for each laundress, 18 by 20 feet, 11 feet high, to be built of logs, with board roof. Officers' quarters, none built. Contemplated: Nine sets, each two rooms 18 by 20 feet; 11 feet high; separated by a hall ten feet wide. Kitchens, separate buildings in rear, 16 by 18 feet; 11 feet high; all to be built of logs, with board roofs. Quartermaster's office 18 by 20 feet; 11 feet high; built of logs, with board roof. Adjutant's office to be of the same dimensions and material.

STORE-HOUSES.—In course of construction two quartermasters', one 24 by 100 feet, 11 feet high; one 24 by 75 feet, 11 feet high; both stockade of logs, with board roofs. One for subsistence stores, 24 by 100 feet; 11 feet high; same material as the quartermaster's; capacity for supplies for four companies for one year.

HOSPITAL.—The hospital is at present in tents. Plan for permanent one not yet determined upon.

GUARD-HOUSE.—In course of construction, of logs, 18 by 20 feet; 11 feet high, with board roof. Prison-room attached; stockade of logs; 18 by 18 feet; 9 feet high; covered with logs, and a board roof.

MAGAZINE.—None built; plan not yet determined upon.

CORRAL, &c.—One corral in course of construction, 120 by 180 feet; 9 feet high; built of one-inch lumber; divided by two partitions, making three corrals, each 60 by 120 feet, with a shed all around the inside of each corral; capacity for two troops of cavalry, and seventy-five animals of the Quartermaster's Department.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Tucson, Arizona Territory, two hundred and thirty miles distant. The route of supply is over a wagon road via old Camp Goodwin, Arizona Territory. Supplies can be transported from the 1st of May to the 1st of January. It is not yet known whether they can be transported at other seasons or not.

SUBSISTENCE.—No definite instructions have as yet been received as to the amount to be kept on hand.

WATER.—The White Mountain River, which runs within 200 yards of the post, supplies the garrison with plenty of excellent water.

WOOD.—There is an abundance of wood close at hand, which is supplied by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Coyotero Apaches, in whose country the post is located.

COMMUNICATION.—Between the post and nearest town is by wagon road and trail.

RESERVATION.—The reservation has not yet been declared by the President, but the following is reserved by instructions received from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek; and thence up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; thence following the crest of the Pinal Range to the Cordilleras de la Gila, the Almagra Mountains, and other mountains bordering on the north bank of the Gila River to the New Mexico boundary near Steeple Rock; thence following said boundary north to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the starting point.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is mountainous. Soil, red clay. The valleys are extremely fertile. Corn and most kinds of vegetables are raised with but little labor. The hills and valleys are covered with fine grass, which affords excellent grazing for animals nine months in the year. There is an abundance of good pine timber in the vicinity of the post. The climate is mild during the summer, with no extreme heat. During the months of July and August rain falls nearly every day. The winter climate is as yet unknown. Health of locality unknown, but supposed to be good. A good wagon road has been constructed by the troops to the Zuni Villages, New Mexico, distant about one hundred and ten miles, which gives communication with Fort Wingate, New Mexico, about one hundred and sixty miles distant, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, about three hundred miles.

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Formerly Camp Lincoln. Established in the spring of 1864 by order of Captain John S. Mason, Seventeenth United States Infantry, brigadier general of volunteers, commanding the district, its location at that time being about five miles south of the present site. In the spring of 1866 it was changed to its present locality, and in consequence of there being two posts of the same name in the department or division, it was changed to that of Verde.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. HARVEY BROWN, CAPTAIN TWENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY, JULY 29, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—In latitude 34° 35' north; longitude, 112° west, in the valley of the Rio Verde, about three hundred yards from the same, upon a *mesa* or table land, and about half a mile from the junction of the Verde with Beaver Creek, which is below the site. Altitude, 3,500 feet. Post-office at Prescott, the nearest town, distant forty miles.

QUARTERS.—There are two adobe buildings 100 by 28 feet; shingle roofs; no floors; well ventilated and lighted; warmed by two open chimneys in each barrack; foundations of stone are completed for the mess-rooms and kitchens, but at the present time troops are compelled to take their meals in their quarters. The temporary kitchens are small stockade structures, about 12 by 6 feet, covered with shelter tents. Officers' quarters: Those occupied are built of logs and adobes, but are imperfect and not suitable, consequently most of the officers are living in tents.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are none at the post, although large foundations are completed for the same. At present the stores are kept in one-half of the barrack-room before mentioned. The bakery is built of adobes, covered with shingles; very complete in its arrangements, having a baking

capacity of one hundred and fifty rations. Smith and wheelwright shops; stockade buildings covered with boards.

HOSPITAL.—The hospital is built of adobes, shingle roof, not plastered, 96 feet long, with a ward 35 by 23 feet, and four rooms and kitchen, 13 by 17 feet each, that are used for dispensary, store-room, dining-room, and surgeon's quarters—the steward occupying a tent near by.

GUARD-HOUSE.—The guard-house is built of adobes, 30 by 24 feet, in two apartments, covered with board, though not secure from leakage.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Fort Yuma, California, distant six hundred miles. The route of supply is by water from San Francisco to La Paz, thence by wagon road two hundred and twenty-two miles.

SUBSISTENCE.—Ninety days' supplies required to be kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with drinking water from a spring by wagons, distant half a mile; for washing, cooking, &c., from the Verde River; it is also used in the winter season for drinking.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by labor of the troops, and consists principally of drift-wood.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Tonto Apaches, Coyotereros, Moquis, (Pueblo,) and they are scattered in wandering bands, except the last mentioned.

COMMUNICATION.—Prescott is the nearest town, distant forty miles. It is also the nearest post-office.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by any order known to the post commander, the only information he has received being from an enlisted man of Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, who assisted Lieutenant Wilson, of the Engineer Department, in this survey. This man states that the survey was made three miles square. In addition to this, a reservation for a post garden on Clear Creek, five miles south of the post, two and a half miles long and half a mile wide, was surveyed. The lines or corners on each survey were properly staked off and marked U. S. R., though there is no map or record at the post referring to either.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—In a beautiful valley, with the Rio Verde and Beaver Creek passing through the same; surrounding country mountainous; soil of a sandy nature; pasture in abundance; timber plenty, such as pine, walnut, ash, oak, cottonwood, sycamore, &c., within five miles of the post. Considerable corn, barley, &c., raised in the vicinity in river bottom. River fordable at all seasons, and never known to be dry, as most others are in this Territory, at certain seasons. Climate mild, generally warm during summer months. Thermometer from August, 1869, to July 1870, inclusive, aggregate 62°·63; extreme heat, 115°; extreme cold, 23°. Hygrometer for same period—aggregate, 53°·83; extreme heat, 100°; extreme cold, 22°. Quantity of rain for same period, 4·91 inches. The rainy season is from July 1 to September 1. Health of the valley excellent. Three persons are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

(Established May 18, 1866.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANK WHEATON, TWENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 34° 29' 6" north; longitude, 112° 30' 30" west. Post office at Prescott, two miles distant. The post was originally located December 21, 1863, twenty-two miles northeast of present site, near Postal's Ranch.

QUARTERS.—For two companies of cavalry and one of infantry, built of log pickets and mud; are generally rotten and in wretched condition. The roofs are shingled; mud and stone fireplaces. Officers' quarters built of log pickets and pine slabs; many have dilapidated shingle roofs; several roofed with slabs in the rainy season are almost untenable—(these are now being shingled.) The buildings at the post were condemned by the military division inspector in 1869. Four slab shau-

ties have since been constructed to meet the absolute requirements of the garrison. The general plan and arrangements of the buildings at the post are bad.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 78 by 18 feet; mud floor. Commissary, 128 by 18; mud floor. Capacity for supplies for three companies for twelve months; built of log pickets set upright and shingled. Quartermaster's granary, 50 by 24 feet; capacity, 400,000 pounds of grain.

HOSPITAL.—Built of hewn logs, and shingled, consisting of four rooms, used as dispensary, surgeon's and steward's rooms, and with two attached buildings, one dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and store-room, and one ward capable of holding twenty-four beds. Hospital is about half a mile from the post, and was originally built for and occupied by the district commander.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Built of logs and mud, shingled, consisting of guard-room 26 by 21 feet, and prison-room 27 by 26 feet—a very badly constructed and badly located building.

CORRAL.—Quartermaster's built of logs set endways; in wretched condition; nearly every log rotten, and easily removed. All the buildings are leaky, and should be replaced by habitable ones; indeed, a new corral in another location should be built.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depots are at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River. Supplies are sent from Yuma Depot via La Paz, on the Colorado River, and Camp Date Creek by wagon road, land transportation, one hundred and eighty-two miles. Distance from Yuma to La Paz, three hundred and twenty-two miles by Colorado River, (contract.)

SUBSISTENCE.—Nine months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from Granite Creek by water-wagons.

WOOD.—Is furnished by contract; until recently by labor of troops. Average contract price of wood, \$4 50 per cord.

INDIANS.—Apaches of the Pinal and Tonto and Apache Mojave tribes, who commit frequent depredations in the vicinity.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town, Prescott, two miles distant, is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—Initial point, a point south $11^{\circ} 40' 53''$ east, 22.35 chains from post hospital; and south $25^{\circ} 38' 7''$ west, 58.84 chains from adjutant's office; from this point north $46^{\circ} 46' 7''$ east, 215 chains; thence north $88^{\circ} 13' 53''$ west, 190 chains; thence south $46^{\circ} 46' 7''$ west, 215 chains; thence south $88^{\circ} 13' 53''$ east, 190 chains, to the point of beginning, being 2,888 acres, more or less, (as announced in General Orders No. 61, from Headquarters Department of California, dated October 5, 1869.)

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The post is beautifully located in a *mesa* in a cañon through which Granite Creek runs. Post surrounded by hills. Pine timber plenty. Government saw-mill in excellent pinery five miles from post. This is, in general terms, an arable country, though cultivation is not generally remunerative unless irrigation is practicable. Corn and grain are raised in favorable seasons, though frequent droughts occur. Farmers think they will raise half as much this year as in 1869. On the 2d of June there was a damaging frost, and on the 24th of same month a slight frost. Fall frost is expected by the 10th of September. Grass, grama and upland. Average price of corn or barley in 1869, $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound. Average contract price of hay, \$36 per ton. Dry weather prevails, but frequent showers fall during the months of July and August. Climate mild; summers generally delightful; winters very variable. Average temperature—thermometer, 52° ; hygrometer, 48° . Health of locality excellent. Country in the vicinity of the post settled by ranchmen of limited means.

YUMA DEPOT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN G. B. DANDY, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES ARMY.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $32^{\circ} 32'$; longitude, $114^{\circ} 36'$. Post-office at Arizona City, one-fourth of a mile distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For the officer in charge, one building 45 by 32 by 14 feet; built of adobe: walls

three feet thick; shingle roof; in good condition. Kitchen 30 by 16 by 12 feet; built of adobe; walls three feet thick; shingle roof; in good condition. Walls of these buildings protected by shingle shed.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building 121 by 103 feet, 14 feet high, divided into three rooms, two 31 by 121 each; the other 41 by 121 feet. Separate shingle roofs over each.

CORRAL.—Corral built of adobe, 246 feet long on the north side, 216 feet on the east side. Walls 12 feet high, 18 inches thick.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—This is the supply-depot for the Territory of Arizona.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply for the Territory kept on hand.

WATER.—The depot is supplied from the Colorado River by means of a steam-pump and tank, built of stone, 24½ by 12½ feet. From this tank water is distributed through iron pipes to all parts of the depot.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the employés.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Yumas, Mojaves, and Cocopas.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the depot is situated has been surveyed and marked by durable posts. A plat and description of the same are in the possession of the officer in charge.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly. Soil (rock and land) not arable. No timber. No vegetables or grain can be raised. Climate exceedingly hot in summer.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA.

(Established in 1852.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN R. C. PARKER, TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—At confluence of Colorado and Gila Rivers. Latitude, 32° 23' 3"; longitude, 114° 36' 9". Height above sea-level, 355 feet. Post-office at Arizona City, Arizona Territory, on the opposite bank of the Colorado River.

QUARTERS.—The commanding officer's quarters is a building 34 by 56 feet, isolated, and surrounded by verandas; well ventilated and commodious. The officers' row consists of one double house 55 by 43 feet, intended more especially for families; also three similar double houses, 43 by 39 feet, for single officers, and are in like manner good, and need but slight repairs. The quarters for the enlisted men consists of two sets, with room for two hundred men. They are commodious one-story buildings of adobe, with walls three feet in thickness, inclosing an air-space, and neatly plastered; ceiled above, floored beneath; thoroughly ventilated; metal roofed; and surrounded by broad verandas. A cellar extends beneath one of the entire set of quarters. The laundresses' quarters are comfortable adobe buildings, with board floors; are in good locations. They, as also the company's quarters, need slight repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 44 by 148 feet; commissary and medical purveyor's combined, 46 by 81 feet, with a board partition running through the center of the building; similar in construction to the company quarters.

HOSPITAL.—The hospital is 38 by 84 feet; one-story (12 feet) high; like other buildings of the post, made of adobe; metal-roofed; entirely surrounded by an open awning; admirably located, and well adapted for the purpose. Divided into two large wards, dispensary, store-room, steward's room, and bath-room. Capacity of rooms: East ward is 18 by 30 feet; area, 67½ feet; air-space per bed, 810 feet. West ward, 30 by 40 feet; area, 123 feet; air-space per bed, 1,600 feet. Store-room 8 by 12 feet, furnished with shelves. Steward's and bath rooms about the size of the store-room. The building needs some repairs.

GUARD-HOUSE.—An adobe building, 41 by 23 feet; has a basement extending under a portion of it, which is partitioned off into cells 4 by 8 feet, with the ground for a floor. Being below the surface of the ground, these cells are badly ventilated, and that only from above. A large room directly over these cells is used for ordinary prisoners. The building is in poor condition, and needs repairs.

CORRAL.—Corral is built of logs; contains a long shed or shelter, under which are tied all the animals belonging to the post. The roof of the shed is of logs and arrow-brush. It is in poor condition, and needs considerable repairing.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depot is distant about a quarter of a mile—Yuma Depot, Arizona Territory. The route for supplies is across the Colorado River by ferry, and can be transported all seasons of the year.

SHOPS, &c.—Carpenter's, blacksmith, and paint shops. A one-story adobe building, 27 by 114 feet; is little used and needs repairs. The bake-house is a one-story adobe building, 20 by 38 feet; in constant use and in good condition.

ARSENAL.—A one-story adobe building, 22 by 32 feet; has a board floor; one window; contains a small quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., and is in good condition.

MAGAZINE.—An underground room, distant from the guard-house 75 feet, with stone walls 6 feet thick; board floor; perfectly dry and safe. It has double doors, the outside one of iron, and securely locked.

ENGINE-HOUSE.—A one-story adobe building, 23 by 24 feet; contains a good engine and pump complete, which supplies water in abundance for the entire post.

SUBSISTENCE.—A reserve supply of two months always on hand, of the components of the ration; also a good supply of canned fruits, vegetables, &c., for sales.

WATER.—The post is well supplied with water from the Colorado River by the stationary steam-engine, which pumps the reservoir full every day. Pipes running underground lead from the reservoir to every building at the post.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—The nearest are the Yumas, about five hundred in number.

COMMUNICATION.—Between this post and nearest towns, except Arizona City, Arizona Territory, is by stage, twice a week.

RESERVATION.—On the north side of the river. On the north by an east and west line at a point three miles due north of the flag-staff. On the south of the Colorado takes in Yuma Depot, Arizona Territory, and so much of the land commencing on the south bank of the river 100 feet below the line of the cable of the ferry, and running due south 300 feet, and thence due east to the Gila River.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country in immediate vicinity of the post is low and flat. Soil sandy and full of alkali; not arable. Timber scarce; mesquite and cottonwood on the flats and along the banks of the Colorado river. No vegetables can be raised. The experiment has been often tried and as often failed. The soil of the adjoining flats contains too much alkali, and there are no facilities for irrigation. Streams rise during the latter part of May caused by the snow melting in the mountains of Nevada. Climate very warm during summer months. Average temperature for May, June, and July, 1870. Thermometer, dry bulb, 91.56; wet bulb, 85.3. Health of locality, good.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Alcatraz, Fort, California.
Angel Island, California.
Benicia Barracks, California.
Bidwell, Camp, California.
Gaston, Camp, California.
Halleck, Camp, Nevada.
Independence, Camp, California.

McDermitt, Camp, Nevada.
Point San José, California.
Presidio of San Francisco, California.
Winfield Scott, Camp, Nevada.
Wright, Camp, California.
Yerba Buena Island, California.

FORT ALCATRAZ, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1859.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES E. EASTMAN, SECOND ARTILLERY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Harbor of San Francisco. The city of San Francisco is about four miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For three hundred men, frame built, in good condition. Officers' quarters in citadel, in good condition.

HOSPITAL.—In citadel, consisting of four apartments. One of the apartments used as a dispensary, office, and steward's room; two for wards, capacity for sixteen beds; and one for store-room.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard-house built of brick; in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Commissary store-house 40 by 20 feet; quartermaster's store-house, three rooms, 16 by 10 feet.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Francisco, California. The supplies are sent by quartermaster's steamer General McPherson, and by schooners and sloops.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water by contract.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by contract.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and San Francisco is by quartermaster's steamer General McPherson.

DESCRIPTION.—Harbor of San Francisco, California.

ANGEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

(Established September 12, 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN L. VIVEN, REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER TWELFTH INFANTRY, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AND ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 37° 48' north; longitude from Greenwich, 122° 26'. Post-office at San Francisco, five miles distant. Nearest settlements to Camp Reynolds, the post headquarters, are

Old and New Sancelito, about three miles west; Alcatraz Island, two and a half miles southwest; Fort Point, three and three-quarter miles south-southwest; Presidio of San Francisco, three and five-eighths miles southwest by south; San Francisco, five miles southwest; and to Camp Blunt, which is situated on southeastern portion of island. The nearest settlements are Alcatraz Island, one and three-quarters miles west; Yerba Buena Island, three and five-eighths miles south by east; Oakland, six and three-eighths miles southeast.

QUARTERS.—At Camp Reynolds the quarters consist of two wooden barracks, built in 1864, for one hundred men; floors are in poor condition, and require frequent repairs. Officers' quarters consist of one set for the commanding officer, and six sets of two rooms, with kitchen to each, in three houses, built of wood; condition good. The married soldiers' quarters are two double cottages, with two rooms and attic in each set; condition good. One of the sets is occupied by the ordnance sergeant of the post; the remaining three sets by married soldiers and their wives. More buildings are required for them. At the present time there are twenty here, ten occupying tents. A large and new barrack is required for the recruits at depot, two buildings now occupied by them being mere shells of houses, requiring frequent repairs, and belonging to the Engineer Department. There being no offices at the post, one of the sets of rooms is occupied as an office for the commanding officer and adjutant. The quarters at Point Blunt consist of one wooden barracks for seventy-five men, in good condition. Officers' quarters for one captain and two subalterns, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—For quartermaster and commissary, there are none. A building of wood, built by the Ordnance Department, is used for the purpose. It is two stories high, 45 by 24 feet; first story 6½ feet from floor to ceiling; second story 12 feet from floor to eaves; condition good; capacity for supplies for three companies for sixty days. It would be better if an additional building could be had, so as to separate the departments.

HOSPITAL.—Built of wood; shingle roof; erected in 1869; all in excellent order, and built according to plan of April 27, 1867, from Surgeon General. Accommodates fourteen beds. Central building two stories, 35 by 36 feet; one ward 45 by 25 feet; one story high; 15 feet from floor to eaves; 21 feet in clear from floor to ridge; divided into ward, bath-room, and water-closet. Central building divided into dispensary, office, dining-room, kitchen, and morgue on lower floor, and five rooms on upper floor.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Built of wood; shingle roof; in good condition; divided into guard-room, prison-rooms, and four cells. One of the rooms used by commissary for a flour room.

BAKE-HOUSE.—Built of wood, 49 by 17 feet; shingle roof; capacity for baking 1,600 rations; condition, poor—requires new floor and other repairs.

WORK-SHOPS.—Built of wood; board and shingle roofs; in good condition. Carpenter's shop 20 by 35 feet; 8 feet from floor to eaves. Blacksmith shop 18 by 24 feet; 8 feet from floor to eaves. Harness shop 12 by 10 feet; 8 feet from floor to eaves; one-half of this room used as a granary.

STABLES.—Built of wood; shingle roof; requires a few repairs; has seventeen stalls, each 9 by 5 feet, with a loft for the storage of hay and straw, and an ambulance shed.

BOAT-HOUSES.—At Camp Reynolds and Point Blunt, 40 by 18 feet; built of wood; in good condition, excepting the piles upon which the one at Camp Reynolds is built. These have been badly worm-eaten, and will soon require to be replaced.

WHARVES.—The wharf at Camp Reynolds is 175 by 51 feet, with an addition of 51 by 20 feet; in poor condition; dangerous and requires considerable repairs. A new and more substantial one should be constructed, running out forty feet farther into the bay. The wharf at Point Blunt is 100 by 50 feet; in good condition. Both wharves are built of wood.

CHAPEL.—The old hospital on the northwest of island has the ward, 24 by 24 feet, fitted up as a chapel, with twenty benches to accommodate two hundred persons. Rooms on the east end occupied by the chaplain as a studio, and the quarters (three rooms and kitchen) occupied by him as quarters. Condition of buildings, good.

CEMETERY.—Cemetery on the hill, about 500 yards southeast of officers' quarters, with an area of 75 by 120 feet; contains thirty-two graves. Grounds inclosed with picket fence, and in good order.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Francisco, five miles distant. The route of supply is by water. Supplies transported by Government steamer.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two months' supply usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from springs, and brought into the houses by pipes for drinking purposes. For laundry and police purposes, water is pumped and hauled from springs near the beach. At Point Blunt the water is procured from some springs near the beach. In summer time the water supply is scant, in winter ample for all purposes, and is of good quality.

FORAGE, WOOD, AND COAL.—These articles are supplied upon contract by parties residing in San Francisco, and are delivered at the wharf by small sail-vessels.

COMMUNICATION.—Between the post and nearest town is by water, on Government steamer, on alternate days.

RESERVATION.—The whole island is a reserve, having no occupants outside the garrison, except a man named O'Donnell, who has charge of a quarry on the east side, and is employed by the Naval Department; and in the garrison a man named Higgins, exercising the privilege of trader by permission of commanding general Department of California.

DESCRIPTION OF ISLAND, &c.—Angel Island is one of the largest islands in the Bay of San Francisco, fronting the Golden Gate, being separated from the main-land by Raccoon Straits. In 1839 the island was granted by Governor Miguel Toreno to Antonio Osio, by order of the supreme government of Mexico, "to enable respectable citizens to have possession, and prevent its being made a rendezvous by smugglers." On 12th September, 1863, Lieutenant John L. Tiernon, Third United States Artillery, took possession of the island for military purposes on behalf of the United States, establishing Camp Reynolds in an irregular depression between three hills, which is situated on the western extremity, the site being 800 by 1,000 feet. Quarters were built in 1864—the officers' on the one slope, and those of the men on the other. The island is about one mile square, with abrupt shores, and consists of a series of hills, rising from a height of 50 to 820 feet in its central part, having only a small portion at all level in its surface, being a small portion of the eastern extremity near Point Blunt and the quarry, which are used as camping grounds for troops while passing San Francisco en route to other posts in the Division of the Pacific. The soil is in parts fertile, and the climate mild and pleasant. The prevailing winds are westerly. Laurel and oak timber on the hills. There are three gardens on the island, and the usual vegetables are raised. Mean annual temperature, 61°, with extremes of 46° and 82° F. There are evidences of mineral wealth upon the island of silver and gold. During the excavation for building the new hospital last summer, the remains of Indians and Indian cooking utensils, as also ornaments, were found, showing that this island had been inhabited by the red man many years ago.

PENICIA BARRACKS, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1850.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. McKEE, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY, JUNE, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 38° 2' 1" north; longitude from Washington, 45° 7' 30" west. Post-office at Benicia, one mile distant.

QUARTERS.—Eight buildings, 30 by 71 feet each; kitchen 15 by 18 feet attached to each; for eight companies; one 24 by 60 feet, containing eight rooms, one 22 by 117 feet, containing sixteen rooms, have been used as quarters for laundresses; one 17 by 30 feet, containing two rooms, has been used as quarters for non-commissioned officers. All built of wood, are without furniture, and require extensive repairs. For officers: three buildings 35 by 48½ feet, two stories high, containing each two sets of quarters; kitchen 19½ by 25 feet attached to each set; one 25 by 40 feet, one 16 by 46 feet, one 30 by 80 feet—containing each two sets of quarters. All built of wood, with the exception of the kitchens, (19½ by 25,) which are of stone; require repairing. One 34 by 50 feet, built of wood, has been used as offices; requires repairing.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building 25 by 80 feet; one and a half stories high; capacity for subsistence supplies for eight companies for three months; built of wood; requires repairing. One 15 by 50 feet, 16 feet high; capacity for forage and straw for one company of cavalry for six months; built of wood; in good condition.

STABLES.—One building 36 by 160 feet, 22 feet high; capacity for one company of cavalry; built of wood; in good condition.

HOSPITAL.—Built of stone, 24 by 74 feet; one and a half stories high; containing two wards, capacity each for eight beds; and two wards, capacity each for four beds. Building of stone, 36 by 45 feet, attached on the west side, containing five rooms, used as dispensary, office, steward's quarters, store-room, and bath-room. Attached to this is a building of wood, containing two rooms, used as mess-room and kitchen; in very good condition.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Built of wood, 26 by 51 feet; requires repairing.

SUPPLY DEPOTS.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Francisco, California. The route of supply is by river. Supplies can be transported all seasons of the year.

WATER.—Water is obtained from a well in the quartermaster's grounds, and from cisterns, of which there is one under the building used as offices, one under two of the officers' quarters, one under the hospital, and one under one of the men's quarters, from which part of the year rain water is obtained. During a very dry season the supply of water is only sufficient for one company of cavalry. If necessary, water can be purchased.

WOOD.—None within the limits of the post. Wood can be purchased in or near Benicia at a reasonable rate.

COMMUNICATION between post and nearest town (Benicia) is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which Benicia Barracks are situated contains 99,78 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country rolling. The principal products are wheat, barley, and hay. Timber is scarce. Rains during the months from November to May. Climate mild, generally cool; heavy northwest winds prevail during the summer months. Average temperature, 60° F. Health of locality good. The country around is settled.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Benicia Barracks has not been occupied by troops for the last two years. Wood, forage, and straw can be obtained in the vicinity of the post at market rates. Other quartermaster's and subsistence supplies are provided for by the depots at San Francisco, California.

CAMP BIDWELL, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1865.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY LIEUTENANT THOMAS GARVEY, FIRST CAVALRY, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 41° 51' 34"; longitude from Greenwich, 120° 5' 59". Post-office at the post. Valley settled. Lake City, about sixteen miles distant, nearest town.

QUARTERS.—For two companies, built of logs; in good condition. Officers' quarters, four; in good condition. All the quarters are covered with shingles.

STORE-HOUSE.—Quartermaster and commissary, 100 by 30 feet, and 20 feet high; capacity for supplies for two companies for nine months; built of boards and covered with shingles. A granary 40 by 30 feet, and 20 feet high; condition poor, requiring frequent repairs.

HOSPITAL.—Built of logs and covered with shingles, consisting, on north side, of one apartment, 17 by 23 feet, and used as a dispensary and steward's room. On the south side is an apartment, 10 by 23 feet, and used as a kitchen and dining-room. Between the north and south rooms is an apartment, 22 by 29 feet, and used as a ward-room; capacity for six beds.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Built of logs; condition good. Cavalry and quartermaster's corrals built of logs; condition poor.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest supply depot is San Francisco, California, distant about five

hundred and thirty-five miles. The route of supply is by rail from San Francisco to Reno, Nevada, thence by wagon to Camp Bidwell. Supplies can be forwarded only during the summer months.

SUBSISTENCE.—Nine months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from creeks running from the mountains.

WOOD.—Is supplied by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—The nearest tribes are the Klamaths, Snakes, and Pah-utes.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has never been declared by the President. One mile square is held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly. Soil loamy. Timber plenty; pine on the mountains. Grain and the usual summer vegetables can be raised all through the valley. The valley is sixty miles in length, from north to south, and three large lakes (alkali) in it. Streams rise in the winter during rains, but fall soon after. Climate warm during summer. Average temperature—thermometer, 49°.64; hygrometer, 44°.66. Health of locality good. Valley settled.

CAMP GASTON, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1858.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT JOHN J. SHEPHEARD, TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 41° 10' north; longitude from Greenwich, 123° 15' west. Post office at the post. Arcata, about forty miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men, built of logs and frame; in poor condition. Officers' quarters, six; three built of logs and one of frame in good condition, and two of logs in poor condition; require frequent repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, none. Commissary, 25 by 50 feet, 14 feet high. Capacity not sufficient for supplies for two companies for one year. Roof made of shingles.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital built of logs and frame. Ward-room for patients, 27 by 24 feet; built of logs, and roof of shingles; capacity for sixteen beds. One apartment built of frame, 17 by 18 feet, used as a dispensary; office, and steward's room; roof made of shingles. One apartment 27 by 9 feet, at the south side, used as a kitchen and store-room; built of frame, and roof made of shingles.

GUARD-HOUSE, STABLES, &c.—Guard-house built of hewn logs. Quartermaster's corral and stables built of logs. One building adjoining used as granary; built of frame; roof made of shingles; condition poor.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Francisco, California, three hundred miles distant. The route of supply is by water and pack trail, and transportation can only be made during the summer season.

SUBSISTENCE.—Nine months' supply required to be kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied from two mountain streams, taken through the garrison in various artificial streams or ditches.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Trinity and Klamath Digger tribes.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by trail.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated is one mile north and south, and from Trinity River to foot of mountain east and west.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country mountainous. Soil gravelly, arable. Timber plenty; oak, pine, and fir. Corn and the usual summer vegetables, except potatoes, can be raised on the bottoms near the river. Grass, timothy, or oat hay. River can be forded at low water for about two months in the year. Streams rise during heavy rains, and fall gradually; are never dry. Climate mild; intensely hot during the summer months. Average temperature—thermometer, 57.15; hygrometer, 50.71. Health of locality good. No settlements.

CAMP HALLECK, NEVADA

(Established 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT JOHN C. THOMPSON, THIRD UNITED STATES CAVALRY, JULY, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $40^{\circ} 48' 45''$ north; longitude from Greenwich, $115^{\circ} 19' 31''$ west. Altitude, 5,671 feet. Magnetic variation, $16^{\circ} 21' 24''$ east. Elko, distant thirty miles, the nearest town. A few settlers scattered in the vicinity of the camp.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men. One built of logs, in poor condition; and one of adobe, in good condition. Officers' quarters, four; three built of adobe and one frame; condition good. All the quarters at the post are badly ventilated.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 45 by 26 feet; $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Commissary, 33 by 26 feet; capacity for supplies for two companies for three months; roofs shingled; buildings of logs, and in bad condition. The commissary and quartermaster's store-houses are one building, partitioned in the middle, and is not by one-half large enough for the proper storage of quartermaster and subsistence stores.

GRANARY.—Built of adobe; shingle roof; capacity for 400,000 pounds of grain; condition good; outside measurement, 59 by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of walls, 8 feet.

HOSPITAL.—Built of adobe, 42 by 52 feet; one story high, consisting on the west of two rooms, 30 by 24 feet, and 12 by 24 feet; the former a ward-room, and the latter a ward-room attendant's room, separated by a four-foot hall from four rooms. On the east, a dispensary 15 by 24 feet, steward's room 15 by 12 feet, store-room 15 by 12 feet, and mess-room 12 by 24 feet. The hospital walls are $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; roof shingled.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Frame building; shingled roof; cells, six in number, built of three-inch plank bolted with iron; condition good. Cavalry and quartermaster's stables, frame, well ventilated and in good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest is San Francisco, California. The route of supply is from San Francisco to Halleck Station, Nevada, by rail, and thence to Camp Halleck by Government teams. Condition of road from Camp Halleck to the station bad; distance, twelve miles.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply of provisions is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water by acequia from a spring at foot of mountains. Length of acequia, two miles. In the spring season, from the melting of snows in the mountains, a large stream of water runs convenient to the camp until about the month of July. The acequia was built by the labor of the troops.

WOOD.—Is furnished by contract. Price per cord, \$10 in gold coin.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Shoshones—peaceable tribe.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town, Elko, is by wagon road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is built has not been declared.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly. Soil black. No timber. Barley, potatoes, and usual vegetables can be raised. Grass, rye, and bottom. Climate during summer months extremely warm; winters severe. Average temperature—thermometer, $66^{\circ}.70$ F.; hygrometer, $12^{\circ}.72$. Health of locality good. No settlements.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT W. E. DOVE, TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $36^{\circ} 50'$; longitude from Greenwich, $117^{\circ} 30'$ west. The United States mail is left at the post. Independence, the county seat, is three miles south of the post.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred men; built of adobe. Company quarters 95 by 30 feet; height of walls, 9 feet; roof, wood and shingles; building in good condition, and supplied with two

ventilators. A portion of the building has been set off as a reading-room, $27\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 feet. Commanding officer's quarters 40 by 50 feet, and 14 feet high; kitchen, &c., attached. Officers' quarters 40 by 14 feet; height of walls, 7 feet. Surgeon's quarters 32 by 28 feet; walls 10 feet high; office, bed-room, &c., in the rear. Adjutant's office 14 by 30 feet; height of walls, 7 feet; room in rear 10 by 14 feet. Laundresses' quarters, three; built of adobe, 20 by 35 feet, and 8 feet high; buildings not good.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, one 95 by 30 feet, and 9 feet high, of which quartermaster's office occupies $27\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Attached to main building is a wing 51 by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet, used as a saddler-shop, butcher-shop, and for storing quartermaster's property; old commissary building, adobe; west end destroyed by a great wind-storm in January last; present dimensions, 80 by 29 feet; is used for a guard-house, carpenter-shop, and for storage.

HOSPITAL.—Built of adobe, consisting on south side of two apartments—one 15 by 15 feet, used as a dispensary and office; the other, $21\frac{3}{4}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, for a ward, with capacity for five beds. North side, two apartments—one $21\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 feet, used as a kitchen; the other $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, used as a store room and steward's room.

DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.—Built of adobe, 26 by $61\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of wall, north side, 14 feet; south side, 10 feet. The kitchen occupies 20 by 16 feet of west end of building.

BAKERY AND OVEN.—Built of adobe, 16 by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of wall north side, 12 feet; south side, 9 feet; is located on east end of company dining-hall. The oven is made of adobe, and by outside measurement $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 8 feet high.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Built of adobe; is the center portion of the old commissary building, $24\frac{1}{2}$ by 27 feet; height of wall, 9 feet. There is one room for ordinary prisoners 10 by 8 feet, and 9 feet high; cell 8 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 7 feet high, constructed of two-inch planks well bolted with iron.

WORK-SHOPS.—Carpenter-shop, built of adobe, on east of old commissary building, 29 by 27 feet, and 9 feet high, in good condition. Blacksmith-shop, built of adobe, on east end of corral shed, $29\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of wall, 9 feet; in good condition.

SHED AND CORRAL.—Shed built of adobe, 104 by 10 feet, and 9 feet high; is in good order. Small sleeping-shed for herder on east end, 10 by 7 feet. Corral inclosure 100 by 104 feet.

GARDEN.—Twenty-five acres inclosed. Land rich, and capable of supplying ten companies it thoroughly worked. Crops can only be raised by irrigation. Water abundant for the purpose.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Wilmington, on the Pacific coast, 306 miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road. With rare exceptions, supplies can be transported at all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Nine months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water of excellent quality. It comes from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, west of the camp, abundantly.

WOOD.—Is obtained in the mountains, eight miles from the post, and supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Are numerous. At present they are peaceable, and even friendly. They are a branch of the Paiute tribe, but are generally called here the Cosos.

COMMUNICATION.—For three hundred miles in any direction all communication has to be by wagon or on horseback.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. One mile square is held as reserved. Also, two square miles of timber-land in the mountains, and two square miles of grass-land in the plain southeast of the post. The latter is not of much value.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The valley in which Camp Independence is located is somewhat level, but higher on the Sierra or western edge than on the Coso or eastern side. The stream known as Owens River runs through the entire length of it, and empties itself in Big Lake, or Owens Lake. The soil is sandy, but arable. No timber to be seen, except high up the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Grain and vegetables can be raised in abundance through many portions of the valley. Grass plentiful, and of the kind known as river-bottom. Climate dry and very healthy. During the summer months the climate is quite warm. Average temperature during the year—thermometer, $58^{\circ}2$; hygrometer, $49^{\circ}70$. The valley is being rapidly settled. There are valuable mines being worked on both sides of the mountains; hence this region is destined to future importance.

CAMP McDERMIT, NEVADA.

(Established 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT L. WIGHTMAN, THIRD UNITED STATES CAVALRY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $41^{\circ} 58' 30''$ north; longitude, $117^{\circ} 45'$ west. Altitude, 4,700 feet above sea level. Winnemucca, the nearest town or settlement, about eighty miles distant.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, three; built of stone, with shingle roofs; in good condition. Two buildings for men's quarters, built of stone and roofed with shingles; walls poorly made. One building is 103 by 24 feet, and the other 106 by 24 feet.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital 34 by 28 feet, containing three rooms—ward, dispensary, and kitchen. The ward is 18 by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet; capacity for six beds. Dispensary, 11½ by 13 feet. Kitchen, 10 by 13 feet. The building is constructed of stone, with shingle roof, and in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building 75 by 34 feet is used for commissary and quartermaster's store-house. It is 8 feet high at the corners, built of stone, and roofed with shingles. The walls are very poor and require propping. Capacity for supplies for one company for one year. There is one frame building for forage, a room in one end being used for adjutant's office. Capacity for 300,000 pounds of grain, aside from the room used for adjutant's office.

STABLES.—Two stables. One is 184 by 28 feet, built of stone and roofed with shingles, and poorly constructed. The other is 147 by 32 feet, is a frame building, and poorly constructed. No quartermaster's corral, except a temporary one between the stables. Commissary corral 80 by 80 feet, built of logs in stockade form.

GUARD-HOUSE.—The guard-house is built of stone. All the buildings at the post are one-story.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at San Francisco, California. Transportation by railroad to Winnemucca, eighty miles from the post, and then by wagons. Supplies can be transported at all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from Queen's River, which runs through the post.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by contract, and is very scarce.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Pah-Utes, who are fed at the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and the nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated is two miles square, but there is a discrepancy between the plat and the description.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is mountainous, except the bottom land adjoining the river, and plains covered with sage-brush lying adjacent to the bottom lands. A good country for stock, but poor for grain. Climate mild, and very dry during the summer months. Average temperature—thermometer, $51^{\circ}.47$; hygrometer, $43^{\circ}.76$.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT R. E. DE RUSSY, SECOND ARTILLERY, JULY, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—In the limits of the city of San Francisco. Latitude, $37^{\circ} 48'$ north; longitude, $122^{\circ} 21'$ west. Post-office, San Francisco, California.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred and fifty men. The barracks consist of two rectangular frame buildings, nearly similar in construction, both weather-boarded, with shingle roofs. One is lined

with smoothly grooved boards, and is ventilated from the roof; the other has no ventilation except from the doors and windows. These buildings are 90 by 30 feet, and one story high. There are two small frame buildings 32 by 24 feet, weather-boarded, occupied by the laundresses of the post. They are one and a half stories high and are divided into four rooms each. There are four buildings used as officers' quarters. They are all frame, weather-boarded, with shingle roofs. Three are lathed and plastered and in good condition; the other is lined with boards; leaks badly, and the timber is rotten and giving away in many places, so much so that the building has settled nearly one foot on one side. All these buildings were erected by citizens before the Government took possession, and at a time when timber was both scarce and high in price, so that the material of which they were constructed was of very inferior quality. The buildings that are now in good condition have been almost entirely reconstructed by the Government. The largest and best of these quarters are occupied by the department commander.

STORE-HOUSE.—Commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance store-rooms, adjutant's office, and quartermaster's offices, are in one frame building $39\frac{1}{2}$ by $106\frac{1}{2}$ feet, weather-boarded, with shingle roof. The adjutant's and quartermaster's offices are lathed and plastered; the other rooms have only the weather-boarding in good condition. Capacity of commissary store-room, three months' supply for two companies. This building is one story high.

HOSPITAL.—Frame building $32\frac{1}{2}$ by $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet, weather-boarded, shingle roof, divided into four divisions—one used as a dispensary, one as a kitchen, and two as wards. The building is one story high, and in good condition.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Frame building 43 by 18 feet, weather-boarded, shingle roof, divided into three divisions—first, a room for the prisoners; second, a room for the guard; third, four cells, 4 by 7 feet each. This building is one story high, and in good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The post is supplied from the quartermaster and commissary of subsistence depots at San Francisco. Supplies brought to post by wagons. Roads good all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is abundantly supplied with good water, free of cost, by means of pipes communicating with the works of the Spring Valley Water Company.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the depot quartermaster at San Francisco, California.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and city is both by wagon and steamer.

RESERVATION.—The reservation of Point San José, California, was first reserved for Government uses by President Fillmore in 1854, but was not occupied by troops until 1863, when this post was established. The area swept by a radius of 800 yards from a rock at the extreme end of the promontory upon which the post is situated, is held as a reservation.

DESCRIPTION.—City of San Francisco, streets running up to line of reservation.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1847.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY LIEUTENANT J. H. LORD, REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SECOND ARTILLERY, JUNE, 1870.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $37^{\circ} 48'$; longitude, $122^{\circ} 21'$. Post-office at San Francisco, California, three miles from post.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.—Twelve cottages 31 by 18 feet, bath-room and water-closet attached; and one frame building 114 by 32 feet, with wing 44 by 30 feet, three stories high; divided into thirty-nine rooms.

BARRACKS.—Nine frame buildings for nine hundred men.

LAUNDRESSES' QUARTERS.—Eight frame buildings 60 by 27 feet, divided into eight rooms each. One frame building 90 by 28 feet, divided into twelve rooms. One frame building 45 by 37 feet, two stories high, divided into six rooms. One adobe building 160 by 29 feet, divided into

eighteen rooms. One adobe building 87 by 55 feet, divided into fourteen rooms. One adobe building 45 by 26 feet, divided into three rooms. One adobe building 60 by 23 feet, divided into three rooms.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary store-house 110 by 30 feet; frame, with foundation built of brick piers; capacity for supplies for nine companies for three months. For grain, one frame building 66 by 24 feet. One gun-shed, with ordnance store-room in loft; frame; 175 by 30 feet. One frame building, 51 by 18 feet, for storage of hard-wood lumber.

WORK SHOPS.—One wheelwright and blacksmith's, 80 by 30 feet; frame. One frame building 50 by 20 feet, divided in center, making two company blacksmith-shops.

STABLES, &c.—Two frame buildings 215 by 30 feet, eighty-seven stalls each, and small loft for forage. One mule-shed, 430 by 16 feet, frame.

HOSPITAL.—Frame, 80 by 40 feet, with L 35 by 22 feet; two stories high, and brick basement. Four wards 40 by 22 feet, and 14 feet high; capacity for fifty beds each. A prison ward 20 by 15 feet, and 10 feet high. Library room and dispensary.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.—One frame building 36 by 30 feet, adjutant's office. One frame building 45 by 30 feet, chapel. One frame building 30 by 18 feet, school-house. One frame building 40 by 30 feet, two stories, guard-house. One frame building 28 by 23 feet, magazine. One frame building 42 by 18 feet, bake-house.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—San Francisco, California, three miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water by water-wagons, and pipe from the Tunnel Spring, about 2,300 feet from reservoir.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the contractor.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, and 1,520 acres are held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly; soil sandy. Where sheltered, all kinds of vegetables can be raised. Timber and water scarce. Climate mild. Fogs prevail the greater part of the year. Average temperature, 53.14. Health of locality good.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEVADA.

(Established December 12, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN C. C. CARR, FIRST CAVALRY, JULY, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 41° 30'; longitude, 117° 30'. Mails for the command are brought to the post by a tri-weekly stage. Nearest town is Winnemucca, forty-five miles distant.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred men, built of adobe; shingle roof; board ceiling; one-half of the building not floored or ceiled. Officers' quarters: One house completed; one habitable, but not floored or ceiled; the other, the walls partly constructed; all of adobe, made by contract, and of excellent quality.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 45 by 25 feet; walls 7 feet high; building made of sods, placed in a stick frame, with roof thatched with rye straw. It is impossible to state correctly the capacity of the building, as it is unsafe for any kind or quantity of property. The walls are in a falling condition, and the roof liable to take fire from any flying spark. The same remarks as to condition and capacity are applicable to the subsistence-store-house, which is 26 by 63 feet.

HOSPITAL.—Built of rough stone, with thatched roof, and is 31 by 18 feet; is used for sick-ward, kitchen, steward's room, and dispensary. No arrangements for proper ventilation. The ceiling is about six and a half feet above the floor.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Built of rough stone, with thatched roof; is 26 by 19 feet, and very insecure. A temporary cell was constructed last month.

STABLES.—Cavalry and quartermaster's stables are built of willow and cottonwood sticks, and thatched with straw. Both of them are liable to take fire at any time.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—Supplies are drawn from San Francisco, California, and are transported to within forty-five miles of the post by the Central Pacific Railroad.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—Is furnished by a mountain stream, which runs through the post.

WOOD.—Is furnished under contract. Price this year for best quality of hard wood, \$21 75 per cord.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Pah-Utes.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by tri-weekly stage over a good road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. About four square miles held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The post is situated at the foot of the Santa Rosa Mountain range, on the west side, and near the head of Paradise Valley, which is said to contain some 40,000 acres of arable land, well watered. No timber, and no fuel except sage brush. Some large and well-tilled ranches in the valley. Number of settlers probably two hundred. Grass, wild rye, blue joint, and red top. Vegetables of all kinds can be produced. Climate healthy, and the temperature even and seasonable, so far as I know by my own experience. Average temperature unknown—the usual records not having been kept.

CAMP WRIGHT, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

(Established December, 1858; abandoned September, 1861; re-established December, 1862.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY FIRST LIEUTENANT A. B. MacGOWAN TWELFTH INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 39° 48'; longitude from Greenwich, 133° 45'. Post-office at Covelo, a newly established village, about one mile from the post. Ukiah, the county seat, is fifty-five miles south of post.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred men, built of adobe, in good condition. Officers' quarters, three; one built of brick, in good condition; two of logs, in poor condition—leaky, and requiring frequent repairs. Four landresses' quarters, 18 by 12 feet each; frame building; in tolerably good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary store-house in one building, 76 by 26 feet; walls 10 feet high; open roof; half frame, half logs; requires frequent repairs. Capacity for supplies for two companies for one year. Building subdivided, and part used for a gran-room; capacity for three months' supply of grain.

HOSPITAL.—A frame building, in good condition, 40½ by 28½ feet at north end, and 16½ feet at south end. One ward at south end 20 by 16 feet, dispensary in center 9 by 13 feet. Office at north end, 16 by 8 feet; half-way three feet wide between dispensary and office, leading to kitchen and mess-room and store-room on northwest side of building, and to the ward at right angles between kitchen and dispensary. Capacity of ward-room for five beds.

GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Guard-house, school-house, and mess-room for company, built of logs. Cook-house adjoining mess-room; frame building, in good condition. The log buildings are all in poor condition. Carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, and saddle and harness rooms built of slabs; in poor condition, requiring frequent repairs. Bake-house—frame building, in good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence supply depot is at San Francisco, California. The route of supply is by steamer to Petaluma, and thence by wagon to Camp Wright. Supplies can only be transported during the dry season—say June, July, August, September, October, and sometimes November.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supply is required to be kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied by wells during eight months of the year, and during the remaining four months water is hauled by a wagon from a small creek two or three miles distant from the post.

WOOD.—Wood is supplied by the labor of the troops, and is hauled from two to three miles.

INDIANS.—The military reservation of Camp Wright adjoins the Round Valley Indian reservation, on which are about 1,000 Indians, remnants of various tribes.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town of importance, (Ukiah,) fifty-five miles south, is by wagon on the new road, or by trail via Cahlo, which is twenty-six miles southwest.

RESERVATION.—The reservation, as declared by the President and published in General Orders No. 60, Headquarters Department California, October 5, 1869, consists of the following metes and bounds: Initial point, a point on the township line forty chains west of the northeast corner of township 22, range north thirteen degrees west; from this point south eighty chains; thence west eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence east eighty chains, to the place of beginning on the township lines; embracing the west half of section one, and east half of section two, township twenty-two, range north thirteen degrees west, being one mile square, more or less.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The post is situated in the northwest corner of Round Valley, which is about nine miles long from north to south, and varies from four to seven miles in width from east to west. It is supposed to be about 1,500 feet above the sea level, and is surrounded by mountains from 500 to 2,000 feet high, all of which are spurs of the Coast range. They are well timbered with several varieties of oak, pine, manzanito, and laurel. The land is nearly all arable, and grass plentiful in the spring. The nature of the soil is gravelly, except on the north or lower end of the valley, where it is of the adobe character. All cereals except corn do well here, and all esculents, except potatoes, moderately well. Abundant crops, however, cannot be obtained without irrigation, which is impracticable without the introduction of artesian wells, as there are no permanent streams here, except a small creek at the lower end of the valley, which nearly dries up in summer, although in the rainy season it is swelled by mountain torrents from every direction to a large stream, which often inundates the greater portion of the valley. The climate is healthy, very warm and dry in summer, and temperate during the winter or rainy season. The mean temperature during the year 1869 was 66°.86. The extremes of temperature, 39°.08—85°.25. Amount of rain, 36.81 inches. The valley and all the principal outlets are well settled under squatter title. There are some fine farms, and the mountain ranges are all occupied by stock-raisers. Sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs are extensively raised. The north and south forks of Eel River nearly surround the first chain of mountains outside the valley. They are fordable during the summer months, but during the rainy season they can only be crossed by ferry-boats.

YERBA BUENA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT JAMES F. GREGORY, ENGINEER CORPS, U. S. A., JUNE, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—San Francisco Harbor, California. Latitude, 37° 48' 15"; longitude from Greenwich, 122° 20' 45." Post-office at San Francisco, California, distant two and a quarter miles, which is the nearest town.

QUARTERS.—All buildings on the post are the property of the Engineer Department, with the exception of the married soldiers' quarters, and half of the structure used as hospital; all in good condition. Two barracks, 97 by 30 feet, 16 feet high; wood; built for one hundred and fifty men. Officers' quarters—three houses sided; each two rooms 18 by 20 feet, with rear L 18 by 21 feet; built with attics, sufficient for three company officers and post surgeon.

MESS-HOUSE, &c.—Mess-house, 15 by 31 feet; kitchen, 18 by 25 feet.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary in basement of mess-house and kitchen.

Quartermaster's store-house 45 by 31 feet, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Commissary store-house 18 by $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

HOSPITAL.--An old quartermaster's building, added to by Engineer Department, and used as hospital; incomplete main building, 53 by 14 feet; two rear L's, 14 feet square. Capacity for five beds in ward; divided into ward, dispensary, and quarters for hospital steward and matron.

LAUNDRY.—Quarters sufficient for laundresses for one company.

BAKE-HOUSE.—Dimensions 26 by 18 feet, and nine feet high.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Sided building, 28 feet square; four compartments; one dark and one lighted cell; general guard-room, and room for non-commissioned officers.

STABLES.—For quartermaster's mules, temporary board sheds.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—Quartermaster and commissary, San Francisco, California. Supplies transported by quartermaster's steamer.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two months' supply always kept on hand.

WATER.—Post supplied by water-carts from spring near beach-line. One well near hospital. Amount limited.

COMMUNICATION.—With San Francisco by quartermaster's steamer twice a day on alternate days.

RESERVATION.—The whole island is reserved, about 120 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Island hilly and rocky. Highest point above sea-level, 340 feet. Average height of post above sea-level, 50 feet. No timber. Five acres cultivated by the troops as company garden. Usual vegetables can be raised. Average temperature, 56° F. Complete saturation occasionally at night. Prevailing wind westerly. Location healthy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Boise, Fort, Idaho.	San Juan Island, Camp, Washington Territory.
Cape Disappointment, Fort, Washington Territory.	Sitka, Alaska.
Colville, Fort, Washington Territory.	Stevens, Fort, Oregon.
Dalles, Fort, Oregon.	Three Forks Overlook, Camp, Idaho.
Hall, Fort, Idaho.	Tongass, Fort, Alaska.
Harney, Camp, Oregon.	Vancouver, Fort, Washington Territory.
Klamath, Fort, Oregon.	Walla Walla, Fort, Washington Territory.
Kodiak, Fort, Alaska.	Warner, Camp, Oregon.
Lapwai, Fort, Idaho.	

FORT BOISE, IDAHO TERRITORY.

(Established July, 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE MONTAGU TAYLOR, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, JUNE, 1876, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 43° 37'; longitude from Greenwich, 116° 12'. Altitude above mean sea level, 2,812 feet. Post-office at Boise City, half a mile distant, the nearest settlement.

QUARTERS.—Quarters for two hundred men, built of stone; shingle roofs; two buildings, each 87 by 27 feet, with side-walls ten feet high. Officers' quarters, five, built of stone, with shingle roofs. These, with the men's quarters, are at present in good condition, being always kept in thorough repair when required.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 30 by 100 feet, 12 feet high; commissary, 30 by 100 feet, 12 feet high; capacity for supplies for two companies for one year. Built of stone, shingle roofs, and at present in good condition.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital 32 by 56 feet, and 10 feet high; built of stone, with shingle roof; contains three wards, (capacity for eight beds to each ward,) a dispensary and store room, with a wing in rear 18 by 40 feet, on a line with the north end of building, in which are the steward's room, dining-room, and kitchen. The building is divided in the center by a hall six feet wide, running from front to rear. The whole is in good condition.

LAUNDRY.—Quarters for six laundresses; built of logs, with shingle roof; one apartment each; all in good condition.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.—School-house 25 by 20 feet, 40 feet high; built of logs, with shingle roof. The building contains a library of about 1,000 volumes for the use of the men serving at the post.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard-house 30 by 40 feet, 10 feet high; built of stone, with shingle roof; three apartments, one for use of guard, and two for prisoners; in good condition.

STABLES.—Stables for two companies of cavalry; frame buildings, with shingle roofs; now used as shelter for public animals pertaining to the quartermaster's department; capacity for one year's supply of grain. The buildings, stalls, &c., are in good condition and thorough repair. A corral, built of logs, is attached to rear of one of the stables, and also a fenced corral for the storage of hay and straw, contiguous to the other.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depot is at Fort Vancouver,

Washington Territory, distant four hundred and sixty-eight miles. The route of supply is part by river and part by wagon-road; and supplies can be transported, except in winters of unusual severity, at all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply for the troops, and forage (grain, hay, and straw) is usually furnished the post by contract.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from a running creek and a well, both within the limits of the garrison. During the winter months ice is cut and stored by the troops for summer use.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Wieser tribe of Snake Indians, located on the north fork of the Wieser River. At present they are peaceable.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is located has been declared by the President. It is one mile in width by two in length. A hay reserve, located two miles (by line of survey) W. N. W. of post, containing an area of 503 acres, is used for grazing the public animals during the open season. A wood reserve (pine timber) of about 340 acres, located nine miles east of the post, is also included as a part of the reserve in full; at present not used.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Boise Valley (location of this post) extends along the river of the same name from a few miles above the reserve to its confluence with the Snake River, about fifty miles below. This valley is of irregular width and varied in feature. On the north and east it is broken and hilly toward the Boise range of mountains, affording in spring time a short nutritious grass, and being adjacent on this side to the reserve, is taken advantage of for grazing purposes. To the south and west the valley is bounded by arid table lands of sage-brush, rising westward of the river to the foot-hills of the Gwyhee chain of mountains. The soil contiguous to the river and minor streams, owing to the irrigation thereby afforded, is highly arable, and being for the most part located by settlers, under considerable cultivation. Wheat, corn, barley, oats, and summer vegetables are raised in large quantities. The nature of the soil in these localities being generally of a sandy loam subsoil, with (particularly in the bottoms) a surface of decayed vegetable matter, renders the land not only easy of cultivation, but also capable of producing the cereals and vegetables in a high degree of perfection. Timber of the pine and fir varieties abounds in plenty on the mountain ranges on both sides of the valley, also cottonwood and willow (white and red) on the margins of the river. The river can be forded only during the fall months, owing to the spring freshets and regular rise of the stream at that season. Climate dry, and on the average mild; winters at times severe; warm during the summer months. Average temperature—Thermometer, 60° 25; hygrometer, 54° 25. Health of locality good. Settlements, Boise City half a mile distant, and ranches from three-fourths of a mile to five miles from the post.

FORT CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(Established 1862. Engineers commenced laying platforms for guns in 1862. First garrisoned in April, 1864.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY SECOND LIEUTENANT C. O. HOWARD, SECOND ARTILLERY, JULY, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 46° 46' north; longitude, 121° 22' west. Situated at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the Washington Territory side. No post-office at the post. Mails received from Astoria, Oregon, the nearest town, fifteen miles distant.

QUARTERS.—Quarters for one hundred men; frame building, weather boarded and ceiled; second story used as quarters for the men; first story for dining-room, kitchen, and store-room. Two buildings, weather-boarded, but not ceiled, each containing two sets of landdresses' quarters. Officers' quarters, three; frame buildings, weather boarded, lathed, and plastered. All at present in very good condition. Ordnance sergeant's house, a small frame building, is being constructed.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary store house is a one story frame building, with a loft; capacity for supplies for one company for one year; in good condition, but from the nature of the climate damp.

STABLE.—Stable, two-story frame building, with a one-story L; capacity for fifteen animals and forage for one year.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital, frame building, weather-boarded, lathed, and plastered. Two wards, dispensary, store room, dining-room, bath room, and kitchen; in good condition; capacity for ten beds.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard house is a two-story frame building, not ceiled, built over the water, and supported on piles. The first story is divided into cells for general prisoners, and the second is used as a guard-room and cells for company prisoners.

SHOPS, &c.—Carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, adjutant's office, and school house—one story frame buildings. A portion of the carpenter's shop is used for the storage of lumber. All the buildings at the post, except the officers' quarters, which are about forty feet above the level of the sea, are on very low land, not elevated more than four or five feet, and are protected by a breakwater of logs, sunk in the ground, and the rear filled in with rock and earth, forming a small parade. The light-house department has had a station here since 1856. One building on the reservation is used as a dwelling house by the light keepers.

MAGAZINE.—Magazine 36 by 18 feet; capacity for 80,000 pounds of powder.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depot is at Portland, Oregon, distant one hundred and twenty-five miles. The route of supply is by the Columbia River. Supplies can be transported at all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three to four month's supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—At the company's and laundresses' quarters water is supplied from springs in their vicinity. At the officers' quarters and hospital rain water held in a cistern is used during the rainy season. In the dry season they are supplied from the springs by water-carts.

WOOD.—Wood is supplied by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—No Indians in the vicinity, except a few of the extinct tribe of Chinooks.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town (Astoria, Oregon) is by water. A small steamer in the employ of the Government is used for carrying mails, passengers, and supplies. Communication can be made with Oysterville, Washington Territory, on horseback, but not with wagons.

RESERVATION.—The limits of the reservation on which the post is situated are not known, but it is believed to have been declared many years before the post was established. One square mile is held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly. Soil reddish clay loam; arable. Timber plenty; fir and spruce in great abundance, and a small quantity of alder and crab apple. The more hardy vegetables are raised in large quantities on the hills and low lands. Climate mild and very pleasant during the summer months. Average temperature, 50° 85°. Amount of rain fall during the year, 90 inches. Health of locality very good. No settlements.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(Established 1859.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT P. T. BRODERICK, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1879,
THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 48° 38'; longitude, 118° 37' 30". Post-office at Pinkneyville, half a mile distant, the nearest settlement.

QUARTERS.—Three double sets of officers' quarters, each 15 by 30 feet. Four company barracks, each 9 by 30 feet. Four company kitchens, each 60 by 36 feet. Nine laundresses' quarters, each 25 by 17 feet. All built of logs and roofed with pine shingles. Need constant repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary in one building 43 by 33 feet; built of logs, with shingle roof; capacity for supplies for four companies for one year; needs constant repair.

HOSPITAL, &c.—One hospital 45 by 30 feet. One guard-house 19 by 30 feet. One stable 115 by 30 feet. One bake-house 32 by 18 feet. One blacksmith shop 32 by 18 feet. One carpenter shop 50 by 30 feet. One granary 50 by 30 feet. All built of logs, with shingle roofs, and need constant repairs.

SAW-MILL.—One saw mill (water-power) 58 by 35 feet.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—Quartermaster and commissary supplies furnished from Portland, Oregon. From Portland to Wallula by boat, thence to Colville, two hundred and ten miles by wagon. Supply communication broken during the winter.

WATER.—Garrison supplied with water by hydraulic ram from Mill Creek 300 yards distant. **WOOD.**—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Calispels, Colvilles, and Lakes.

COMMUNICATION.—Mail communication, via Upper Spokane Bridge and Walla-Walla, once a week.

RESERVATION.—Post built on military reservation, one mile square.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Colville Valley is seventy-five miles long, extending from the Columbia River to the Spokane. The average width is one and a half miles. The soil is remarkably fertile. Agricultural products, wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay. The hills and mountains are covered with a heavy growth of pine, fir, and spruce. The settlement—which is principally composed of French and Indian half-breeds—is isolated in every direction for hundreds of miles. The Columbia River is distant from the post fifteen miles, and the Spokane sixty miles. The scenery in the vicinity of the post, and indeed throughout the valley, is grand and picturesque. Climate healthy. Average temperature—thermometer, 45.37; hygrometer, 41.50.

FORT DALLES, OREGON.

(Established 1818; rebuilt 1856.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY JACOB FRITZ, STOREKEEPER.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 45° 36'; longitude from Greenwich, 120° 55'. Post office at Dalles City, Wasco County, located on the Columbia River, and adjoining the military reservation.

QUARTERS.—Two, for one company each; frame buildings, filled up with bricks between scantlings; require considerable repairs. Officers' quarters, two; frame buildings; hard-finished inside; in serviceable condition. Two offices destroyed by fire in 1865.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's 30 by 100 feet, 16 feet high; office on one end, and saddlery-shop on the other. Commissary, 30 by 100 feet, 16 feet high; office on one end. Both very substantial frame buildings; caves require repairs.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital built of logs in 1818, consisting of seven apartments, viz: steward's room, 15½ by 16½ feet, frame addition to log house; dispensary, 19 by 19 feet; three wards, 19 by 20 feet; kitchen, 19 by 19 feet; and matron's room, 19 by 19 feet. Hospital proper, log building; hard finished inside; in sinking condition. Sleepers and lower logs in dispensary rotten.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard house is a two story building—upper story frame work, and lower story built of rock. Prison proper in lower story; cells built of brick; condition unserviceable.

STABLES.—Cavalry stables for sixty seven horses; balloon frame, in good order. Quartermaster's stables, two; one repairable, one unserviceable; frame buildings. Corrals built of boards and slabs; in good order.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, one hundred and one miles distant. The route of supply is by the Columbia River. Supplies forwarded by steamers, and, with rare exceptions, at all seasons of the year. This post was abandoned August 31, 1866, reoccupied April 1, 1867, and abandoned July 15, 1867. The quartermaster and commissary store-houses have been used since August, 1866, for safe-keep-

ing and reshipping of public stores en route from Fort Vancouver to Camps Watson, Logan, Harney, and Warner, Oregon. The first two camps have since been broken up and sold.

WATER.—When occupied by troops, the post is supplied with water from Mill Creek, a small stream running through the military reservation, by water wagons.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by contract, all available firewood having been used up by the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are on Fort Simco, Washington Territory, and Warm Springs reservation—the former about sixty-five miles and the latter about eighty-five miles distant.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication between post and nearest town daily, either by mail or telegraph.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly, or rather mountainous. Soil in the valleys along the creeks—Mill Creek, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, and Fifteen Mile Creeks—very productive; on the hills, light and sandy, but producing excellent pasturage for stock. Timber is rather scarce in the vicinity of the post, but plentiful about eight miles west and along the Columbia River, consisting of yellow pine and oak, the latter only in a few places; also some alder and soft maple are to be found on some of the creeks. All the cereals can be raised here to perfection in the valleys; and even the uplands, though mostly light soil, are believed to produce good winter wheat. River navigable the whole year by steamers. The river rises every spring from the melting snow in the mountains, and falls again in the latter part of June. Climate mild, generally warm and dry during the summer months. Health of locality excellent.

FORT HALL, IDAHO TERRITORY.

(Established 1870.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT J. H. MAY, TWELFTH INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, 1881, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 45°; longitude, 112°. The post is located one hundred and thirty-five miles north of Corinne, Utah, the nearest station on the Central Pacific Railroad. Post office at Ross Fork, Idaho, fifteen miles distant.

QUARTERS.—Quarters of the following dimensions are proposed to be built: For officers—two buildings, each 34 by 29 feet. Enlisted men—one building, 90 by 24 feet. Lumberhorses—three buildings, each 16 by 16 feet. All to be built of lumber, with shingle roofs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary in one building, 100 by 30 feet; to be built of lumber, with shingle roof.

HOSPITAL.—One building 53 by 23 feet; to be built of logs, with shingle roof.

OFFICES.—One building 34 by 29 feet, containing four rooms; to be built of lumber, with shingle roof.

GUARD-HOUSE.—One building 24 by 15 feet; to be built of logs, with shingle roof.

BAKE-HOUSE, &c.—Bake-house—one building 16 by 23 feet. Shops—two buildings, each 26 by 16 feet. All to be built of logs, and covered with shingles. Corral 100 by 150 feet.

WOOD.—Wood can be obtained within three miles of the post. It consists of scrub cedar, and is at present furnished by the labor of the troops.

COMMUNICATION.—The distance from the post to Boise City, Idaho, is about two hundred and sixty-five miles. The road is very sandy, and six months in the year is all that can be safely counted on for supplies to pass over it. Between the post and Corinne there is a good road, with but five miles of sand, over which to transport stores. The road is open for freight eight or nine months in the year.

FORAGE.—Hay can be purchased in open market at prices ranging from \$16 to \$35 per ton. That costing \$16 is cut within three miles of the post. The other will have to be cut and hauled from Fort Hall bottom, a distance of twenty-five miles. The hay is of good quality of wild grass. Grazing is tolerably good. Barley or oats are not raised nearer than one hundred and twenty miles. Either will cost, delivered at the post, six cents per pound.

CAMP HARNEY, OREGON.

(Established 1867.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN W. LEWIS, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 43° 30' north; longitude, 118° 30' west. Post office at Canton City, Oregon, seventy-five miles distant, the nearest town.

QUARTERS.—Three sets of barracks, each 100 by 30 feet, built of logs, cabin-style, with shingle roofs, interstices filled with sticks and mud, each having capacity for one company. In rear of barracks are the mess rooms and kitchens, 64 by 25 feet, having all necessary fixtures for cooking, &c. Quarters for hounibusses and married soldiers—four buildings, 24 by 16 feet, and two, 29 by 20 feet, built of logs. Four sets of officers' quarters, (one single and three double,) built of logs, shingle roofs, with piazza, extending along the whole front; each 23 by 15 feet, one story high. One building 43 by 32 feet, with piazza, used as headquarters and quartermaster's office. All the buildings are in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary in one building 80 by 10 feet; built of logs, with shingle roof; inadequate to meet the demands made upon it for storage. One building (granary) 70 by 35 feet, built of logs, with capacity for 500,000 pounds of grain.

HOSPITAL.—One building built of logs, shingle roof, containing one ward 30 by 16 feet, eight beds; dispensary, 16 by 14 feet; steward's room, 16 by 14 feet; bathroom, 10 by 7 feet; dining room, 15 by 10 feet; kitchen, 12 by 15 feet, adjoining. Store-room and room for nurse in attic. Piazza on south and east sides.

GUARD HOUSE.—Guard house 42 by 32 feet, built of logs, with shingle roof; contains one cell 29 by 14 feet, and four small cells $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of ceiling 11 feet.

STABLES.—Two for cavalry, each 190 by 30 feet; built of boards, with shingle roofs; capacity for seventy-five horses each. In good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOTS.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, three hundred and fifty miles distant. The route of supply is ninety miles by water, ten miles by rail, and two hundred and fifty by wagon road. Supplies can be transported six months in the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—Water is obtained from a small creek running through the camp, from a spring half a mile from camp, and wells dug in rear of each set of barracks. Quality excellent, and quantity unlimited.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by enlisted men, obtained from White Pine Mountains, about four miles distant.

INDIANS.—Palatle tribe, now friendly. Subsist in summer on roots and fish of their own procuring; in winter are partially supplied by the Government.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town (Canton City, Oregon) is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation is at present under process of survey. It extends six miles north and south of the flag-staff, and has a uniform width of three miles, making a rectangle of thirty-six square miles. The mouth of the cañon opens into Harney Valley, and the reservation extending into the latter embraces about fifteen square miles of level land.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country to the north, east, and west of this post is a series of gravelly and nearly barren hills, scantily covered with sage-brush, and interspersed with scrubby juniper and mountain mahogany. After passing over six miles of the above, forests of pine and fir cover a large extent of country. The surface is largely made up of rugged hills and deep cañons, with an occasional flat or valley, and some table land. South of the post is an extensive flat, known as Harney Lake Valley, (formerly Big Meadows.) This flat has a length of fifty miles, and averages probably thirty miles in width, making an area of about one thousand five hundred square miles. Mineral products in the vicinity of the post, of value or special interest, have not yet been discovered. Gold was discovered in considerable quantities in a cañon seventy-

five miles distant in 1862—now the site of Canon City—where mining is still carried on to some extent by Chinese miners. The surface soil on the hills generally is of a light pebbly nature. Its fertility in this vicinity has not been tested. That of the valleys and low grounds is of a dark color, with a light porous texture, strongly impregnated with alkali. It is productive, as has been proved, when vegetation is undisturbed by grasshoppers and crickets, but it is impossible to cultivate a garden with any surety of success. Most of the country affords grass of a good quality for grazing purposes, bunch grass, which abounds on the side hills in large quantities, holding the preference, for the reason of its great nutritive properties, which it retains throughout the greater part of the year. The grass in Harney Valley is of a coarser and less nutritious quality, and is the source from which the hay consumed at the post is obtained. The country is rather remarkable as regards the small degree of humidity, there having been thirty-two days of rain and sixteen of snow during the last year, the combined fall (of rain and snow melted) being 7.50 inches. The winter varies greatly as regards the whole amount of cold weather, and the degree of intensity in certain periods. The mercury fell to 25° in the winter of 1868, and in 1869 the lowest point observed (at night) was 10°, and at 7 A. M. 5°. From April to October the weather is pleasant and bracing, nights, however, are cool, and frost occurs nearly each month. The fall is pleasantly cold until the snowy season commences, early in December, which lasts until the following April. This routine of the seasons seems to be regular, taking for data recorded observations. Average temperature—thermometer, 45.60. Health of locality good.

FORT KLAMATH, OREGON.

(Established 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY SECOND LIEUTENANT STEPHEN B. THORNTON, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 42° 43' 41"; longitude, 121° 55'. Post-office at the post. Link River, Oregon, about thirty-five miles distant, the nearest town or settlement. Klamath agency (Indian) four miles from post.

QUARTERS.—Quarters for two hundred men, 34 by 138 feet, 12 feet high; built of 1-inch lumber; in ordinary condition, and need repairs. Kitchens and mess-rooms, two in one building, each 24 by 100 feet, 12 feet high; divided by a partition. Laundresses' quarters, two, each 16 by 64 feet, 12 feet high; built of 1-inch lumber; capacity for four laundresses. Officers' quarters, five, 40 by 40 feet, 12 feet high; built of 1-inch lumber; in ordinary condition, and needs repairs. Adjutant and quartermaster's office in one building of same dimensions as officers' quarters. All the roofs are made of shingles.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary in one building, separated by a partition in center; each store 18 by 38 feet, and 12 feet high; built of hewn timber; capacity for supplies for two companies for one year; roofs made of shingles. A block-house at each end for protection and defense, in good condition.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital 10 by 10 feet, and 12 feet high; built of 1-inch lumber. Consists on north side of two rooms, each 12 by 18 feet, and 12 feet high—one used as kitchen and the other as mess-room; west side, two rooms, each 14 by 16 feet, and 12 feet high—one used as dispensary and the other as steward's room; east side, one room 16 by 28 feet, and 12 feet high, used as ward, with capacity for twelve beds. Roofs of hospital made of shingles; in ordinary condition, and needs repairs.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard house 10 by 40 feet, and 12 feet high; built of 6 by 6-inch sawed and hewn lumber; roof made of shingles; in ordinary condition, and needs repairs.

MAGAZINE.—Magazine 16 by 16 feet, and 12 feet high; built of 2½-inch lumber; contains an inside apartment 14 by 14 feet; roof made of shingles; in good condition.

STABLES.—Stables for two companies of cavalry horses, built of 1-inch lumber; in ordinary

condition, and needs repairs. Two rooms for storage of grain; capacity for storing 600 bushels. Loft over head; capacity for storing 300 tons of hay.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Portland, Oregon, about three hundred miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road via Crescent City, California, and Dalles, Oregon. Supplies can be transported from July 1 to December 1, and no other season of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with an abundance of good, clear, and healthy water from Linn Creek, running through the garrison.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Klamaths, Modocs, and Snakes.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road and trail.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, and is announced in General Orders No. 39, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, series 1869.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly. Soil (pumice-stone) not arable. Timber plenty; pine on the hills and around the post. No vegetables or corn can be raised at the post. Climate warm during the summer months in day time, but cold at nights. Average temperature—thermometer, 60° to 70°. Health of locality good. No settlements nearer than Link River, previously mentioned.

FORT KODIAK, ALASKA.

(Established 1868. Discontinued.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN A. CAMPBELL, SECOND ARTILLERY, AUGUST, 1870,
THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 57° 17' 57" north; longitude from Greenwich, 152° 19' 34" west. Post located on the Island of Kodiak. Post office at the post. Sitka is distant about five hundred and eighty miles nearly due east.

QUARTERS.—Quarters for one hundred men; frame buildings, nearly new, and in good condition. Officers' quarters—three buildings of logs, built by the Russians; old, and in a state of decay; have been repaired, (newly roofed,) so as to be habitable.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary, 60 by 24 feet; two story frame building, with shed attached; in good order. Capacity for supplies for one company for one year.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital built of logs by the Russians; old, and in need of repairs; one side of roof newly shingled, the other side old and leaky. The ward has capacity for twelve beds. Stewards' room adjoining, and store room partitioned off from it. Opposite is the dispensary. Kitchen near the front entrance. Surgeon's quarters in a small log house adjoining the hospital.

GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Guard house is a frame building, with five cells, and has a wood-shed attached. Quartermaster's stable built of logs; room for twelve mules and a year's supply of hay. Commissary cattle-shed of rough lumber, with hay barn attached; room for twenty cattle and three hundred bales of hay. All these buildings are in good condition.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—The nearest depot is at Sitka, distant five hundred and eighty miles; but on account of the infrequency of communication the post depends more on the depots at San Francisco, California, distant two thousand and fifty six miles. Vessels may come at all seasons of the year, but supplies are usually furnished in September.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supply generally kept on hand. Supplies are forwarded to Fort Kenay, distant one hundred and eighty miles, when required.

WATER.—A small stream near the quarters supplies the troops with good water.

WOOD.—Wood is cut by the troops a mile from the post, and is rafted or hauled in on the wood-cart.

INDIANS.—Settlement of Aleuts on Wood Island, two miles distant. They are employed by the ice company. Koloschians, in a small number, near the post. All the Indians at the post and vicinity are very peaceable and industrious.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication between the post and San Francisco quite frequent, by vessels belonging to the ice company. With Sitka, by quartermaster's steamer once or twice a year. By other vessels, rarely.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. One square mile, which incloses all the buildings, public and private, in the settlement of Kodiak, (or, as called by the Russians, St. Paul's,) is held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country very mountainous. Timber plenty, being fir or spruce. The harbor has numerous small islands. Good anchorage in the stream. Wharf poor, but serviceable. Mean rise and fall of the tide, about 15 feet. Climate rather cold; dry during the summer months, but very rainy during the rest of the year, with the exception of January and February, when it is the coldest. Health of locality good. Soil a rich loam. Ground full of hummocks, which retain water. Grass good in summer. Potatoes and turnips do better than any other vegetables. Lettuce thrives, but cabbages do not head. Few other vegetables do well. Temperature—thermometer, 122.9. Average fall of rain yearly, 73.44 inches.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TERRITORY.

(Established 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES BENDIRE, FIRST CAVALRY, JUNE, 1870, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 46° 32'; longitude west of Washington, 116° 40'. The post is located on the left bank of Lapwai Creek, a mountain stream, from which it derives its name, and three miles south of the Clearwater. Lewiston, built at the confluence of the Clearwater with Snake River, is the nearest town (nearly due west) from the post, and about 12 miles distant. Fort Lapwai was first established in 1863, and its construction completed in the fall of 1864. It is intended to accommodate a troop of cavalry and a company of infantry. It was abandoned in July, 1867, and remained unoccupied until November of the same year. Since then it has been constantly occupied. There is a post-office at the post. The Lapwai Valley, at the point where the garrison is located, is about three-fourths of a mile wide.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters—two double frame buildings, each 52 by 46 feet; one and one-half stories high, with shingle roofs; require frequent repairs; wood-shed and yard attached to each building. Men's quarters—two frame buildings, each 91 by 30 feet; one story high, with shingle roof; in good condition. Mess-room and kitchen in one building 44 by 19 feet; built of logs, and in poor condition. Landdresses' quarters in two buildings, constructed of slabs, one containing four rooms, the other two rooms, each 16 by 16 feet; roofs shingled; in poor condition, and require frequent repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Commissary in one frame building, board-lined; 50 by 22 feet, and 20 feet high; shingled roof; contains a cellar 20 by 12 feet, and 8 feet deep; in good condition. Quartermaster's in one building, 81 by 20 feet, and 17 feet high; built of logs, with shingled roof; in poor condition, and requires frequent repairs.

HOSPITAL.—One frame building one and one-half stories high; lathed and plastered throughout; containing ward-room 20 by 15 feet, with capacity for six beds; surgery, 15 by 15 feet; mess-room and kitchen each 12 by 12 feet; roofed with shingles, and in good condition.

GUARD-HOUSE.—One frame building, board-lined, 40 by 30 feet; one story high; containing prison-room 16 by 16 feet, and three cells, each 4 by 8 feet; roof shingled; building in good condition.

STABLES, &c.—Quartermaster and cavalry in one frame building, 275 by 30 feet, and 16 feet

high; has capacity for one hundred animals. The roof is constructed of shaker, and is not in good condition; about one-third of the stable in good condition. Attached to stable is a saddle-room built of logs, and shaker roof, 33 by 22 feet; lined with boards, and in good condition. One frame building, 30 by 16 feet, is used as a granary. It is batted inside and out, roofed with shingles, and has capacity for 4,800 bushels of grain; in good condition. South of the stable is a hay-yard 190 by 170 feet, surrounded by a board fence; has capacity for 250 tons of hay. Opposite the hay-yard is a cattle corral, 175 by 145 feet, surrounded by a slab fence; a shed, with shaker roof, 15 feet wide, extends along one side. Connected with the corral is a slaughter-house, 12 by 10 feet, built of boards.

OFFICES, &c.—Adjutant's office and library in frame building, 30 by 20 feet; batted outside, lathed and plastered within; porch on north side; roof shingled, and in good condition. Bake-house, one building, 29 by 21 feet, built of logs; roof shingled and in good condition. Carpenter's shop, one building, 85 by 15 feet, and 18 feet high; built of slabs; roof shingled, and requires frequent repairs. Blacksmith-shop, one frame building, 32 by 21½ feet, and 16 feet high; has a shingle roof, requiring frequent repairs. Ice-house constructed of logs, with shaker roof; has capacity for thirty tons of ice.

POST GARDEN.—The garden is situated on the right bank of the Lapwai, one-fourth of a mile east of the post, and contains about ten acres. Nearly everything in the vegetable line can be raised here. The whole garden can be irrigated if necessary.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and commissary depot is at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, three hundred and forty-eight miles distant. During three months of the year—April, May, and June—supplies can be landed by steamboat at Lewiston, Idaho Territory, only twelve miles distant. No boats run up Snake River during the remaining part of the year; they stop at Wallula, Washington Territory, one hundred and thirty miles from the post. From thence stores can be transported via Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The garrison is supplied with water from a fine spring one fourth of a mile east of the post, and near the garden, by a water-wagon. There is a well between the company quarters, but it is little used. Barrels filled with water are kept near all the buildings for protection against fire.

WOOD.—Wood, consisting of pine and fir, is furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Nez Percés, numbering about three thousand five hundred. Their agency is situated at the mouth of the Lapwai, and three miles from the post. The largest part of the Lapwai Valley is occupied by them. The Spokanes and Cœur d'Alenes occupy the country north of the Clearwater.

RESERVATION.—There are no records at the post showing that the reservation on which it is located has been declared by the President. One square mile is held as reserved inside of and near the western boundary of the Nez Percés reservation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY, &c.—In the vicinity of the post it is volcanic formation, mostly high prairie land, intersected by deep and rocky ravines. The soil is generally rich, and water is plenty. The Lapwai Valley contains about 3,000 acres capable of cultivation and irrigation. The other valleys in the neighborhood contain little arable land, being mostly narrow and rocky. Some of the prairie land, especially near the base of Craig's Mountain, produces good crops of grain without irrigation, and no doubt most of this kind of land would, if the trial was made. Oats is the principal crop raised by the white settler; the Indians raise mostly wheat and corn. The only flouring-mill in the vicinity belongs to the Indian Department. The grass is excellent and abundant; a finer grazing country is hard to find. The following are the most common trees found in the Lapwai Valley attaining any size: Cottonwood, birch, alder, choke-cherry, hawthorn, willow, and many berry-bearing shrubs are found in the valley. On Craig's Mountain, a spur of the Salmon River Mountains, twelve miles distant from the post, are found fish and game of every variety in abundance. The Lapwai is always fordable, the Clearwater only at a very low stage of water, and the Snake River is not fordable. The nearest ferries over the Clearwater and Snake River are at Lewiston. The climate is healthy and mild for the latitude. Extreme of heat in August, 103° in the shade; of cold in January, 4° below zero. Average temperature, 56.95. The

valley is generally free from snow during the winter months. Rain falls until June. The months of July and August are hot and dry. Lewiston, at the confluence of the Clearwater with the Snake River, the nearest town from the post, contains about five hundred inhabitants. It is the base of supplies for the various mining-camps in the mountains. Of these the most important are Oro Fino, or Pierce City, eighty miles; Elk City, ninety-five miles; Florence, one hundred and five miles; and Warruns, one hundred and fifty miles distant. The supplies to these mining camps are carried by pack-animals only. Placer-claims are mostly worked, and pay well when a good supply of water can be obtained for mining purposes. Scattering farms and stock-ranches are found along the different routes to the above-mentioned mining-camps. The nearest military post east of the Rocky Mountains is Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, about two hundred and fifty miles distant.

CAMP SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(Established August, 1859.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES BIRD, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, JULY, 1860, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $48^{\circ}28'$ north; longitude from Greenwich, $123^{\circ}1'$ west. Altitude of barometer above the sea, 150 feet. This post was established under peculiar circumstances. During the spring or summer of 1859 a disturbance arose between the American settlers on the island and the Hudson Bay Company's men, who claimed that the island was part of the colony of Vancouver's Island. The treaty of 1846 establishing the boundary line between the United States, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island was not explicit in stating which channel was the dividing water between the main land of Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island. The British authorities claimed that Rosario Strait, that is the channel nearest the main land of Washington Territory, is the dividing channel; while the United States authorities claimed that Haro Strait, that is the one nearest Vancouver's Island, is the channel referred to in the treaty. San Juan Island, lying between these two straits, became disputed territory. The American citizens on San Juan about this time applied to the military authorities for protection against neighboring and northern Indians, and Captain George E. Pickett, Ninth Infantry, then stationed at Bellingham Bay, was ordered to San Juan Island with his company for that purpose. The governor of the colony of Vancouver's Island, James Douglass, esq., made preparations to dislodge by force the United States troops in temporary occupation of the island, and directed the ships of war then in the harbor of Esquimaux to proceed to San Juan Island. On the matter assuming a hostile appearance, General Harney, then in command of the Department of Oregon, with headquarters at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, ordered the troops stationed at Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to proceed to San Juan Island, and report to Lieutenant Colonel Silas Casey, Ninth Infantry, for duty, who was then in command. Fortifications or earthworks were at once erected, using the guns of the United States propeller Massachusetts. On the arrival of General Scott, commander in chief of the United States Army, and Admiral Baynes, commander in chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval force in the Pacific, it was agreed that there should exist a joint military occupancy of the island of not more than an aggregate of 100 men, until the question of title be settled, which occupancy still continues. The station was first called Camp Pickett, by order of Colonel Casey, August 10, 1859, and the name was not changed until July 1863, when it was called by Major G. Bissell, Ninth Infantry, San Juan, and remained so until March, 1867, when it was called Camp Steele, after General Fred. Steele, who commanded the Department of the Columbia at that time. It was afterwards changed to Camp San Juan Island, Washington Territory, on account of there being a post in Wyoming Territory called Fort Fred. Steele.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters—one building, frame, one and one-half stories high, with porch in front; one building, double frame, with front porch; one double building built of cedar and weather boarded, with porch in front and on each side; one building built of logs, shingle roof, with

porch in front. Each has a yard and garden attached, surrounded by a high board fence. Men's quarters—one building, 69½ by 11 feet, built of boards, with shingle roof; one building 20 by 12 feet, with addition 13 feet square, built of boards, with shingle roof; one building, 25½ by 12 feet, built of logs and covered with shingles. The accommodations, as regards room, are quite insufficient for even the present number of men, (68.) They are very low, badly ventilated, and constantly require repairs. Four sets of landresses' quarters, one built of logs, the others of old lumber.

MESS-ROOM.—One building, 40 by 18 feet, built of logs and shingled; has a shed attached, 18 by 11½ feet, containing range, and every facility for cleanliness.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's store-house, 30 by 20 feet, built of old lumber; is in good condition, and has capacity for one year's supply of quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage for one company. Shed, 16 by 9½ feet, attached. Commissary store-house, 30 feet square; new frame building; has capacity for six months' supply of stores for one company.

HOSPITAL.—One building, 33 by 18 feet, frame, covered with shingles, containing steward's quarters, dispensary, mess-room, and kitchen. One building, (the hospital proper,) 23 by 20 feet, new, with porch in front; is well lighted and ventilated, and has accommodations for six patients.

STABLES.—One two-story building, frame, covered with shingles; first floor 49½ by 30 feet, second floor, 49½ by 30 feet; capacity for one year's supply of hay. A frame building, 36 by 20 feet, shingled, is attached, containing a large bin, with capacity for 30,000 pounds of grain; building in good condition. A wooden shed on north side of stable, 20 by 14 feet, is used as shelter for oxen.

CARPENTER-SHOP, &c.—Carpenter-shop, 20 by 20 feet; old log building, covered with shingles. Blacksmith-shop, 21 by 14 feet; small frame building, in good condition. One building, 27 by 18 feet, built of logs and covered with shingles, is used as a bake-house. One small frame building, surrounded by a porch, used as adjutant's office. One old frame building, 26 by 12 feet, used as quartermaster's and commissary's office.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—Quartermaster's and commissary stores are furnished direct from San Francisco, California. Stores can be supplied as cheap from San Francisco as from Portland, Oregon, and saves reshipment. They are generally delivered direct by the United States Steamer Newbern, otherwise they go to Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and are delivered here by the freight contractor. The whole year's supply of quartermaster's stores is furnished on one estimate. Commissary stores are required for every three months.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water from a spring at least a mile distant, by water carts. In winter one cart is sufficient, but in summer two are required.

WOOD.—Wood is supplied by the labor of the troops. It consists of pine, fir, and alder.

INDIANS.—The tribe of Indians immediately around the post is the Flathead, divided into several clans, such as the Samnah, Laumic, Victoria, and Callanus.

COMMUNICATION.—Our mail, passenger, and freight communication is with Port Townsend, Washington Territory, about thirty-five miles distant, by steamer, as per contract between General Saxton and Thomas Coupe. The mail is delivered once a week at \$300 per month. Troops are carried at \$1 50 per man; officers \$2 50; freight, 85 per ton measurement—all in legal-tenders. There being no post-office here, our mail is made up at Olympia, Washington Territory, by regular mail service, and from there as stated above. The nearest town is Victoria, British Columbia, twenty miles distant, which has always been connected by steamer until this year.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is located has not been declared by the President. All the southern extremity of the island from a point half a mile north of the flag-staff is reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The post is situated on the southern part of the island, about two miles from its extremity, and near the old station of the Hudson Bay Company. The Strait of San Juan de Enca, which partially bounds the island on the west, is here about twenty-five miles wide, and separates it from the main land of Washington Territory, along the coast of which stretches the Olympian Range. To the south is seen Mount Rainier, and to the east Mount Baker, two of the highest mountains on the Pacific Coast, while connecting them are the serrated peaks of the Cascade range. The neighboring straits are studded with beautiful islands, thickly wooded, on which, as well as this island, are found deer, beaver, and mink in abundance. The waters here

abound in fish, such as salmon, halibut, flounder, rock-cod, and herring, and, in some of the bays, whiting and smelt. The Indians catch them in large quantities, and smoke them for winter use. The soil is a light sandy loam, the greater portion of it arable, and the alder bottoms are peculiarly adapted to raising hay and grain, of which there is more than sufficient produced to supply the demands of the post. There are a large number of sheep and cattle raised on the island, and the quality of San Juan mutton is celebrated. Timber, plentiful: cedar, pine, fir, and alder abound. The climate is equable, with neither extremes of heat or cold. Average temperature—thermometer, 51.86; hygrometer, 48.69. The island is quite thickly settled, and very healthy.

SITKA, ALASKA.

(Established October, 1867.)

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

LOCATION.—Situated on Baranoff Island, in latitude $57^{\circ} 2' 52''$ north; longitude $135^{\circ} 17' 54''$. Post-office at the post. Fort Wrangel, Alaska, distant about two hundred and twenty miles, is the nearest settlement.

QUARTERS.—For enlisted men—one building, 66 by 72 feet; three stories high; stone foundation; capacity for one company of infantry and one of artillery. For officers—four buildings, one of two stories, 50 by 87 feet, stone foundation; one of two stories, 43 by 100 feet, stone foundation; two one-story buildings, 35 by 55 feet, and 41 by 116 feet, respectively. For laundresses—two one-story buildings, one 30 by 55 feet, the other 24 by 32 feet. All are built of hewn logs, have shingled roofs, and are in fair condition, except quarters of enlisted men and laundresses, which require extensive repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, two-story frame building, 31 by 155 feet; boarded, with shingle roof and stone foundation; capacity for one year's supply for two companies. Commissary, 41 by 74 feet; one story high; built of hewn logs, with copper roof and stone foundation; capacity for one year's supply for two companies. Both buildings in fair condition.

HOSPITAL.—One two-story building, 41 by 85 feet; built of hewn logs, with stone foundation and shingled roof; in fair condition.

OFFICES.—One two-story building, 36 by 70 feet; built of hewn logs; stone foundation, and shingled roof; in fair condition.

MAGAZINE.—One one-story building, 10 by 58 feet; built of hewn logs; stone foundation; sheet-iron roof; in fair condition. All the above buildings were received by transfer with the Territory.

FORAGE SHED, SHOPS, &c.—The following buildings were erected by the Quartermaster's Department: Forage shed, 65 by 30 feet; one story; built of lumber. Blacksmith shop, 16 by 26 feet; one story; framed and boarded. Carpenter, saddler, and paint shop in a one-story building, 67 by 18 feet; framed and boarded. Bake-house, 25 by 18 feet; one story; framed and boarded. Indian market, one-story building, 44 by 18 feet; framed and boarded. Steam saw-mill, one-story building, 70 by 26½ feet; framed and boarded; log foundation. All have shingled roofs, and are in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at San Francisco, California, about one thousand three hundred and eighty miles distant. The route of supply is by water. Supplies can be transported at all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The garrison is supplied with water by carts from Indian river, running one mile in rear of the post.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Kolosh and Sitkas. The Indian village is separated from the post by a palisade.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication between post and nearest town is by water.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country mountainous. Soil not arable. A few summer vegetables can be raised. Timber, plentiful, consisting of spruce, fir, and cedar. Health of locality, good. Average temperature in 1869, 58°. Rain-fall in 1869, 94.21.

FORT STEVENS, OREGON.

(Established in 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT JOHN E. WILSON, SECOND ARTILLERY, JUNE, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 46° 22' 30" north; longitude from Greenwich, 123° 56' 56" west. Post-office at Astoria, Oregon, the nearest town, eight miles distant.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters—four; plastered and hard-finished; fronts painted, sides and back whitewashed; surrounded by good fences. Men's quarters, one building, 100 by 32 feet; capacity for one hundred men. Mess-room in rear of men's quarters. All built of plank, and in good repair. Laundresses' quarters, two buildings built of boards, with shingled roofs; white-washed, and in good repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster and commissary in one building, 113 by 31 feet; one and one-half stories high. Ordnance store-house, one building, 81 by 22 feet; one story high; built of boards; shingled and whitewashed.

HOSPITAL.—Built of boards, 47 by 25½ feet; painted and whitewashed. Kitchen, 24 by 22 feet, in rear of and connected with main building; contains bath-room, 12 by 7 feet, and pantry, 12 by 7 feet. In main building two wards, each 24 by 15 feet; steward's room, 13 by 11 feet, and dispensary; capacity, ten beds.

GUARD-HOUSE.—One building, built of 4 by 12-inch lumber, and contains guard-room and twenty cells, each 12 by 7 feet, and divided into three compartments. The building is T-shaped; length of cross part, 69 by 32 feet; other part, 28 by 24 feet.

STABLES, &c.—One building, 40 by 30 feet; built of boards; whitewashed; contains thirty stalls. There is also a loft for forage. A forage shed, 100 by 30 feet, built of boards and white-washed, with floor made of saplings, used to store the yearly supply of forage. The front portion is divided into stalls for public oxen.

BAKE-HOUSE, &c.—One building, 35 by 12 feet, containing oven capable of baking bread daily for two hundred men. One carpenter's shop, two stories high; built of wood, and white-washed; not in good repair. One small building in rear of stable, used as a blacksmith's shop; not in good repair.

POST CEMETERY.—The cemetery is 165 by 104 feet, surrounded by a picket-fence, whitewashed. It has been sown with grass-seed.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, about one hundred and ten miles distant. The route of supply is by steamer from Vancouver, via Portland and Astoria, Oregon. Supplies can be obtained at all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—From three to four months' supply kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water for drinking purposes from wells. There is also a tank to each set of officers' quarters. There is lumber on hand to build two large tanks for company quarters and stables.

WOOD.—Wood is supplied by the garrison. Fir, alder, and drift-wood on the beach in large quantities.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are of the Clatsop tribe, a branch of the Chinooks.

COMMUNICATION between post and nearest town is by steamer, chartered by the Government.

RESERVATION.—The reservation is a square mile, but its limits are not defined.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The post is situated on a point of land (Point Adams) on the south side of the Columbia River. The quarters are some distance from the water. There is a wide beach covered with drift wood. Timber in great quantities. There is a long wharf, at present nearly useless, as there is twenty yards of beach beyond it at low tide, and a vessel drawing over six feet cannot get alongside at any time. Potatoes, cabbage, and a few other vegetables can be raised. There is only one road leading out of the post, and it comes out on the county road about five miles from the post. The beach has washed away, so that it is impossible to get around the point, (Adams.) The beach is continually shifting—making and losing. Climate pleasant and uniform. Fires required nearly every day during the year. Average temperature, 54.15. Health of locality good. No deaths except from violence. Prevailing winds in winter from the southwest and southeast, and in summer strong sea-breeze from northwest. What is called the rainy season in this vicinity lasts from October to April, both months inclusive, and during that time (in 1868) 51.74 inches fell. There are no settlements in the immediate vicinity of the post.

CAMP THREE FORKS, OWYHEE, IDAHO TERRITORY.

(Established 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY SECOND LIEUTENANT G. B. McDERMOTT, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, JULY, 1870, POST QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 42° 51' north; longitude from Greenwich, 116° 50' west. Post-office at Silver City, Owyhee County, Idaho Territory, the nearest town, distance about forty miles.

QUARTERS.—Quarters for two hundred men, built of logs; interstices plastered with earth; roof shingled. The quarters are not in good condition, having been built late in the year. Within six weeks they, as well as other buildings, were built and occupied. Officers' quarters—two buildings, built of logs, with shingle roofs; both leaky and in poor condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One quartermaster and commissary store-house, 64 by 20 feet, 14 feet high; capacity for supplies for two companies for one year; built of fir logs; roof shingled; hastily constructed, and constantly in bad repair. One commissary store-room for sales, 20 by 18½ feet, 14 feet high; in bad repair.

HOSPITAL.—Built of fir logs; roof shingled. Dispensary, office, and steward's room in the north end of building; size, 20 by 12 feet; mean height, 8 feet. Ward adjoins the dispensary; size, 24 by 20 feet; mean height, 8 feet; capacity for eight beds. Ward is adjoined on the south by the hospital kitchen; size of room, 20 by 12 feet, 14 feet high; and this room is adjoined on the south by the post bakery; size of room, 20 by 12 feet, and 14 feet high. Bakery contains one oven, 17½ by 7½ feet.

GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Built of logs; roof shingled; no cells. Quartermaster's corrals built of logs; condition serviceable. Stables built of logs, with board roof. All the buildings are leaky, and in bad repair.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depot is at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, but in point of convenience San Francisco, California, is by far the best. Freight is forty days usually between Fort Vancouver and this post, and fourteen days from San Francisco. The distance to Fort Vancouver is five hundred and eighteen miles; to San Francisco, six hundred and seventy-two miles. The route of supply from Fort Vancouver is by wagon road; from San Francisco, by rail to Winnemucca, Nevada, and by wagon road from that point. Supplies can be transported only during the summer and autumn months, owing to heavy snows in the winter and soft roads in the spring.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by contract.

WATER.—The post is supplied by wells, three in number, and by a small creek called Dry Creek, which dries up during the latter part of summer, and remains so until winter.

INDIANS.—There are no Indians known to be in the vicinity of the camp, with the exception of a few small bands of friendly Shoshones, who are to the southward and eastward.

COMMUNICATION between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—There are four reserves, which have been declared by the President, and published in General Orders No. 29, Department of the Columbia, series 1869. They consist of the post reserve, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 miles; the wood reserve, 2 by 1 miles; the grazing reserve, 2 by 2 miles; and the water reserve, 25 yards on each side of Dry Creek, and extending about four miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—To the north and east the country is hilly and mountainous; to the south and west it is an eternal plateau and rolling table-land, covered with sage-brush, lava-rock, and some alkali. There is no timber near the camp, but on South Mountain, six or seven miles distant, there is considerable fir timber, which furnishes fuel for the camp, and is generally delivered by contractors. Juniper or dwarf-cedar abounds among the hills six or seven miles to the southeast. The bottom-land on each side of the creek, for a short distance below the camp, is rich and arable. Bunch-grass, rye-grass, red-top, and tule grow in the vicinity. Bunch-grass covers all the neighboring hills, and for two or three months in the year affords good grazing. Climate rigorously cold in winter, with great depth of snow; in summer warm, with frequent and violent wind storms. Mean temperature from January to June, 44.98; from July to December, 55. Average fall of rain during one year, $15\frac{1}{100}$ inches. Nearest settlement in the valley of Jordan Creek, fifteen miles distant.

FORT TONGASS, ALASKA

• (Established April, 1868. Discontinued.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY LIEUTENANT F. M. RING, SECOND ARTILLERY, JULY, 1870, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, $54^{\circ} 46'$ north; longitude from Greenwich, $131^{\circ} 40'$ west. Post-office at the post. The post is built upon a small island, two miles in circumference, irregular in outline, and with rocky shores, except immediately in front of the garrison, where there is a small sand beach. It is separated from the main land by a deep channel of from 300 to 500 yards in width. The anchorage is good and well protected, but difficult of access for sailing-vessels. Portland Canal, or Nass Straits, the boundary line of British Columbia, is distant eight miles to the southward. The garrison faces the north, and in winter suffers from exposure to the cold when northerly gales are blowing.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters—one built of lumber, in good condition; two built of logs and lumber, temporary structures, in poor condition. Men's quarters—one two-story building, 102 by 31 feet, built of logs, lined and weather-boarded, contains two rooms, each 40 by 28 feet, and company office and commanding officer's office, 28 by 15 feet; second story, 28 by 15 feet, used as store-room for company property; capacity for one hundred men; in good condition. Landdresses' quarters—temporary building of lumber, in good condition, contains 8 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each; by weather-boarding can be made substantial and comfortable.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building, 40 by 28 feet, built of logs, lined and weather-boarded, containing four rooms, each 20 by 28 feet—two used for commissary stores, with capacity for one year's supply; one used for quartermaster's stores, and one for clothing; in good condition. There are also seven log-houses built by employes. Some of these are available as store-houses.

HOSPITAL.—Temporary building of logs, lined with lumber, 30 by 20 feet, and in good condition. It contains ward room, 18 by 11 feet; dispensary, 18 by 8 feet; and kitchen, 8 by 12 feet. Store-room in rear of hospital, built of lumber, in poor condition.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Temporary building of logs, 10 by 20 feet, in good condition.

MAGAZINE.—A magazine, 20 by 16 feet, of logs and lumber, now in process of erection, is nearly completed.

STABLES.—A shed, 60 by 26 feet, built of logs and lumber, in good condition, is used as a stable and store-house for hay and grain.

BAKE-HOUSE, &c.—A bake-house, 24 by 16 feet, with store-house, 24 by 10 feet, built of lumber, in good condition. One building, 40 by 24 feet, built of lumber, used as a carpenter and black-smith shop, in good condition. School-house, 24 by 12 feet, built of lumber, in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Portland, Oregon. The route of supply is by water. Supplies can be transported at all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—An abundance of good water can be obtained from springs on the island.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Tongas tribe. Their village is within 500 yards of the garrison. They number about one hundred men, women, and children. They are peaceable and well disposed. The Hydahs, Chimsains, Nascars, and Cape Fox Indians often visit the post. They are well disposed.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication with San Francisco, California, per quartermaster steamer Newbern, three times a year; by mail steamer George S. Wright, with Portland, Oregon, Fort Wrangell, and Sitka, Alaska, once a month.

RESERVATION.—The island on which the post is built is held as a reservation.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is mountainous, and heavily timbered with spruce, hemlock, and red cedar. Yellow cedar and alder are also found, but are not plentiful. The soil is a mixture of sand and loam. It is very wet, but arable when well exposed to the sun. Potatoes, turnips, and most garden vegetables can be raised. There is but little grass, owing to the thickness of the timber. The climate is moist and mild, occasionally warm in summer. Average temperature—thermometer, 45.64 Fahrenheit; hygrometer, 44.85. The yearly rain-fall is great—135.64 inches. Forts Simpson and Metlacahtha, British Columbia, distant respectively eighteen and thirty miles, are the nearest settlements. Fort Wrangell, the nearest military post, is distant one hundred and eighty miles to the northward.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(The records of this post are incomplete. Supposed to have been established in 1849.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN E. D. BAKER, ACTING QUARTERMASTER, OCTOBER, 1879.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 45° 10' north; longitude, 122° 40' west. Known as the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company prior to its occupancy by the United States Government. Situated on the Columbia River, one hundred and twenty-four miles from its mouth. Post-office in the old town of Vancouver, adjoining the reserve. The nearest city is Portland, Oregon, distant eight miles by land and eighteen by water.

QUARTERS.—One commandant's quarters, built of logs, hard-finished, containing eight rooms and two attics, with two kitchens attached, needing repairs. Six double sets officers' quarters, built of logs, with kitchens attached, needing repairs. Four single sets officers' quarters, frame, with kitchens attached, hard-finished, and in good order. Two company quarters, built of logs, capacity for one company each, in poor order, needing repairs. Two company quarters, frame, capacity for two companies each, needing repairs. One guard-house, frame, needing repairs. One billiard-hall, frame, in good order. One adjutant's office, frame, in good order. One bake-house, frame, with two ovens, needing repairs. Nine laundresses' quarters, for ten families, in very poor order, needing repairs.

HOSPITAL.—Two-story frame building, three large wards on first floor and one surgery and dispensary; two wards on second floor; capacity for thirty beds; hard-finished and in good order.

STABLES.—One frame building, capacity for seventy-two horses, in good order; one frame building, capacity for eighty-four horses, needing repairs.

SHEDS.—One battery-shed for six guns and caissons, in good order; one frame building, for storing lumber, coal, iron, and wagon materials, in good order.

WHARF.—Situated in front of and between commissary and quartermaster's store-houses, extending into the river to twenty-nine feet depth of water at low-water mark, and adapted for transferring supplies at all stages of the river, in good order.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 50 by 40 feet, two stories high, with extension toward the river 50 by 40 feet, one story high, with cellar; frame and in good order; capacity for supplies for one thousand men for one year. Commissary, 50 by 40 feet, two stories high, with cellar; frame and in good order; capacity for supplies for one thousand men for one year.

OFFICES.—Two small frame buildings, used for quartermaster and commissary offices, situated convenient to store-houses, needing repairs.

QUARTERMASTER'S HOUSE AND STABLE.—The quartermaster's house is a frame building situated near the depot, contains eight rooms and kitchen, hard-finished, and in good order. Stables—frame building, with hay loft, capacity for fifty animals, in good order.

CORRAL.—Corral 200 feet square, built of lumber, with hay-racks and feed-troughs; well, with force and lift pump in center; needing repairs.

GRANARIES.—Two frame buildings, capacity for 150,000 pounds of grain in each, in good order.

BARN.—Hay-barn—three frame buildings, capacity for 125 tons of hay, each, in good order.

Straw barn.—one frame building, capacity for forty tons, in good order.

SHOPS.—Blacksmith-shop—frame building, with one forge, in good order. One frame building, containing carpenter-shop, four benches; saddler-shop, one bench; paint-shop for one painter, in good order.

ENGINE-HOUSE.—Frame building for fire-engine, hose-cart, and meeting-hall, in good order.

ROOFING.—All the buildings are roofed with shingles.

FENCES.—Four inclosures, in very bad order; posts nearly all rotted off and rails broken; should be rebuilt of new material.

INDIANS.—Nearest tribes are civilized; names not known.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water by the Vancouver Water Company, which is taken from one hydrant and distributed to the different quarters by the post water-wagon. The quartermaster's department is supplied by hauling water from the river.

WOOD.—Fuel is purchased by contract.

COMMUNICATION.—By the Columbia River.

RESERVATION.—The reservation embraces 640 acres, fronting 1,200 yards on the Columbia River, and extending back one and one-half mile. Declared a reservation by the Secretary of War October 29, 1853.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is densely wooded. Soil, black clay. All sorts of fruits, grain, and vegetables pertaining to a northern climate can be raised. The climate is even and mild. Average temperature, 52.13, divided as follows: Spring, 51.16; summer, 62; fall, 53.55; winter, 42.43.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(Established 1856. Discontinued.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY SAMUEL D. SMITH, QUARTERMASTER'S AGENT, JUNE, 1870.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 46° 2' 59"; longitude from Greenwich, 118° 23' 48". Post-office at the town of Walla-Walla, about half a mile distant from the fort.

QUARTERS.—Barracks and kitchens for six companies. Two of the buildings are built of logs and weather-boarded; the others are frame buildings, lined with sun-dried bricks. Officers' quarters—five double sets; frame buildings, one and one-half stories high; lined with sun-dried bricks; walls covered with cloth, and papered; plastered overhead. One frame building adjacent to the hospital, containing four rooms, was occupied by the post surgeon. Landdresses' quarters—two one-story frame buildings, each 156 by 20 feet; unfinished. All these buildings require repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 94 by 30 feet; two stories high. Commissary, 90 by 30 feet; one story high. Capacity for supplies for six companies for one year. Both store-houses are good frame buildings, built in the most substantial manner, and are lined throughout with adobe.

HOSPITAL.—Frame building, one and one-half stories high; well built; lathed and plastered inside; has four wards, with capacity for fifty beds. Dispensary and steward's room in main building. Kitchen and dining-room in building attached. Store-room in upper story. Building in good order.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Frame building, two stories high. Prison room and cells on ground floor; officers' room and guard-room on second floor; needs repairs.

OFFICE.—Adjutant's office—one-story frame building, 42 by 18 feet; two office rooms; in good order.

ORDNANCE STORE-ROOMS.—Two one-story frame buildings, each 30 by 20 feet; one on each side of guard-house; in good order.

GRANARY.—Frame building, 60 by 30 feet; in good order; capacity for 600,000 pounds of forage.

STABLES.—Frame building, 80 by 42 feet; capable of stabling thirty-six animals; with loft of capacity for thirty tons of hay; well and substantially built; in good order.

SHOPS.—Frame building, 60 by 25 feet; one and one-half stories high; one-half used as a blacksmith-shop, and the other half as wheelwright-shop; saddler-shop up stairs. In good order.

BAKE-HOUSE.—Oven in fair condition. Building of no value, being only a temporary structure, built in 1857, of cottonwood logs set on end, and are now almost rotted down.

CORRALS AND SHEDS.—Temporary structures, much dilapidated and decayed; require rebuilding before they can be used.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Portland, Oregon, and Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, distant about two hundred and seventy-five miles.

WATER.—The supply of water is obtained from a creek immediately in rear of officers' quarters by water-wagon.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by contract—cottonwood, alder, birch, and maple.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatillas, on Umatilla reservation, thirty miles south of the post, and Nez Percés, on their reservation, one hundred miles east of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—With Portland by steamer to Wallula, thence to this place by stage tri-weekly, and by overland stage daily from the east and Dalles.

RESERVATIONS.—The reservation on which this post is built was surveyed and set apart in 1857, and is one mile square. There are also wood and hay reservations—the former a tract of land two miles long by half a mile wide, located on Mill Creek, about five miles east of the post. The timber on this reserve was long since cut and used by the troops for fuel. The hay reserve is also two miles long by half a mile wide. It is located on Dry Creek, about seven miles north of the post, and will furnish annually, if properly fenced and cared for, 200 to 300 tons of good wild hay. Both these reserves were also surveyed and set apart in 1857.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country rolling prairie, with numerous small streams, the banks of which are fringed with a small growth of cottonwood, alder, and birch trees. Timber for fencing and building is hauled from the Blue Mountains, distant eighteen miles. Corn, oats, barley, wheat, all kinds of vegetables, and fruits grow in great abundance. Wild bunch-grass grows in luxuriance, and stock can be grazed without forage for from seven to eight months in the year. Climate, warm in summer, and in winter the temperature is no colder than in Washington City. Health of locality, good. Country, settled.

CAMP WARNER, OREGON.

(Established 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN A. C. KISTLER, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, JULY, 1879, THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 42° ; longitude, 120° . Mail carried by an expressman to Camp Bidwell, California, the nearest post-office, forty-five miles distant. Reno, Nevada, the nearest town, about two hundred and sixty miles.

QUARTERS.—Quarters for two hundred and eighty enlisted men; built of logs; in good condition. Officers' quarters, seven—four rooms and a kitchen each; built of logs; in good condition. Laundresses' quarters, six—built of logs; in good condition.

STABLES.—Stables for eighty cavalry horses; built of logs; in good condition. Stables for fifty quartermaster's animals; built of plank; in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's store-house, 67 by 30 feet, 15 feet high; capacity for supplies for three companies for one year; built of logs; roof made of shingles; in good condition. Commissary store-house, 100 by 30 feet, 15 feet high; capacity for supplies for three companies for one year; built of logs; roof made of shingles; in good condition. Granary, 70 by 30 feet, 15 feet high; capacity for 700,000 pounds of grain; built of logs; roof made of shingles; in good condition.

HOSPITAL.—Hospital, 75 by 35 feet, 15 feet high; built of logs; in good condition; consists of six apartments, viz: Ward, 44 by 24 feet; kitchen, 20 by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet; dining-room, 20 by 14 feet; bath-room, 14 by 13 feet; dispensary, 14 by 14 feet; steward's room, 14 by 14 feet.

GUARD-HOUSE.—Guard-house, 40 by 30 feet, 15 feet high; built of logs; roof made of shingles; in good condition.

CORRALS.—Quartermaster's and commissary corrals made of plank; in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—The nearest quartermasters' and commissary depots are at San Francisco, California, about six hundred miles distant. Supplies transported by water to Portland, Oregon, or to Reno, Nevada, by rail, and from both places to this post by wagon. Supplies cannot be transported during spring and winter season.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with good water from springs around the garrison.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the labor of enlisted men.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians on the Klamath Reservation.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and Camp Bidwell, California, post-office, by expressman, and from Camp Bidwell, California, to Reno, Nevada, (railroad depot,) by stage, once a week. Communication between post and Camp Harney, Oregon, one hundred and seventy-five miles, by enlisted men.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Five square miles held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country, hilly. Soil, stony, and unfit for cultivation. Timber, sufficient. Vegetables cannot be raised within five miles. Winter, severe; warm during the summer months. Health, excellent. No settlements within eighteen miles.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

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The Military Division of the Atlantic was first established on the 27th of June, 1865. It then consisted of five military departments, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—embracing the New England States, New York, and New Jersey.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—embracing the States of West Virginia, Maryland, (except the counties of Montgomery, that part of Anne Arundel lying south of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, and excluding the city of Annapolis, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's,) the county of Loudoun, and the Shenandoah Valley as far south as and including Rockingham County, in Virginia, and the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—embracing the State of Virginia, excepting Alexandria, Fairfax, and Loudoun Counties, and the Shenandoah Valley as far south as and including Rockingham County.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—embracing the State of North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—embracing the State of South Carolina.

On the 6th of August, 1866, by order of the President, a new arrangement of military divisions and departments was made. In pursuance of this order, the Military Division of the Atlantic was discontinued, as well as the departments composing it, except the Department of the East, which retained its old limits, with the addition of the State of Pennsylvania. Several new departments were also created. One, called the

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, embraced the States of Virginia and West Virginia. Another, called the

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, embraced the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. The States of Delaware and Maryland, formerly included in the Middle Department, were transferred to the

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, which embraced also the District of Columbia.

The present Division of the Atlantic was created by order of the President on the 12th of February, 1868. It was originally composed of three military departments, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES—embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—embracing the States of Delaware and Maryland and the District of Columbia.

On the 16th of March, 1869, by orders from the War Department, (General Orders No. 18,) the State of Illinois was transferred from the Department of the Lakes to the Department of the Missouri. The Department of Washington was also discontinued, and merged into the Department of the East. By the same order, the First Military District, embracing the State of Virginia, was added to the Division of the Atlantic.

Virginia having been admitted to representation in Congress, orders were issued from the headquarters of the Army, dated January 29, 1870, discontinuing the First Military District, and creating a new department, called the Department of Virginia, composed of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, which was subsequently added. This department also formed part of the Military Division of the Atlantic. The division now consisted of the

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES—embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin; the

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; and the

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—embracing the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

On the 1st of June, 1870, the Department of Virginia was discontinued, and the territory and troops therein were transferred to the Department of the East. At the same time, the Department of the Lakes was enlarged so as to embrace the northern frontier as far east as Ogdensburgh. The division is now (September, 1870) composed of two military departments, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—embracing the New England States, New York, (excepting the northern frontier as far east as Ogdensburgh,) New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES—embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and the northern frontier of New York as far east as Ogdensburgh.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Adams, Fort.	Kennebec Arsenal.	Rome Arsenal.
Allegheny Arsenal.	Knox, Fort.	Sandy Hook, Fort.
Andrews, Fort.	Lafayette, Fort.	Scammel, Fort. (Note.)
Carlisle Barracks.	Lee, Fort.	Schnyder, Fort.
Caswell, Fort.	Long Point Batteries.	Schnykill Ars. (Clothingdepot.)
Champlain Arsenal.	Macon, Fort.	Sewell, Fort.
Clark's Point, Fort at.	McCleary, Fort.	Springfield Armory.
Columbus, Fort.	McHenry, Fort.	Standish, Fort.
Constitution, Fort.	Mifflin, Fort.	Sullivan, Fort.
David's Island.	Monroe Arsenal.	Trumbull, Fort.
Delaware, Fort.	Monroe, Fort.	Wadsworth, Fort.
Dutch Island, Fort on.	Montgomery, Fort.	Warren, Fort.
Foote, Fort.	New York Arsenal.	Washington Arsenal.
Frankford Arsenal.	Pickering, Fort.	Washington, Fort.
Gorges, Fort. (Note.)	Pikesville Arsenal.	Watertown Arsenal.
Griswold, Fort.	Pluchix, Fort.	Watervliet Arsenal.
Hale, Fort.	Plattsburgh Barracks.	Willet's Point.
Hamilton, Fort.	Popham, Fort.	Winthrop, Fort.
Independence, Fort.	Preble, Fort.	Wolecott, Fort.
Johnson, Fort.	Raleigh, North Carolina.	Wood, Fort.

POSTS NOT GARRISONED, IN CHARGE OF ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

Forts Lafayette and Schnyder and Fort at Sandy Hook, New York Harbor; Fort Hale, New Haven, Connecticut; Fort Griswold, New London Harbor; Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, New York; Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts; Forts Standish and Andrews, Plymouth, Massachusetts; Fort Sewell, Marblehead, Massachusetts; Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, Massachusetts; Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Massachusetts; Forts Scammel and Gorges, Portland, Maine; Fort Knox, Bucksport, Maine; Fort Popham, Parker's Head, Maine; Fort Wolecott, Newport, Rhode Island; Fort on Dutch Island, Rhode Island; Fort Constitution, Newcastle, New Hampshire; Fort McCleary, Kittery Point, Maine; Fort Delaware, Delaware; Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Fort Caswell, North Carolina.

FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

(Established on the old fort which formerly occupied the position. The present one was first garrisoned, in 1841, by two companies of the Second Artillery.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 14, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, COLONEL FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On Brenton's Point, one mile west of the town of Newport, the nearest post-office.
QUARTERS.—The quarters for officers and barracks for men are mainly casemates; they are built of stone and brick, with heavy arches of masonry, on which earthen parapets and banquettes

are placed; they are damp, ill ventilated, unhealthy and inconvenient—those for the men overcrowded. They have been frequently condemned and reported as unfit for quarters, and, upon the repeated orders of the Secretary of War, an appropriation was once made for officers' quarters. The money was sunk in foundations, which, after years of delay, were taken up and the excavations filled up, leaving a pile of old bricks. From their dampness and other inherent evils these quarters are neither healthy, comfortable, nor convenient, and from want of facilities for storage and care of supplies they are exceedingly expensive to the occupants. The condition of the quarters is generally as good as the Quartermaster's Department can make them, but three of them are leaky, as well as damp, and to correct this it will probably be necessary to uncover some of the arches. Two or three years ago a deficiency in extent of quarters caused the erection of three temporary wooden buildings as officers' quarters—one as quarters for two captains, each of the others as quarters for two lieutenants. These quarters, although badly planned, inconveniently arranged, and apparently combining a maximum of labor with a minimum of accommodation, are much more suitable than the casemates as quarters. They are in good condition, as from their slight character the storm of September last injured them so much as to make repairs and alterations necessary.

STORE-HOUSES.—Casemates are also used as store-houses; they are unfit for the purpose, injurious to the articles stored, and like the quarters require constant fires to make them fit for any use. Plans and estimates have been forwarded for a new store-house.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—A new hospital—frame—has been occupied since last autumn. It is sufficient for the wants of the garrison and as a relief to the sick, who were formerly kept in a casemate hospital. No guard-house at the post. A redoubt on the east front of the work furnishes a good room for the guard, but the prison part is altogether insufficient; it is damp, confined, and wholly inadequate. The quarters for laundresses, a new building, erected two or three years since, is deficient in extent; it has but fourteen sets of quarters for seventeen laundresses. The rooms are small, ill ventilated, and uncomfortable. Four small buildings for regimental non-commissioned staff. There is one stable for artillery horses, containing ninety-six stalls. The battery at the post (Dupont's) has seventy five (artillery) horses. No stable for the Quartermaster's Department; one should be built. A brick building for blacksmith, saddlers', &c., shop, is near the stable. Also a gun-shed for the battery. These buildings are now undergoing repairs.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel, mostly coal, furnished by contract. Water supplied by cisterns under the casemate quarters and by wells. Forage furnished by contract.

COMMUNICATION.—By land and by boat with Newport.

RESERVATION.—The whole of Brenton's Point belongs to the Government, and nearly all of it is covered by the fort and its outworks.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Established April, 1814.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 18, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR JOHN A. KRESS, FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ORD-
NANCE, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER OF THE POST.

LOCATION.—On the left bank of the Allegheny River, about three miles from its mouth; is now in the city limits of Pittsburgh. Post-office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, No. 1, of stone and brick, two stories high, 115 by 45 feet, occupied by commanding officer. No. 2, of stone and brick, two stories high, 115 by 45 feet, occupied by two first lieutenants. No. 3, of brick, two stories high, 105 by 25 feet, empty. No. 4, of stone and brick, two stories high, 45 by 45 feet, occupied by ordnance store-keeper. Keeper's quarters, No. 1, of wood, two stories high, 33 by 33 feet, occupied by keeper of grounds. One office, of brick, two stories high, 125 by 25 feet, occupied as offices. Barracks, No. 1, of brick, two stories high, 125 by 25 feet, occupied as hospital, mess-hall, kitchen, and quarters of enlisted men. No. 2, of brick, two stories high, 125 by 25 feet, occupied as quarters for enlisted men.

STORE-HOUSES.—Magazine, No. 1, of stone, one story high, 119 by 25½ feet—cannon cartridges. No. 2, of brick, one story high, 51 by 38 feet—ammunition. No. 3, of brick, one story high, 86 by 44 feet—powder, &c. Laboratory, No. 1, of wood, one story high, 68 by 21 feet—laboratory. No. 2, of wood, one story high, 61 by 24 feet—laboratory. No. 3, of wood, one story high, 100 by 24 feet—laboratory. No. 4, of wood, one story high, 40 by 17 feet—greasing room. No. 5, of wood, one story high, 24 by 14 feet—miscellaneous stores. Ice-house, of wood and brick, one story high, 19 by 19 feet. Carriage-shed, No. 1, of wood, one story high, 200 by 31 feet, and No. 2, of wood, one story high, 132 by 30 feet—gun-carriages. Four temporary buildings, of wood, one story high, 59 by 29 feet—ammunition. Two temporary buildings, of wood, one story high, 40 by 15 feet—miscellaneous stores. One temporary building, of wood, one story high, 55½ by 18½ feet—miscellaneous stores. One temporary building, of wood, one story high, 19 by 19 feet—gasometer. One temporary building, of wood, one story high, 16 by 12 feet—scrap-iron. One temporary building, of wood, one story high, 26 by 14½ feet—melting lead. One temporary building, of wood, one story high, 72½ by 20½ feet—sabots, &c. Eight coal-houses, of brick. One guard-house, of brick, one story high, 55 by 17 feet. One stable of brick, three stories high, 75 by 44½ feet. One machine and carriage shop, of brick, two stories high, 438 by 49 feet. One smith-shop and engine-room, of brick, one story high, 170 by 28½ feet. One brass foundry, of brick, one story high, 78 by 27½ feet. One paint-shop, of brick, two stories high, 65 by 30 feet. One store-house, of stone, three stories high, 120 by 40 feet—small-arms, &c. One store-house, of brick, two stories high, 217 by 50 feet—accoutrements and timber. One store-house, of stone, three stories high, 60½ by 40½ feet—iron, lead, &c. One store-house, of brick, two stories high, 217 by 43½ feet—accoutrements and timber. One store-house, of stone, wood and brick, one story high, 194 by 27 feet—miscellaneous stores. One store-house, of brick, two stories high, 82 by 25 feet—commissary and quartermaster stores, and bakery. One store-house, of brick, one story high, 124 by 25 feet—gun-carriages.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's supplies, clothing, &c., are received from Philadelphia generally. Fuel and forage purchased here. Commissary supplies all purchased in Pittsburgh. The commissary and quartermaster's stores are stored in one of the ordnance store-houses.

SUBSISTENCE.—From one to three months' supply kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Bituminous coal is used for fuel. Forage in abundance is supplied by the surrounding country. A good supply of water for all the requirements of the post is obtained from a spring on property owned by the United States.

COMMUNICATION with the principal part of Pittsburgh is by street cars.

RESERVATION.—The title is vested in the United States; contains 36 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The climate is mild; location, healthy.

FORT ANDREWS, PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established in 1812. Re-established in 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 5, 1870, BY MICHAEL MCGARRY, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—On the extreme point of land at the entrance to Plymouth harbor, nine miles from the city of Plymouth by water, and twenty-four by land. The nearest post-office is Plymouth.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, none. Men's quarters, a frame building; unserviceable; capable of containing one company if in repair. One frame quarters for ordnance sergeant, 20 by 14 feet.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest supply-depot is Boston, distant forty-four miles.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel purchased in Plymouth. Water obtained from well in the fort.

COMMUNICATION by means of boats.

RESERVATION.—Five and one-quarter acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Soil, good; timber, scarce; locality, healthy.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Established as a military post in 1777.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 25, 1870, BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE A. H. BLAKE, COLONEL FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY, COMMANDING POST, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

HISTORY.—The site of Carlisle Barracks was selected in the first years of the Revolutionary War with Great Britain as a military rendezvous and encampment. After the taking of Trenton by Washington this post was used as a place of confinement for the Hessian prisoners captured there; these were employed in building and extending the accommodations of the original sets of quarters and defenses. Subsequently Major Andre, Howe's spy, was brought here, awaiting sentence of death. These are the historic traditions of the post. The place is said to have been visited by conflagrations on numerous occasions, and in 1864 was entirely destroyed, and the buildings and records burned by a detachment of rebel cavalry, commanded by Fitz Hugh Lee, who left the main army in the vicinity of Gettysburgh to make a demonstration in the direction of Harrisburgh.

LOCATION.—It is located about half a mile southwest of the town of Carlisle, near the center of Cumberland Valley, about midway between the north and south mountain spurs of Alleghany range, which are separated here a distance of ten miles. The nearest post-office is Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

QUARTERS.—Consist of the commanding officer's quarters, a brick building, two stories high, with wings attached; and ten sets of officers' quarters, each consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bed-rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and bath-room, in two brick buildings, 30 by 150 feet, two stories high, with wings attached. Men's quarters—capacity, six hundred men—two brick buildings, two stories high, 25 by 250 feet, used as quarters for permanent and three recruit troops, and one brick building, three stories high, 24 by 210 feet, used as quarters for married men and families. The only objection to the quarters of this post are the tin roofs, which require constant repairs, and to such an extent as to employ two men almost constantly in patching them so as to render them water tight.

OFFICES.—A set of officers' quarters is appropriated for this purpose.

STORE-HOUSES.—1st. Frame building, 25 by 80 feet, stone foundations, used for store-room—quartermaster's stores and clothing, six months' supply. 2d. Frame building, 25 by 50 feet, stone foundations—used as store-room for subsistence stores; six months' supply. To improve these buildings and better adapt them for the purposes required they should be built of stone or brick, and each provided with a cellar. A forage-house and hay-shed are absolutely necessary.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital consists of three temporary frame structures, two of which are used as wards, dispensary, and chapel, and the third as a kitchen, &c. The following is a synopsis of a former report, a copy of which is now on file in the Quartermaster's Department, and opinion of the surgeon with regard to same: "The location is the most unhealthy one that could have been selected on the Government reservation. The buildings were temporarily constructed, as situated, in order that the more healthy and eligible site for a hospital could be kept open for the erection of a permanent building. Efforts have been repeatedly made, but so far without avail, to obtain authority for constructing a permanent hospital building, on a healthy site, large enough to accommodate forty patients." It is earnestly requested that a medical inspector may be sent here for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the location, buildings, &c., of the hospital, with a view to a speedy and final action in this matter by the proper authority. The guard-house is built of brick and stone, 30 by 70; was originally intended as a magazine. It is divided into four compartments, two of which are used as prison-rooms, one as guard-room, and one as magazine for powder and ammunition. The ventilation is very good, but the building is entirely too small for the purpose, and should be reconverted into a magazine, and a new guard-house built. The public stables are of brick, and substantially built, consisting of a center building 35 by 150 feet, containing farrier's and saddle room, eight grain-bins, boilers for water, &c., and

two wings joined at right angles, containing stable room for one hundred horses, well ventilated by numerous windows and ventilators, and supplied with water by water-plug and hydrants convenient. The stables, however, are far from being perfect, in consequence of the miserable clay floor, which should be replaced at once by the Nicholson or some other substantial pavement of that style. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department in October, 1868, by Inspector General Hartsuff, but no action has ever been taken. Authority has been requested to purchase materials necessary and have the Nicholson pavement laid at once.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's stores (except fuel, forage, and straw) are received from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by rail, via Pennsylvania Central and Cumberland Valley Railways, and subsistence stores from Baltimore, via Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railways. Two months' supply of subsistence stores usually kept on hand in summer, and four months in winter.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are supplied to the post by contracts, renewed yearly, and a plentiful supply of water for every purpose is supplied at a very reasonable rate by the Carlisle Gas and Water Company. Since the reports of this company are so near, it is recommended that gas-pipes be laid, so that gas may be used at this post. This could be done at a reasonable and small expense.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication between Carlisle and Carlisle Barracks, wagons and carts.

RESERVATION.—The extent of reservation is 29 acres 134 perches of land, declared by the President.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surface of the country in the Cumberland Valley is undulating. The soil is uniformly and highly productive, and much improved, covering a stratum of limestone on the east and slate-stone on west side of the valley. The timber, consisting chiefly of oak and hickory, is not very plentiful. The valley is supplied with water from two streams coming from the mountains, and springs are very numerous. Productions, corn, oats, wheat, and potatoes. The climate is temperate; the mean temperature in 1869 was $51^{\circ} 09''$.

FORT CASWELL, NORTH CAROLINA.

(Established, unknown; an old brick fort, much out of repair.)

INFORMATION GIVEN DECEMBER 4, 1870, BY CAPTAIN JOHN MENDENHALL, FOURTH ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Right bank of Cape Fear River, at the mouth of river, two miles south of Smithville, North Carolina, which is the nearest post-office.

QUARTERS.—Inside the fort the brick walls of barracks are standing, all the wood-work having been burned out, it is believed, by the rebels when they evacuated the place after the fall of Fort Fisher, which is eight miles above, at the mouth of New Inlet. The building is about 100 by 40 feet; two stories. Outside the fort are two or three small frame shanties, one of which is used as quarters by the ordnance sergeant.

STORE-HOUSES.—One of the shanties referred to is used as store-house.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies for one ordnance sergeant are obtained from the post of Fort Johnson monthly.

SUBSISTENCE.—The ordnance sergeant draws his rations monthly.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Water is obtained from a well inside the fort. Fuel is supplied from Fort Johnson.

COMMUNICATION.—A small boat is furnished the ordnance sergeant by the post quartermaster of Fort Johnson.

RESERVATION.—The reservation consists of a peninsula, on the eastern extremity of which the fort stands; it extends down the beach for some two miles or more, and perhaps contains four or five hundred acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Back of the fort, to the northwest, is a salt marsh two or three miles in extent; on the other three sides it is sandy for two or three hundred yards to the water; perhaps, at the nearest point, it is not over one hundred yards to the shore. Climate, productions, &c., same as given for Fort Johnson.

CHAMPLAIN ARSENAL, VERGENNES, VERMONT.

(Established 1827.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 18, 1870, BY CAPTAIN E. D. ELLSWORTH, MILITARY STORE-KEEPER OF ORDNANCE, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—In the city of Vergennes, county of Addison, State of Vermont, one-half mile from the post-office or center of the city, in a northwesterly direction therefrom, and on the bank of a river known as Otter Creek, eight miles from where it empties into Lake Champlain. The river is narrow, but deep enough to be navigable for canal and other boats not drawing over ten feet of water.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters are intended for only one family, built of blue limestone and covered with slate, 36 by 30 feet; two stories high, with an addition of wood covered with slate, 40 by 30 feet; two stories high, the whole divided into twelve rooms, one of which is used for the office. The buildings are not very good, but are in good repair; valued at \$4,000. Men's quarters—one building of wood, one and one-half stories, 40 by 30 feet, three rooms; will accommodate twenty men; building old and poor. Non-commissioned officers' quarters—one wooden building, 26 by 19 feet, one story high, six rooms, three on ground floor and three in attic; old and poor. All quarters supplied with wood-shed. The two buildings for men's quarters are valued at \$675, with wood-sheds.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three; one of blue limestone, covered with slate, 80 by 36 feet, two stories, beside basement; valued at \$8,000, and used for storing arms and accoutrements; one of blue limestone, covered with slate, one story, 40 by 19 feet, used for storing ammunition, and valued at \$2,000; one of wood, one and one-half stories, 100 by 26 feet, in good repair; valued at \$1,000; was built for storing gun-carriages; now not used.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One smith-shop, wood, 20 by 14 feet, one story; in poor repair; used for storing coal; valued at \$50; one ice-house, of wood, 15 by 14 feet; in good repair; valued at \$50; one barn, of wood, 38 by 28 feet; in good repair; used for stables and storing forage and straw; valued at \$555.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster's depot is at Boston, Massachusetts, distant two hundred and twelve miles; communication by railroad over Rutland and Burlington, Chesire and Boston and Fitchburgh lines. The nearest subsistence-depot is at New York, two hundred and eighty-one miles distant; communication by railroad over Rutland and Burlington, Rutland and Washington, and Hudson River lines; in summer, by boat, through Otter Creek, Lake Champlain, Champlain Canal, and Hudson River.

SUBSISTENCE.—For subsistence, requisition is usually made once in three months, and orders are received to purchase at or near the post; about two hundred rations at a time, and stored in officers' quarters.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel—coal—is usually purchased near the post in the month of September or October, sometimes in August—according to the state of market; wood is purchased, at the post, of the neighboring farmers; the same with forage, during the winter months; water is plenty, but hard.

COMMUNICATION.—Good wagon roads in every direction. Post is one mile from Vergennes Station, on Rutland and Burlington Railroad, connecting at Rutland with trains for south, east, and west. Water communication as above stated.

RESERVATION.—The land, 28 acres, was purchased of Enoch O. Woodbridge, at \$100 per acre. The War Department is trying to obtain authority to sell the post.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country in the immediate vicinity is usually termed the Champlain Valley, lying between the Green Mountains on the east, and Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains on the west. The surface of the land is considerably broken, with frequent ledges of blue limestone, and occasionally a sand-bank; but the soil is generally clay; has been heavily timbered, but is mostly cut off. There still remains some good pine, hemlock, oak, walnut, and maple timber on the Green Mountains, twenty miles distant. There is plenty of spruce timber. Grass is as good as any in the country. This would be a good place for a purchasing agent of the Quartermaster's Department to purchase forage, especially hay. Water is generally plenty. Location is very healthful; temperature, severe in winter, ranging as low as 20° below zero; sometimes 30°. In summer the temperature often reaches 90°; to-day, June 18, 4 p. m., 80 degrees above, in the shade.

FORT AT CLARK'S POINT, NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established in 1859, and now in course of construction.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 21, 1870, BY WILLIAM DUFFEY, ORDINANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—Situated on a point of the main land known as Clark's Point, in latitude 41° 35' 32" north, longitude 70° 53' 43" west, and about three miles south of the city of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Distance to the post-office, four miles.

QUARTERS.—One officers' quarters, one and one-half stories high, constructed of wood, 50 by 25 feet, containing five rooms, with kitchen and dining-room, lathed and plastered, and now occupied by ordnance sergeant. Condition, good. One barrack, with mess-room attached, one and one-half stories high, constructed of wood, 100 by 25 feet, without lath or plaster; unserviceable, but repairable; capacity for one company.

STORE-HOUSES.—One quartermaster and commissary store-house, one and one-half stories high, constructed of wood, 30 by 20 feet, containing two rooms, without lath or plaster, and now occupied as an ordnance store-room; in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One hospital, two stories high, constructed of wood, 28 by 22 feet, containing one ward, dispensary, kitchen, and two small rooms; unserviceable but repairable. One guard-house, one and one-half stories high, constructed of wood, 30 by 18 feet unserviceable but repairable. One stable, two stories high, constructed of wood, 30 by 24 feet, capacity for six horses; in good condition. There are also at this post (in charge of the Engineer Department) the following buildings: One large dwelling-house, one small dwelling-house, one large barn or stable, one small barn or stable, one carpenter-shop and one blacksmith-shop, all constructed of wood; also one stone house and one stone pier or wharf.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Boston and New York are the usual and nearest supply-depots. Supplies can be obtained at any season of the year by the Boston and Providence, the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, and by water.

SUBSISTENCE.—The post not being garrisoned there are no subsistence stores kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage can be obtained in the city of New Bedford. A bountiful supply of water is obtained from wells on the premises.

COMMUNICATION between post and nearest town is by land.

RESERVATION.—Sixty acres of land, purchased by the Government.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is low, well covered with timber, and well adapted to farming. Soil, good; production, corn, oats, hay, vegetables, and fruit. Climate, good; health of locality, very good.

FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Established 1809.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 26, 1870, BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS H. NEILL, LIEUTENANT COLONEL UNITED STATES ARMY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Situated in New York Harbor, at the junction of North and East Rivers, in latitude $40^{\circ} 42'$, and longitude $74^{\circ} 09'$; one thousand and sixty-six southeast of New York City. The nearest post-office is that of New York City.

QUARTERS.—Commanding officer's—outside of Fort Columbus; brick buildings, 44 by 44 feet, two stories high, basement and attic, slate roof, with veranda in front and rear; contains nine rooms and kitchen; condition, good, except the roof, which is defective. Officers' quarters—outside of Fort Columbus, and near commanding officer's quarters; two frame buildings, with shingle roofs, each building 36 by 44 feet, two stories, basement and attic; divided into two sets of quarters, each set containing five small rooms and kitchen; condition, good. Officers' quarters—inside Fort Columbus—stone basement, brick walls, 150 by 22 feet, two stories, basement, and slate roof; divided into apartments capable of accommodating eight captains or twelve subalterns, with regulation allowance; condition, good. Troops' quarters—three ranges of buildings inside of Fort Columbus—east, south and north sides—each range 150 by 22 feet, two stories and basement, slate roof, stone basement and brick walls, with verandas and iron railings in front; can accommodate from three hundred to four hundred men; condition of these quarters is excellent. A building, 144 by 23 feet, in south battery, occupied by music boys, capable of accommodating about one hundred, stone basement, brick walls, slate roof, two stories and basement, with iron verandas in front. These quarters are in good condition. In addition to the quarters above enumerated there are always quartered in Castle Williams general prisoners and transient troops, (recruits generally.) Can accommodate about four hundred men; is unfit for quarters by reason of dampness, more especially in midsummer. Within the circle of the castle yard is a rough wooden building, 60 by 30 feet, used as a mess-room and kitchen for recruits, &c. Landresses' quarters—east side of the island; one frame building, stone foundation, gravel roof, one story and basement, 48 by 55 feet; divided into five apartments; in fair condition. Landresses' quarters—near south battery; one frame building, gravel roof, one story, 100 by 20 feet; divided into ten apartments. This is an old structure, in bad condition. Depot band quarters—near south battery; a frame building, 56 by 20 feet, one story high, shingle roof, and basement; verandas in rear facing the river; can quarter thirty men, and is in excellent condition. Two small frame buildings, west side of south battery, occupied by landresses, one 24 by 24 feet, the other 28 by 12 feet; shingle roof; one set of quarters in each; are in a very dilapidated condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—A brick building, stone foundation, two stories and cellar, slate roof, 35 by 60 feet; occupied by commissary and quartermaster stores; building in good condition. Frame building, on wooden wharf, one story, with shingle roof, 70 by 30 feet; occupied by quartermaster and commissary stores; condition, good. Two frame sheds, on east side of the island, one 42 by 16 feet, the other 40 by 10 feet; shingle roofs; used as a store-house for camp and garrison equipment and quartermaster stores; condition, fair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Building, two stories and basement, brick walls, stone basement, tin roof, 50 by 56 feet; used as hospital; can accommodate between forty and fifty patients; condition, good. Frame building, one story high, gravel roof, built on three sides of a square, east and west side each 20 by 103 feet, north side 20 by 130 feet; with two wings on south side, each wing 20 by 23 feet; used as hospital; can accommodate about one hundred and twenty patients, and is in fair condition. Brick building, stone basement, one story high, in rear of hospital, tin roof, 100 by 20 feet; used as quarters for matrons. Store-houses and dead-house connected with hospital buildings; in a very bad condition. Headquarters used as offices for commanding officer, adjutant, and recruiting officer; stone basement, brick walls, two stories and attic, shingle roof, 19 by 33 feet, with one wing each on north and south side, each wing 11 by 7 feet. This building is

very old, decayed, and in bad condition. The basement of this building is occupied as a guard-room. Chapel, frame building, one story high, with slate roof, built in Gothic style, irregular; can accommodate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons, closely seated; is in excellent condition. Boat-house, a frame building built on piles, near wharf, 42 by 30 feet, shingle roof, used as a receptacle for barges; condition, good. A small frame shed, 16 by 24 feet, shingle roof; occupied for receptacle of fire-engine; condition, fair. Frame building, shingle roof, one story, 28 by 18 feet; occupied as a printing-office; good. A brick building, one story high, shingle roof, 23 by 117 feet; used as library, billiard, and court-martial rooms; condition, tolerable. Carpenter shop, frame shed, 12 by 55 feet, shingle roof; old, rotten and decayed. Paint-shop, frame shed, 27 by 12 feet, shingle roof; tolerable condition. Blacksmith-shop, frame shed, 12 by 18 feet, shingle roof; decayed and rotten. A frame building, one and one-half stories high, 10 by 24 feet, with shed on each side, 22 by 18 feet, shingle roofs; used as stables. This building is in very good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The quartermaster and subsistence supply-depots are in New York City, about ten miles from this station. The route is up the North River to Pier 13, where all stores are received and delivered at all seasons of the year, by a steamer in the service of the Quartermaster's Department at New York City.

SUBSISTENCE.—Subsistence is received on requisition from the chief commissary at New York City, and can be procured at almost any time and in all seasons. There is generally kept on hand from ten to forty thousand rations.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is received, on yearly estimates, from the chief quartermaster of the department at New York City, and the yearly consumption is generally delivered on or before the 1st of November in each year. Forage is obtained on a similar estimate and through the same channel, but is only delivered in such quantities as may be from time to time required, there being not sufficient storage for the yearly supply at one time. Water is obtained at the post from springs and cisterns, and is sufficient to supply the wants of the depot, except in warm and dry weather, when Croton water is supplied from the city of New York, on requisition on the chief quartermaster. The Croton water is pumped into the cisterns at the depot from the water-tanks of the steamer in the service of the Quartermaster's Department.

COMMUNICATION.—A steamboat, employed by the Quartermaster's Department at New York City, makes two or three trips daily between this depot and New York, for the transportation of passengers and freight, and, in addition to this, a barge, capable of taking twenty-five persons, runs four times daily to the city.

FORT CONSTITUTION, NEW CASTLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Established 1808.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 22, 1870, BY JAMES DAVIDSON, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

ESTABLISHED in the year 1808, and garrisoned by United States troops; but as early as the year 1806 the post was occupied by troops. The post then consisted of an earthwork, built by the English government, and named William and Mary. A new work was commenced in 1863, having its foundation outside the old one. After progressing a little the work was stopped, and has not been renewed. The old work has been partly pulled down by the United States engineers.

LOCATION.—At the mouth of the Piscataqua River, built upon a rocky ledge, about three hundred yards from the center of the main channel of the river, on a narrow strip of land of oblong form, being the eastern point of Great Island. The village of Newcastle lies in a westerly direction from the post. The post-office is at present located about a quarter of a mile from the post.

QUARTERS.—Officers', No. 1, is a one and one-half story house, containing one kitchen and three rooms on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, 37 by 24 feet, built of wood; very old, but in fair condition. Officers', No. 2, is a one and one-half story house, containing two kitchens and

two rooms on the first floor, and three on the second, built of wood; very old, requiring repairs. Men's quarters, No. 1, built of wood of poor material, is one-story high, 89 by 20 feet; has kitchen attached; wants repairs; it will room about eighty men. Men's quarters, No. 2, built of wood, very old, is one story, 40 by 20 feet, contains two rooms and kitchen; formerly occupied as hospital; requires repairs. Men's quarters, No. 3, built of wood, very old, is 70 by 20 feet; not worthy of repairs. Men's quarters, No. 4, built of wood, very old, is 33 by 20 feet; requiring repairs. Men's quarters, No. 5, built of wood, one story, is 35 by 15 feet, containing three rooms; in fair order.

STORE-HOUSES.—No. 1, a strong wooden building, two stories high, is 41 by 25 feet. With exception of the cellar this building is in good condition, and has always been used as quartermaster's and commissary store when the post was garrisoned with troops. No. 2 is a strong, wooden building, one story high, is 56 by 25 feet, and was built for a guard-house, and now occupied as ordnance store and gun-house. This building is in poor repair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—a wooden building of poor material, and slimly put together; is one story high, 89 by 24 feet; has a kitchen attached, 33 by 17 feet. This building requires repairs, plastering having fallen. Guard-house—a wooden building, one story high, 33 by 18 feet; contains two rooms, and is very much out of repair. Bake-house—a wooden building, one-story high, contains one room, 18 by 18 feet; has a good oven, and is in fair repair. Stable—a wooden building, with stalls for four horses, and loft will contain about three tons of hay. This building requires shingling. Blacksmith's shop—wooden building, one story high, 49 by 20 feet. This building is very old, but repairable. Magazine No. 1—small building, built of brick; when closely packed contains one hundred barrels of powder. Magazine No. 2—small, built of brick; will contain fifty barrels of powder. The buildings above described are all located outside the fort.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster's depot is Boston, Massachusetts; the distance is sixty miles. Supplies are forwarded by rail to Portsmouth City, and from there carted to the post, a distance of four miles.

SUBSISTENCE.—Commutation of rations from Fort Preble, Maine.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER can be obtained in abundance from the surrounding country.

COMMUNICATION.—Newcastle is the nearest town. Communication, by land or water.

RESERVATION.—About six acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The soil is very productive; the post and island are extremely healthy, both in summer and winter. Good water is obtained from wells dug to the depth of 12 to 20 feet; the post has two such wells.

DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Established 1861.)

INFORMATION GIVEN FEBRUARY 14, 1871, BY COLONEL J. V. BOMFORD, EIGHTH INFANTRY, COMMANDING POST.

ESTABLISHED.—Post was established (as far as can be learned) in 1861. In 1861 the island was purchased by the Government. In 1869 it was made a sub-depot for reception of recruits.

LOCATION.—David's Island is located in New York Harbor, twenty-seven miles distant from the battery, and about one and one-half miles southwest from New Rochelle, New York. Nearest post-office, Pelham, New York, one and one-half miles distant.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters consist of one two-story frame building, 46 by 26 feet, known as the hotel building, containing eight rooms, with addition for kitchen, servants' quarters, &c.; leaky, and in bad repair. Four one-story frame cottages, $41\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, containing each four or five rooms; in tolerably good condition. One long, one-story frame barrack building, 250 by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet; recently fitted up, and divided into apartments for three captains and nine lieutenants, with small additions in the rear of each suite for kitchens; roof covered with felt, cement, and gravel-roofing, (as also are the roofs of all the buildings on the island;) building in tolerably good order. One similar building, divided in like manner into twelve sets of quarters, for three captains and

nine subalterns, but without the kitchens; recently fitted up and in tolerably good repair. Two similar buildings, not occupied. Officers' mess building, 176½ by 21½ feet; formerly kitchens for the vacant barracks. The men's quarters consist of eight one-story frame buildings, 200 by 24½ feet, and four mess-rooms, 127 by 24½ feet; felt and gravel roofing, with ventilators; leaky, and in bad repair. Four buildings, 140 by 32½ feet, 52 by 20 feet, 81 by 22½ feet, 30½ by 18½ feet; occupied by laundresses; temporarily divided up, and in poor condition. Band's quarters in barracks, 91 by 35 feet, formerly hospital store-house; in bad repair. All the buildings on the island are of a temporary character, having been erected for hospital purposes during the war. They are much decayed, and all the men's and laundresses' quarters leak during heavy storms.

STORE-HOUSES.—One commissary store-house, one-story frame, 84 by 35 feet, covered with felt and gravel roofing. One quartermaster store-house, one-story frame, 141 by 24½ feet, with like roofing. Both these buildings are in fair condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Post hospital consists of two connected one-story pavilions, 100 by 34 feet each; in good order. One guard-house, 61 by 24½ feet, frame; in poor condition. One two-story frame building, 86 by 43 feet, on ground floor, occupied as post headquarters; in poor condition. One small frame building, used as carpenter's shop; old, and in poor condition. Bakery—one frame building, 55 by 50 feet; old and decayed. One frame church building, at present occupied as school-house, 60½ by 28½; in fair condition. One frame stable, 72 by 38 feet, with stalls for twelve animals, and storage for hay and straw; old, and in poor condition. Steamboat wharf, with boat-house, in very poor condition; timbers decaying and settling down.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and commissary stores are received by the Government steamer from New York, which makes semi-weekly trips to the island.

SUBSISTENCE.—Thirty days' supply of subsistence stores is kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are obtained from the quartermaster's depot at New York City. Good water is obtained on the island by means of wells for drinking water, and cisterns for rain water, all of which are more or less out of repair.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication between the island and the main land is kept up by means of barges, with detailed crews, running several times daily to the wharf, near the villages of New Rochelle and Pelham, about one and one-half miles distant; also by public steamer with New York City, which visits the island twice a week.

RESERVATION.—The island is owned by the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The island has an area of 84 acres; is said to be twenty-three miles from the city of New York; somewhat rocky, and supplied with cistern and well water; also from a pond of spring-water.

FORT DELAWARE, DELAWARE.

(Established 1814.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 22, 1870, BY BREVET COLONEL A. M. RANDOL, CAPTAIN FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

ESTABLISHED.—Ceded, in 1813, by State of Delaware to the United States. First work commenced in 1814, and burned down in 1831. In December, 1838, the island was claimed by a citizen of New Jersey, and the work on new fort suspended. In 1848 the United States title was confirmed, and in May, 1849, the foundations of the present work were commenced.

LOCATION.—On Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware River. The island is one and one-eighth miles distant from the Delaware shore, one mile from the New Jersey shore, and forty-two miles below the city of Philadelphia. Its latitude and longitude, at the triangulation point of the Coast Survey, are respectively 39° 35' 18" north, and 75° 24' 31" west from Greenwich. Delaware City is the nearest post-office station, and is about west southwest from the post.

QUARTERS.—Two officers' quarters, of brick, each 95 by 70 by 53½ feet, three stories high. The ground-floor of each building is divided into eight rooms, used as offices and kitchens. The second floor has nine rooms, and the third floor eight rooms, used as officers' quarters, except one

room on second floor, which is used as post library; the rooms are about 17 by 14 by 13 feet. The barracks proper is 297 feet long, 66½ feet wide, and 51½ feet high; the sally-port is in the center of this building. The ground-floor has fifteen rooms, occupied as subsistence, mess, and prison-rooms, kitchens, and laundresses' quarters. Second floor contains twenty rooms, used as dormitories, quartermaster's, ordnance, guard, and prison rooms, and laundresses' quarters. Third floor has sixteen rooms, occupied as quartermaster's store rooms, company offices, and laundresses' quarters. Height of first floor, in the clear, 12 feet 6 inches; second floor, 12 feet 9 inches; third floor, 13 feet 9 inches. The kitchens measure 20 feet 6 inches by 19 feet 6 inches; mess-rooms are 39 feet long by 30 feet broad. The floors of all the rooms on the first story are flagged. The dormitories are about 57 feet 6 inches by 30 feet by 12 feet 9 inches. There are four neat, frame cottages, (engineers',) with gardens, outside the fort, occupied by officers, and one frame cottage (Quartermaster's Department) unoccupied. There are also two wooden houses, not in good repair, in which enlisted men and their families reside. These buildings are all provided with covered cisterns above ground; also privies erected upon outer face of adjacent embankment. Besides the above there are ten cottages and shanties occupied by ex-laborers of Engineer Department.

STORE-HOUSES.—Situated at the north end of barracks. On the first floor, salt-meat room, (subsistence,) 54 feet 6 inches long, 11 feet 9 inches wide, and 12 feet 6 inches high; sales-room, (subsistence,) 20 feet 6 inches long, 11 feet 9 inches wide, and 12 feet 6 inches high; flour-room, (subsistence,) 20 feet 6 inches long, 12 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet 6 inches high. Second floor, coffee, &c., room—dry—(subsistence,) 30 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet wide, and 12 feet 9 inches high; clothing, camp and garrison equipage room, 27 feet 6 inches long, 13 feet 8 inches wide, and 12 feet 9 inches high; quartermaster's store room, 21 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 12 feet 9 inches high; spare quartermaster's store-room, (condemned stores,) 24 feet 6 inches long, 16 feet wide, and 12 feet 9 inches high. One carpenters' shop, (engineer's building,) built of wood, and two stories in height, the second story used by Quartermaster's Department. Blacksmith's shop, (engineers',) one story high, and built of brick; used by Quartermaster's Department.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital consists of a central building, having a front of 33 feet, and two wings, each 73 feet long. The first floor consists of two wards, one in each wing, about 25 by 60, and 18 feet high, with room at each end of ward, used as wash and clothing rooms, about 13 by 15 feet. Dispensary, 13 by 15 feet; office, 13 by 15 feet; dining-room, 15 by 18 feet; kitchen, 13 by 15 feet; and store-room, 13 by 15 feet. The second floor, main building, has six rooms, used as sleeping apartments by hospital steward and hospital attendants, and as store-rooms. Their dimensions are four rooms, 13 by 15 feet; two rooms, 10 by 15 feet. The hospital was built in accordance with Circular No. 1, Surgeon General's Office, 1867, except that the central building has a hip-roof, the walls coiled in hard finish and door inserted between each ward, and passage leading to bath-room and water closets. Guard-house, 26 by 58 by 12 feet 9 inches; guard-room, 19 feet 9 inches by 13 feet by 12 feet 9 inches; four prison rooms, as follows: 13 by 8 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 9 inches; 19 feet 9 inches by 10 feet by 12 feet 9 inches; 29 by 17 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 9 inches; 24 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. Two cells, each 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 4 inches by 10 feet—situated at sally-port, and built of stone and brick. Stables—one stable, built of wood, 18 by 11 by 28 feet, eight stalls, each 9½ by 5 feet. Dimensions of granary, harness, and saddle rooms, 12 by 8 by 10 feet; amount of room for hay, straw, &c., 9,000 cubic feet. Chapel, built of wood, stands near the fort; dimensions, 53 by 26 feet 6 inches by 35 feet. A school-house, post trader's store, and two ice-houses, built in the ground. There is also a dock and three wharves, two of stone and one wood.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's stores, on quarterly requisitions, supplied by chief quartermaster of third quartermaster's district at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage from Schuylkill arsenal, Philadelphia. Subsistence stores, on quarterly and special requisitions, by chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the East, New York City via Philadelphia.

SUBSISTENCE.—Usually a supply of three months on hand, and in the winter season of six months, of all articles of the established ration and such stores as may be specially required for sales to officers.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—About a year's supply of wood and coal on hand. Coal delivered

under contracts made by the chief quartermaster, third quartermaster's district. Wood purchased by post quartermaster, under authority received through the same officer. Forage and straw delivered under contracts made by chief quartermaster, third quartermaster's district. Water, twenty-two cisterns, supplied from terre-plain of fort; aggregate capacity, 513,710½ gallons. Twelve iron tanks, each 12 by 8 by 4, supplied from roof of officers' quarters and barracks. This water is used in privies and wash-sinks.

COMMUNICATION by barge to Delaware City; thence by steamboat to Philadelphia, or by stage to Saint George's station on Delaware Railroad; thence by rail to Wilmington, Delaware.

RESERVATION.—The reservation has 80 acres; its average level, 3 feet 4 inches, and highest point, 9 feet 8 inches above mean low water. Average range of tide, 6 feet 6 inches. The island is surrounded by a levee, protected from the river, and is drained by network ditches. There is also a farm of about 80 acres on the New Jersey shore, opposite the post, and owned by the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is mainly meadow land. The soil, a rich loam mixed with sand, very fertile, producing an abundance of corn, wheat, rye, oats, vegetables, and fruits of every variety. Timber scarce and of a poor quality. Grass and water in abundance. Climate salubrious and healthy—rather moist at times; cold in winter and hot in summer.

FORT ON DUTCH ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND.

(Established 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 14, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, COLONEL FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

ESTABLISHED.—The island was purchased for defensive purposes in July, 1863, and was garrisoned in 1863 and 1864, by Rhode Island volunteer troops.

LOCATION.—Western entrance, between Canonicut Island and main western shore of the bay. It is distant four and one-half miles west from Newport, and twenty-six miles south from Providence. Nearest post-office, Jamestown, Rhode Island.

QUARTERS.—There are no officers' quarters. Ten temporary cantonment buildings, built for the volunteers, were turned over to the engineers by the Quartermaster's Department in 1867; now occupied by the engineers as stables and store-houses. There are four other buildings, wooden, built by the engineers for quarters and mess house for their employés.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The ordnance sergeant at the post is supplied with fuel, &c., from Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Water is supplied by cisterns and wells; two wells supply the present wants.

COMMUNICATION.—From Newport or Fort Adams by water around Canonicut Island, or by sail-ferry from Newport to Canonicut; thence by wagon-road across that island, about a mile; thence by water to Dutch Island.

RESERVATION.—The island, containing about seventy-five acres, belongs to the Government.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Soil, a sandy loam of the average character of the land on the Rhode Island coast. Grass crop of the island is from fifty to seventy-five tons. No timber.

FORT FOOTE, MARYLAND.

(Established 1862.)

INFORMATION GIVEN AUGUST 22, 1870, BY CAPTAIN R. LODGE, FOURTH ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On east bank of the Potomac, on bluff about 73 feet above level of the river; latitude, $38^{\circ} 50'$ north; longitude, 77° west of Greenwich; south of Washington, District of Columbia, ten miles, east about 15° ; south of Alexandria, Virginia, two miles, east about 30° . Alexandria, Virginia, is the nearest post office; obtain mail from Fort Washington, Maryland, south four miles.

QUARTERS.—Condition of officers' quarters, very good; capacity, four sets; material built of wood, placed partially on brick walls, partially on brick piers, plastered throughout, but not sufficiently heavy. Condition of men's quarters, very good; capacity, one company; material built of wood, placed on brick piers, plastered throughout except ceiling of dormitories.

STORE-HOUSES.—One store-house; dimensions, 110 by 24 by 10 feet; condition, very good; capacity for one company post; material built of wood, placed on brick walls, used as follows: one room for quartermaster's property, 24 by 23 by 10 feet; one room for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, 23 by 15 by 6 by 10 feet; one room for subsistence stores, 40 by 23 by 10 feet; one room for sales to officers, 44 by 11 by 10 feet; one room for office, 23 by 14 by 10 feet; one room for sergeant in charge, 14 by 11 by 10 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—condition, very good; capacity to care for sick of one company; material built of wood, placed on brick piers, plastered throughout except ceiling of ward. Guard-house—none on post; use a bomb-proof as such. Stables—condition, good; capacity, eight stalls and storage-room for hay and oats for one year, straw being stored in counterescarp gallery of the fort; material built of wood. Ordnance sergeant's quarters—condition, very good; capacity, two rooms, 15 by 15 by 8.10 feet; material built of wood, placed on brick piers. Commanding officer's and adjutant's offices—condition, very good; capacity, two rooms, 15 by 15 by 8 by 10 feet; material built of wood, placed on brick piers. Carpenter and blacksmith shops—condition, fair; material built of wood. Laundresses' quarters—condition, very good; capacity, five sets; material built of wood, placed on brick piers. Bake-house—condition, very good; material built of wood; capacity of oven, about four hundred rations. Boat-house—condition, good; capacity, two boats; material built of wood.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots, Washington, District of Columbia; route of supply, by Potomac River. Season of supply, at all times.

SUBSISTENCE.—Amount of subsistence usually kept on hand: during the summer, three months; winter, six months' supply.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are supplied for one year at a time. Water—one cistern at officers' quarters, one at men's quarters, one at hospital, and a good spring near stable, but easily exhausted; excellent well water; only method of raising it, rope, pulley, and buckets; spring near river bank excellent, but impossible to get at it.

COMMUNICATION.—One small steamboat at 9 a. m. daily, during the summer season, to Alexandria, Virginia, returning about 4 p. m. One steamboat from Washington, District of Columbia, to Mount Vernon and return, daily, arriving 11 a. m., and return 3.30 p. m.

RESERVATION.—About 55 acres, owned by private individuals; Government authorities making efforts at present to purchase.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land, fine and rolling, divided into a number of valleys, where water, grass, &c., can be found. Small quantities of hay made. Wood, sand, gravel, clay, and stone found in abundance. Generally healthy. Road, only medium. Country building up rapidly. Fuel and forage obtained by contract from the surrounding country. Water obtained at the post from cisterns, well, spring and river—sufficient in quantity for general use, but not in case of fires, delivered by a cart. Average temperature, 55° 56°.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Established by purchase of site in 1816. Enlarged by purchase of adjacent ground and buildings in 1837 and 1850.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 6, 1870, BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. J. TREADWELL, MAJOR OF ORDNANCE, COMMANDING ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—The arsenal is located in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the confluence of the Frankford Creek and Delaware River, having a front on each.

QUARTERS.—Consist of three two-story brick houses, with capacity for four officers in all. The barracks are a two-story brick building, capable of accommodating one hundred single men, and two buildings occupied by twelve enlisted men with families.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are eight principal store-houses, of stone and brick, and twelve frame laboratories used as store-houses—all in good condition, and containing small-arms, ammunition, ordnance, &c.; also a magazine with capacity for 1,000 barrels of powder.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The building used as a hospital has four beds, a dispensary, and quarters for matron. There are two stables, one brick, the other frame, having a joint capacity for ten horses, with hay-loft, cart-shed, &c. There is one guard-house, of brick, at the main gate, containing, in addition to a guard-room, four cells for prisoners, all well lighted and aired.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster's depot is the Schuylkill arsenal, in the southwestern part of Philadelphia. The nearest commissary depot is at Headquarters Department of the East, in New York City.

SUBSISTENCE.—Requisitions are made quarterly on the Commissary General by the assistant commissary of subsistence of the post.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Forage, in abundance, can be procured from neighboring farms; and the proximity of the largest coal-shipping depot in Pennsylvania renders the supply of fuel easy in either large or small quantities.

COMMUNICATION.—With the city is effected by trains on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and the city passenger railways via Richmond and Frankford.

RESERVATION.—Jurisdiction over the site of the arsenal has been ceded to the United States by the State of Pennsylvania.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country is of primitive formation, consisting of diluvial soil in the higher parts, and alluvial soil on the borders of the water-courses. It is level, and highly productive in all varieties of indigenous vegetation; it is well wooded in parts, and yields water of good quality 12 or 15 feet below the surface.

NOTE.

The post next in order in the Department of the East is Fort Gorges, Portland, Maine. As extensive modifications are about to be commenced in these works, a description of their present condition is deemed unnecessary.

FORT GRISWOLD, NEW LONDON HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.

(Established originally in 1777. Subsequently to the war of 1812 the original work was abandoned, and in 1842 the new fort, or rather battery, was established below the old work.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 29, 1870, BY BREVET COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, CAPTAIN, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—The fort is situated on the east bank of the Thames River, on the heights overlooking the harbor of New London, three-fourths of a mile directly east of the city of New London,

and one-eighth of a mile south of the town of Groton, Connecticut. Nearest post-office, Groton, Connecticut.

QUARTERS.—There are no quarters for officers or enlisted men, other than the house provided for the ordnance sergeant, which is of wood, 12 by 24, and contains but two rooms. It is in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—There is but one store-house, 32.6 by 73, containing but one room; is built of wood—in good condition, and used solely for storing ordnance stores. This, and the ordnance sergeant's house, comprise all the public buildings at the post.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—New York City. Route of supply, New York and New London steamers, through Long Island Sound, during entire year.

SUBSISTENCE.—The post not being garrisoned, none is kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is furnished the ordnance sergeant from Fort Trumbull; no forage is needed. Water obtained from pump.

COMMUNICATION.—Means of communication between fort and the town of Groton is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—Fourteen acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Same as given for Fort Trumbull.

FORT HALE, NEW HAVEN HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.

(Established, it is understood, during the war of the Revolution—a small round tower being the only defense. The present fort, an earthwork, was begun in 1863 and finished in 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 29, 1870, BY BREVET COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, CAPTAIN, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—The fort is located on the east side of the harbor of New Haven, and about two and three-quarter miles south by east of the city. The nearest post-office is New Haven, Connecticut.

QUARTERS.—One brick building intended for officers' quarters, 50 by 18, two stories, and containing five rooms, in good order. One wooden building, barracks for enlisted men, 24 by 240, in good order.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—There is neither hospital nor guard-house. The other buildings at the post consist of one wash-house to barracks, wood, 14 by 26, in good condition; one kitchen for barracks, wood, 18 by 22, in good order; one barn, of wood, 28 by 50, in good condition; one carpenter-shop, of wood, 20 by 24, in good condition; one blacksmith-shop, 20 by 20, also of wood, and in good order.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—New York City. Route of supply, New York and New Haven steamers and Shore Line Railroad.

SUBSISTENCE.—None on hand, the post not being garrisoned.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage not needed. Water obtained from well.

COMMUNICATION.—Means of communication between fort and city of New Haven, is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The land originally belonging to the United States at this post was one-half of an acre. The Government, through the Engineer Department, is about effecting the purchase of the land now occupied by the United States, amounting to twenty-two and one-thirtieth acres. The total will then be twenty-two and sixteen-thirtieth acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Fort Hale commands the water approach to the city of New Haven, a thriving and wealthy place. The country in the immediate neighborhood is hilly, the soil fertile and well timbered and watered. The farming lands yield abundant harvests that find ready markets. Manufacturing establishments abound throughout the surrounding country. The forests furnish large quantities of oak and chestnut timber. The climate is salubrious; the locality healthy; the average temperature unknown, as no record is kept at the post, but probably does not vary much from 45° for the entire year.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(ESTABLISHED.—There is no record as to when this post was established—it was turned over for occupation by troops in 1831.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL I. VOGDES, COLONEL FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, JULY, 1-79, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—On the west side of Long Island, two and a half miles from the county town of New Utrecht, and adjoining the village of Hamilton. There is a post-office in this village, about one-quarter of a mile from the post.

QUARTERS.—These consist of two buildings for field officers, containing four rooms, 20 by 18, and one building containing two sets of quarters for captains, consisting of two rooms, 20 by 18, and two small kitchens each. These buildings are of wood, and in good condition. Eleven casemates in the fort, 44 by 14 each, are also used as officers' quarters. Condition good. Fifteen casemates are used as men's quarters, and one as an office for the post commander—all in good condition. There is a building beside for the non-commissioned staff of a regiment and post, containing eight rooms, 18 by 12, and one for laundresses, of fourteen rooms, 16 by 12; both built of wood, and in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are two store-houses at the post, both built of wood. One, 60 by 25, is used for quartermaster stores, and the other, 30 by 25, for subsistence stores. Both buildings are old and weak, and need repairs. Thirteen casemates are also used as store-rooms, ten (not floored) for ordnance, and three for the batteries.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is built of wood, and accommodates fifty patients. The plan of it is excellent, but the material of which it is built is of the poorest kind. The flank casemates are used for guard and prison houses. Prison room is strong and secure, but damp and uncomfortable at a certain season of the year. Stable is of wood; contains fourteen stalls, and has loft with capacity for a three months' supply of forage. Condition fair. There is also a blacksmith's shop, 30 by 14½, and a carpenter-shop, 32 by 25, both built of wood, and in fair condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—New York and Philadelphia are the nearest supply-depots. The route is by water from New York City. Autumn is the principal season of supply, before the close of navigation, articles being procured as needed during spring and summer.

SUBSISTENCE.—The nearest subsistence depot is at New York City; but small quantities of subsistence stores are kept on hand—only enough to supply the wants of the troops.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are procured from contractors. Water is obtained from cisterns and wells belonging to the post.

COMMUNICATION.—With Brooklyn by horse-cars.

RESERVATION.—The Government reservation is 99 acres in extent.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is thickly settled; land undulating; thickly wooded; plenty of grass and water. Soil is very productive; all the cereals and vegetables raised in abundance.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, BOSTON HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.

(ESTABLISHED.—Was first made a military post in colonial times, in 1634, and called "the Castle."

The island on which it is situated was called Castle Island. In 1798 the island was ceded by Massachusetts to the United States. In 1799 it was established as a post. In 1801 a fort was commenced, and completed in 1805. In 1833 the present fort was commenced, and completed in 1851.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 25, 1-79, BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM HAYS, MAJOR FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—The fort is on Castle Island in Boston Harbor, and in a southeast direction is two miles and three furlongs from India wharf, Boston; from City Point, South Boston, it is distant

900 yards, and from Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island—from which it is separated by the main channel—760 yards. The surface will measure perhaps twelve acres at high water. The dimensions of the island on north, east, and west sides are known to have decreased prior to the erection of the sea-walls. The southern extremity of the island, a level plain, but a few feet above high-water mark, is doubtless a gift from the sea. Nearest post-office is Boston, Massachusetts.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters consist of three almost similar double houses, and one isolated set of quarters west of the southwest bastion of the fort. The isolated quarters are but one story high; they have seven rooms on the lower floor and a basement; they are occupied by the commanding officer. The other quarters are each one story and a half high—three rooms on the lower floor and two low attic rooms on the upper. These quarters each have a range in the kitchen and grates for coal in the other lower rooms. They are all supplied from a tank filled by a forcing-pump from a general well. The rooms in the set of quarters are but 15 feet square. The material used in the above quarters is wood, except that in the commanding officer's quarters, which is brick.

The men's quarters are in the casemates on the channel side of the fort. These are about the same size, averaging 21 feet long, 17 broad, and 11 feet high. Six casemates are thus occupied. The laundresses' quarters, officers', ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary store-rooms are in the other casemates of the fort. The casemates are extremely damp as compared with those of other forts, and are productive, in the opinion of the post surgeon, of pulmonary complaints.

STORE-HOUSES.—The store-houses are, as before remarked, in the casemates of the fort. Exclusive of magazines three casemates are used for ordnance, four for quartermaster and three for commissary purposes. They are of the same general size as those occupied by the men. Outside of the fort near the eastern sea-wall stands a long one-story building, originally erected as a quartermaster's store-house, but until recently occupied by troops. It is now in a state of dilapidation. Close by, and at right angles to the last building, stands another of equal size in an equal state of dilapidation. Until the last September gale this was used for troops as quarters, but is now falling to pieces. There are likewise, and adjacent to the last named, two small wooden buildings, one 49 by 23 feet, the other 25 by 23 feet, both of one story, used for the storage of fuel and forage by the quartermaster; they are out of repair. All of the above buildings are of wood.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—On the extreme southern point of the island is the hospital, of brick, fronting north. It consists of two wings or wards, each 45 feet long, 25½ feet broad, and one story high, connected by a central or main building two stories high and 36 feet square. Back of the main building is a kitchen 21 feet long, 12 feet broad, and one story high. The roof is of slate. Owing to some misconstruction the inner walls are continually wet and the whitewash discolored. The ridge plan of ventilation is adopted. Each ward proper, exclusive of the rooms at the end partitioned off for nurses and bath-rooms, is 33 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 14 feet high. They are each calculated for twelve patients, which if full would allow 66 superficial feet of space and 924 cubic feet of air per man. The wards and dining-room are heated by coal-stoves. The water is supplied from a tank which collects rain-water.

The guard-house is in the northwest bastion of the fort. A small wooden building near the north wharf, about 20 feet long by 20 feet broad, was formerly used as a guard-house; at present it is not used for any purpose. Beside the above buildings a small wooden building, one story high, 32 feet long by 26 broad, is used as a sutler's store; it is near the eastern sea-wall, and to the northeast of the hospital some 80 yards. The stable is a wooden building one story and a half high, north of and adjacent to the sutler's store, 21 feet long by 20 feet broad. Beside these are two small buildings, one story high, 18 feet long, and about 12 feet broad, used respectively as a carpenter-shop and blacksmith-shop.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—All articles of supply are obtained from the depots at New York City, except sometimes articles of subsistence which are purchased in Boston.

SUBSISTENCE.—The supply from depot is quarterly, and received by water and rail from New York City. The amount usually kept on hand is the amount required for issue during the quarter. A six months' supply of such articles as salt beef and hard bread is always kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—The fuel consists of wood and coal. The coal on hand was last year transferred from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, from that in store there. It is of inferior quality. The forage is furnished quarterly. The water for the garrison is furnished by six wells

and four cisterns. In some of the wells the water is impregnated with chloride of sodium and the alkaline carbonates. In two of the wells the water is very good and not unpalatable. The above impurities are considered as having a beneficial influence on health. The wells become nearly dry in summer, and it would be well if cisterns were constructed at the officers' quarters.

COMMUNICATION.—The communication is with Boston, nine hundred yards to City Point, a suburb of Boston, and two miles three furlongs to the city proper; in both cases by row-boats; though in the winter months the engineer's steam-tug stopped here *en route* to Fort Warren, and again to Boston, thrice weekly. There is a sail-boat, (unseaworthy and not used,) about four tons, a barge, a yawl, and a flat-bottomed boat at the post.

RESERVATION.—In 1798 an act passed the senate and assembly of Massachusetts, ceding the post and island to the United States. This was accepted in the same year by the General Government. It is not known if any reservation has been declared by the President.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The soil on the island is poor, yet affords fair crops of potatoes, cabbages, and hardy vegetables. There are but few trees, and these generally elms and horse-chestnuts. The severe winds, owing to the exposed condition of the island, are prejudicial to all growths. Grass grows well, and gives support to several cows. The climate is cool, moist, and variable. Easterly winds prevail during spring months, and southwest winds in the summer and autumn. The mean annual temperature is 48° Fahrenheit; mean summer, 69°; mean winter, 27°; average rain-fall annually, 44 inches. The prevailing diseases are pulmonary in character.

FORT JOHNSON, NORTH CAROLINA.

(ESTABLISHED.—Reservation ceded to the United States January 1, 1800.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 26, 1870, BY BREVET COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, CAPTAIN FOURTH ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Located in the town of Smithville, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, about thirty miles south of Wilmington, North Carolina. Post-office near the reservation, in the town of Smithville.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters in fair condition; quarters for three officers, (rather limited,) built of brick; two up-stairs rooms. Men's quarters in bad condition, 100 by 26½ feet; 12 feet ceiling, (a single room;) piazza 10 feet wide on south front; one-story mess-room and kitchen detached; building 50 by 26½ feet—about one-fourth cut off for kitchen.

STORE-HOUSES.—One old concrete block-house, near center of the garrison, 24 feet square, used for quartermaster and commissary stores; one store-house (frame) on wharf; two rooms used as quartermaster and commissary offices, each 16 by 14; one room used as company store-room, 15 by 28; one room for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, 19 by 28; one commissary store-room, 19 by 28, and one quartermaster store-room, 25 by 28 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital (frame) unfinished; two rooms, 16 by 13; one room, 26 by 16, 11 feet ceiling; two rooms, kitchen and dining-room, 12 by 12 and 12 by 14; hall and stairway. Guard-house, old log building, 15 by 30, with shed room attached for prison-room; inscure. Stable, frame building, 25 by 36; four stalls.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's stores supplied from Philadelphia and New York, per steamer to Wilmington, except lumber and the like, which is obtained from Wilmington, North Carolina. Subsistence stores supplied from New York, per steamer to Wilmington.

SUBSISTENCE.—Supplies from Wilmington are brought on a sailing-vessel, which makes two or three trips a week.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Water is supplied principally from wells. Fuel and forage are supplied by contract. Fair oak wood is supplied from the country; forage from New York.

RESERVATION.—The reservation is in about the center of the town of Smithville, has a frontage on the Cape Fear River of about 500 feet, and contains five or six acres to low-water mark.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is very flat and sandy. Soil generally thin; some fertile spots on the low grounds. Productions principally sweet potatoes, corn, ground peas, &c. Melons abound. Rice plantations in the vicinity are not much cultivated, for the want of capital and labor. Timber, principally pine—yellow and pitch; oak is scarce, except small scrubby trees, which abound; there are some fine live oaks in the town. Grass, little or none, except marsh-grass. Climate salubrious; said to be some ten degrees cooler, as a rule, than Wilmington, thirty miles above. No record has been kept of the temperature till very recently. The locality is considered remarkably healthy. Before the war Smithville was a favorite summer resort for the planters in the country back from the coast and the Wilmington people.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

(Established in 1828, by act of Congress approved March 3, 1827.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 5, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, CAPTAIN OF ORD-NANCE, COMMANDING ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—East side of Kennebec River, in the city of Augusta, directly opposite the State capitol, communicating with the business part of the city by a covered bridge about half a mile distant from the main entrance to the arsenal grounds. Portland and Kennebec Railroad depot about three fourths of a mile distant.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, Nos. 1 and 2, two stories high, built of granite, with slate roofs. Men's quarters, Nos. 1 and 2, two stories high, built of granite, with slate roofs. These buildings were constructed and are kept in repair by the Ordnance Department.

STORE-HOUSES.—Arsenal building, three stories high, 125 by 37 feet, built of granite, with slate roof. Two buildings, two stories, each 50 by 30 feet, built of granite, with slate roofs. One large and one small powder-magazine; shed for storage of fuel (wood) and cellar for coal, and one room and one cellar for subsistence stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—a wooden building of one story, with ward-room of ten beds, dispensary, &c., attached. Guard-room—part of office building at main entrance to public grounds.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—None.

SUBSISTENCE.—Purchased quarterly in open market, when approved by Subsistence Department; otherwise supplied by the commissary of subsistence, New York City. Fresh beef supplied from Augusta by semi-annual contracts.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel purchased in open market during the fall and winter, when it is cheaper and more easily obtained. Forage for two private horses purchased monthly. All accounts of purchases are forwarded monthly to the district quartermaster at Boston, Massachusetts, for payment. Public horses at this post are accounted for and foraged by the Ordnance Department. Water abundant.

COMMUNICATION.—By mail, telegraph, railroads, and steam-boats to all parts of the country. Post-office three-quarters of a mile distant.

RESERVATION.—Thirty-nine and seven-eighth acres of land, bordering west on the Kennebec River, (near the head of steamboat navigation,) and inclosed on three sides by a picketed iron fence. Purchased by the United States at different times from private individuals.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Hilly and well watered, abounding in farms and manufactories of various kinds; fruitful and thoroughly supplied with the necessaries of life. Staple products—lumber, hay, potatoes, &c. Locality healthy.

FORT KNOX, BUCKSPORT, MAINE.

(Established 1844.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 25, 1879, BY LUKE WALKER, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—On the western bank of the Penobscot River, about 50 miles from its mouth, and distant from the nearest town three-fourths of a mile. Bucksport, Kings County, is the nearest post-office.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters in main works are unfinished, and built of brick and granite—bomb proof. They are divided into two separate buildings, two rooms in each building; each room measures 50 by 20 feet. In addition to the above there is a frame building outside of main works, built for officers' quarters, measuring 40 by 20 feet, containing five small rooms—temporary.

The men's quarters in main works are bomb proof, built of brick and granite, and are divided into eight compartments, each one measuring about 30 by 15, and now used as magazines. There is also one building for men's quarters outside of main works, frame, measuring 100 by 20 feet; temporary.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are two store-houses inside of main works, one of which is used for the implements appertaining to the ordnance at the post; measures 50 by 15 feet; capacity 6,750 cubic feet; condition leaky. The other store-house, intended for commissary stores, is unfinished; it measures 50 by 20 feet. The above store-houses are bomb-proof, and built of brick and granite.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—There are nine old frame buildings occupied at present by the Engineer Department as blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, implement houses, office, &c.; also one large barn, measuring about 75 by 25 feet; frame building, in good condition. There is also one unfinished frame building, intended for a kitchen, but now stored with wood belonging to the Quartermaster's Department.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is Boston, Massachusetts. The route is by steamboat. Seasons of supply, spring, summer, and autumn.

SUBSISTENCE.—No subsistence on hand at present; rations commuted.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is obtained by purchase; delivered at the post. Forage can be obtained by purchase at the post. There are two springs of water in main works, beside several cisterns.

COMMUNICATION.—Between the post and nearest town is by steam ferry boat.

RESERVATION.—One hundred and fifty acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country in the immediate vicinity of the fort is mountainous. The soil is generally of a brownish clay, and produces grass, oats, barley, and potatoes. The quantity of timber is light, being of second growth, consisting principally of pine, beech, birch, and hemlock. About thirty acres of the reservation are under wood, and would yield, if cut, about three hundred cords. Grass and water good. Climate is cold, subject to fogs so prevalent on the Atlantic coast. Average temperature about 50°. Health of locality good.

FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK HARBOR.

This post was recently wholly destroyed by fire, and no description can therefore be given of it. The post is still borne on the division roster; Ordnance Sergeant John Graves in charge.

FORT LEE, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established in the revolutionary war. Rebuilt in 1862.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 2, 1870, BY GEORGE S. P. BRADFORD, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—The fort is built on the highest part of Salem Neck, and commands the entrance to Salem and Beverly Harbors. It overlooks and commands Fort Pickering, half a mile distant. It is half a mile northeast from Phillips's wharf, Salem, and one and a half from the post-office.

QUARTERS.—There is but one building at the post used as quarters. It contains 690 square feet of room, and has an attic chamber of the same dimensions. It was occupied during the late war as quarters both by officers and men—the men occupying the upper part. It is built entirely of wood, and has no chimney. It was originally put up at Readville, Massachusetts, from whence it was brought in sections. It was very much shaken in the gale of September 8, 1869. It requires new shingling, new doors and windows, a chimney, and other repairs to make it safe and comfortable.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Boston is the nearest supply depot. Stores may be taken to the post at any time overland, but on account of the heavy drifts of snow in winter heavy stores should be supplied during the summer months.

SUBSISTENCE.—None at the post. Ordnance sergeant's rations commuted at Fort Independence.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Wood in small quantities is purchased in Salem on order from the assistant quartermaster at Boston. There is a very small supply of coal at the fort. There is no well at the post, and drinking-water has to be carried from Mr. Welsh's farm, a quarter of a mile distant.

COMMUNICATION.—Over Salem Neck. Vessels could land cargoes at the almshouse wharf, less than a quarter of a mile distant, or at the powder-house wharf on Winter Island, directly west of Fort Pickering.

RESERVATION.—About 120,000 square feet.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—There is no garden at this post, and but a very small amount of hay can be cut. The soil is of a light sandy nature. Rock-sand is plentiful, and boulder-stones abound.

LONG POINT BATTERIES, PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established in 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 1, 1870, BY J. ROSENTHAL, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—Located on a narrow strip of land about two miles south of Provincetown, which is also the nearest post-office.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters are a frame building, 42 by 24 feet, containing four rooms and a kitchen. Men's quarters, a frame building, 82 feet long by 24—capacity for one hundred men. Condition good.

STORE-HOUSES.—One store-house, frame building, 30 by 20, used for magazine—contains all the ordnance stores at the post. Condition good.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—No hospital. Guard-house, frame building, 18 by 14. Stable, frame building, 18 by 14. Condition good.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest supply depot is Boston.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is bought in Provincetown. Water obtained in cisterns. COMMUNICATION.—Communication with Provincetown by water, except at low tide, when one can go there by land.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country is barren and sandy; no timber or grass; no water, except rain-water; locality healthy, but very cold in winter.

FORT MACON, NORTH CAROLINA.

(Established, date not known.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 27, 1870, BY MAJOR JOSEPH STEWART, ^{4th} ~~FOURTH~~ ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On the eastern extremity of Bogue Banks, northwest of Cape Lookout, ten miles distant. Beaufort about north, 30° east, one mile and five-eighths distant. The nearest post-office, Morehead City—about three miles northwest of the fort.

QUARTERS.—Five casemates, 16 by 34 feet, are occupied as officers' quarters, and three small cottages, of rough boards, containing each four rooms, 10 by 15 feet, with small kitchens in rear, furnish additional quarters for officers. One other cottage for officers' quarters is nearly completed. Six casemates are used as men's quarters, besides kitchens and mess-rooms. Officers' quarters in fair condition for inferior casemates. Condition of men's quarters not so good.

STORE-HOUSE.—One casemate, of the uniform size of those in the fort, is used as a store-room for quartermaster's supplies, and another as a subsistence store-room. One other casemate and two smaller irregularly-shaped casemates are used as ordnance store-rooms. Company store-rooms are in the orderly-rooms. A large frame store-house, belonging to the Light-House Department, is partly used for quartermaster's and commissary stores. Condition of store-rooms fair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is a frame building of rough boards, in wretched condition and unfit for repairs. The guard-house is a casemate, accommodating the guard and the garrison prisoners. Two other casemates are used as prison-rooms for convicts and general prisoners from other posts—constituting the military prison at Fort Macon. The stable is a frame building, somewhat dilapidated, but of sufficient capacity for the necessities of the post—in fair condition. A carpenter's shop, frame, in bad condition, soon to be removed, being in close proximity to officers' quarters recently built. Same remark applies to laundresses' quarters.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies—subsistence and quartermaster's—are usually obtained from New York by steamer to New Berne, thence to Morehead City by rail, and at any season.

SUBSISTENCE.—Subsistence for three months is usually obtained. Subsistence could be obtained preferably in Baltimore, and transportation in schooners can be obtained in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, direct to the post.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is obtained by contract at the post, and procured in the surrounding country. Forage is obtained in New York: corn can be obtained in the vicinity of the post. Water from wells—a fair article, but hard.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication is had with Beaufort and Morehead City by means of small boats.

RESERVATION.—The reservation embraces nearly a mile of the eastern extremity of Bogue Banks. It was ceded to the General Government by the State of North Carolina in 1825.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Bogue Banks consist of a beach running about due east and west for a few miles from the fort, extending to the south from that distance to the western extremity, about twenty-five miles from the fort, and a series of downs or sand-hills between the beach and the low, marshy ground on the north side. The western part of the island is well timbered. The country back of Morehead City and Beaufort is low and sandy, and the timber chiefly pine, which is very abundant. Considerable cotton is raised, and extensive vineyards are

being planted. Rosin is a chief article of export. But little if any grass is raised—hay being brought from the North, and the stock feeding on the coarse tule-grass of the marshes.

No meteorological records appear to have been kept at the post or in Beaufort, and positive information as to temperature cannot be given. The climate in winter is mild; in summer hot, tempered with sea-breezes. The prevailing winds, which are strong in March and April, are from the southwest. The climate is healthy.

Mean rise and fall of tides, 2 feet 8 inches; mean rise and fall of spring tides, 3 feet 3 inches; mean rise and fall of neap tides, 2 feet 2 inches; water on the bar, 15 feet.

FORT McCLEARY, KITTERY POINT, MAINE.

(Established, unknown. There were troops at the post in 1812.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 21, 1870, BY PATRICK GALLAGHER, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—The fort is built on a rocky eminence of the main land, on the north side of the Piscataqua River, and commands the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor. The river at this point is about one mile wide. The old fort has been partly torn down by the United States engineers, and new work commenced in 1863. There are no guns mounted, nor has the work progressed far enough to mount any. The fort is situated in the lower part of the town of Kittery. The nearest post-office is at Kittery Point, about one-fourth of a mile from the post.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, none. Men's quarters, a one-story brick building, containing two rooms. One room is 31 by 18 and one 19 by 18; will contain about fifty men; is very old and out of repair; occupied as an ordnance store-room. Kitchen and mess-room attached is a one-story wooden building. Kitchen 17 by 15; mess-room 17 by 17; is entirely out of repair; occupied by the engineer department as store-rooms. Chapel is a one-story brick building, 19 by 13, inhabitable. Block-house is a two-story hexagonal building, each square 18 feet 6 inches; first story built of granite-rock and pierced for musketry; second story is built of wood, has six pintle blocks and windows, intended for embrasures. First story is occupied as an ordnance store-room; second story by the engineer department as an office and watchman's quarters; is in fair repair. Magazine is a one-story brick building, 13 by 11, in fair order.

STORE-HOUSE.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital is a one and one-half-story brick building; ward 30 by 22; surgery 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; kitchen 18 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 4 inches; store-room 9 feet six inches by 9 feet 6 inches; built in 1863 by the troops at the post; is poorly constructed; unfinished above the ceiling; needs repairs; is occupied by the ordnance sergeant as quarters; is situated about 500 yards north of the fort on the reservation. The guard-house is a one-story brick building, 19 by 13; the roof partly destroyed; ceiling all down; unoccupied.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—Boston is the nearest supply-depot; distance fifty-two miles; route by rail to Portsmouth, from thence to the post by teams, four and one-half miles.

SUBSISTENCE.—Commutation of rations by the assistant commissary of subsistence at Fort Preble, Maine.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is generally obtained from New Hampshire, there being very little hard wood around here. Forage can be obtained in abundance from the surrounding country. The post is very poorly watered. There are two wells on the reservation, each distant from the post about 100 yards. Water can be obtained in abundance by sinking wells.

COMMUNICATION.—Either by land or water. Principal part of the town of Kittery is three miles from the post. Portsmouth is distant four and one-half miles.

RESERVATION.—Fifteen acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is very uneven and rocky. Soil, when well cultivated, quite productive. Timber scarce—dwarf pine, with a very little scrub oak. Grass is of good quality; large crops are obtained when the land is properly manured. The locality is very healthy; the average temperature about 55°.

FORT McHENRY, MARYLAND.

(Established in 1775. The site was first occupied as a military post by the erection of a water battery, in 1775, for the defense of the town. In 1794 the fort was repaired, and the star fort of brick work added, when it was ceded to the United States, and called Fort McHenry.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 28, 1870, BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL HORACE BROOKS, COLONEL FOURTH ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—It is situated on Whetstone Point, a peninsula formed by the junction of the northwest branch of the Patapasco with the main river, and is about three miles distant from the center of the city of Baltimore, in a southeasterly direction. Latitude $39^{\circ} 15' 44''$ north; longitude $76^{\circ} 34' 28''$ west.

QUARTERS.—Mens' quarters: The barracks, as originally built and intended to accommodate two companies, are two substantial brick buildings, occupying two adjacent sides of a pentagon, and located within the fort inclosures. They are each 97 feet 2 inches in length by $21\frac{1}{2}$ in width, are two stories high, with a covered porch ten feet wide to each floor, extending the entire length of the west or front side. Each story contains three rooms of equal size; on the lower are the kitchen, mess-room, orderly and store rooms; on the upper are three squad-rooms as quarters, each $31\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 feet high, plastered and ceiled, giving each man (the company numbering seventy-four) about 870 cubic feet of air space. In these rooms the men live almost entirely, there being no separate provision for lounging, smoking, reading, &c.

The garrison having been increased within the past few years by the addition of two artillery companies, it became necessary to provide additional barracks, and for this purpose there were fitted up two large brick buildings, originally built as stables and used as such, and in which, during the late war, confederate prisoners were confined. These buildings run northeast and southwest, are near the sea-wall, and about 94 feet apart and 680 from the east angle of the fort. They are each about $119\frac{3}{4}$ feet long by 32 wide, with a covered porch 10 feet wide, extending along the front or fort side. The lower story, 14 feet high, contains the company office, store-room, mess-room, and kitchen, and a large room originally intended as a lounging and reading-room for the men, but which in one building is now vacant, and in the other the band is quartered. The upper story, in which are the men's quarters, is one large room $119\frac{3}{4}$ feet long by 32 wide, 8 feet high at the eaves of the roof and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the ridge, giving each man 410 cubic feet of air space. These quarters, by reason of their great size, are with difficulty heated in winter. The barracks are all heated by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows on opposite sides.

Laundresses' quarters are situated on the northeast side of the main entrance to the fort; are three one-story frame battened buildings, originally put up for confederate prisoners, but used for quarters by troops, and subsequently divided into rooms and occupied by laundresses.

Officers' quarters are necessarily much scattered and not uniform. That occupied by the commanding officer is situated near the chapel, between the two roads leading to the wharf. It is an old brick building, two and a half stories high, formerly used as a hospital. Opposite to this building are two frame buildings used as officers' quarters. The one nearest the fort is one and a half stories high; the other, consisting of two separate buildings joined at right angles, are partly one and partly two stories high. There are within the fort inclosure two two-story brick buildings, occupying two adjacent sides of a pentagon, each containing six rooms averaging about 16 by 18 feet. Facing the road leading to the fort there are two double cottages and one single, built last spring. The double cottages contain four rooms, two kitchens and four attic rooms; the single one contains three rooms, one kitchen and four attic rooms. The buildings are convenient and comfortable, with the exception of being damp. They are filled with brick and covered in with weatherboarding, running vertically and battened.

STORE-HOUSES.—The ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary store-rooms are in three large frame buildings without the fort, and afford ample room for all stores on hand. There are also two ordnance sheds outside, in which ordnance stores are kept.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &C.—The hospital proper is a substantial brick building, situated upon elevated ground within the fort limits and fronting to the southeast, two stories high, with a basement and attic rooms. It was built about thirty-five years since; it is $53\frac{1}{2}$ by 27 feet, and has two large covered porches 10 feet wide extending around the building on the lower and upper floors—the lower floor is about 4 feet from the ground, and is reached by stairs at the front and rear porch. The building is heated by stoves and lighted by kerosene oil, and ventilated by windows. A hall, 23 feet 10 inches by 9 feet, divides each floor, on the one side of which (on lower floor) are two rooms of equal size, 11 feet 9 inches by 19 feet 4 inches; on the other side, one large room for dispensary, and a smaller room adjoining used as an office. These rooms are ample and furnished with the usual fixtures. The second floor is equally divided by a hall extending from front to rear, having a ward 23 feet 10 inches by 19 feet 4 inches and 12 feet 9 inches high on each side. Six beds can be placed in these wards, giving to each man 979 cubic feet of air space. Each room has a water-closet. The bath-room is on the first floor adjoining the office. The basement story extends only under one-half of the building, and contains the kitchen, which is low and dark. This building is supplied with water from the main tank inside the fort, and conveyed in pipes to the first floor of the hospital. There is also a fine spring near the building.

During the recent war it became necessary to provide additional hospital accommodations; so a temporary frame building was erected adjoining the hospital on the southwest side. This building, 150 by $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is connected with the main building by an addition of $60\frac{1}{2}$ by 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, extending from the center of each. The connecting building contains the mess-room, store-room, and linen-room. The frame building was originally one large ward, but latterly a portion of it has been partitioned off sufficient to contain twenty beds. This ward gives 1,200 cubic feet of air space per bed.

The guard-house is situated at the entrance to the fort, occupying the fifth side of a pentagon. It is a substantial brick building, the archway passing through it, on one side of which are two rooms, one 21 feet 5 inches by 14 feet 2 inches, the other $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, used for the confinement of prisoners. These rooms are deemed too small for the strength of the garrison. The guard-room, 21 feet 5 inches by 14 feet 2 inches, is on the other side of the archway, and communicates by means of a door of iron bars with three cells, each about 10 by 4 feet, intended for solitary confinement. The guard-house is warmed by stoves. Its ventilation is good.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &C.—Baltimore, Maryland. The medical supplies are obtained upon requisition from the medical purveying depot at Washington, District of Columbia, received in good condition and kept in hospital store-room.

SUBSISTENCE.—The regulation rations are furnished to the men, and also a supply of stores are kept on hand for sale to officers—quality as a general rule good. The stores are furnished by the chief commissary of subsistence Department of the East.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—The fuel consists of wood and coal; the forage of hay and oats, furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. The principal supply of water is furnished by an artesian well sunk in the center of the parade ground inside the fort. The well is 142 feet in depth, 12 inches in diameter, 92 feet down—88 feet of 8 inch pipe extending to 138 feet, double pipe 46 feet. The water is forced by means of a force pump, from a depth of 30 feet, into an iron tank of a capacity of 3,322 gallons, and distributed through iron pipes to the following hydrants, viz.: one in the center of the fort, one in the center of the road leading from the sally-port to the wharf, one near the southwest corner of the laundresses' quarters, one in the hospital yard, one in the dispensary, one in the hospital kitchen, one in second story of brick hospital, and one in every kitchen of the officers' quarters, in new quarters, and in the commanding officer's house. The post is also supplied by means of pumps from wells located as follows: One in the southeast corner of the fort, one in the southwest corner of the yard in rear of the commanding officer's quarters, and one in the hospital grounds.

COMMUNICATION.—Baltimore city post-office.

RESERVATION.—The military reservation covers an area of $49\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which about $4\frac{1}{2}$ is occupied by the fort and water battery. The surrounding country is comparatively low and level, with occasional undulations. During the summer the prevailing winds vary from south to

east—those of winter are mostly northwest. In summer the winds pass over the low lands on the opposite side of the Patapsco, over one mile distant from the fort. The fort occupies the whole of the extremity of the peninsula. Its crest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the parade-ground $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low-water mark. The land is of a sandy nature, and is not suited for farming or gardening purposes. There is no timber on the reservation except a few shade-trees, and fuel is obtained from the Quartermaster's Department; also the forage.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The reservation is surrounded by water, except on the west side, which extends to the city limits; and the dividing line is marked by a brick wall. A substantial sea-wall runs nearly all the way around the reserve.

FORT MIFFLIN, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Established A. D. 1798.)

INFORMATION GIVEN OCTOBER 25, 1870, BY GEORGE BROMLEY, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—In the Twenty-seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, on the western shore of the Delaware River, about one mile below the mouth of the Schuylkill River, and southwest from the city proper. Distance from the city by water about eight miles, and by land five miles.

QUARTERS.—Commanding officer's quarters, one and a half stories, 70 by $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet, brick, rough-coated, tin roof, in good order, with the exception of the natural decay and long use of the wood-work inside. Subaltern officers' quarters, two stories, 80 by 20½ feet; kitchen to said quarters, $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and attached to the main building. Material—brick, slate roof, in good order, with the exception of the roof, which requires slight repairs, and also the wood-work inside of the building, which is decayed from long use, &c. Company quarters for one company of artillery, one and a half stories high, brick, slate roof, $117\frac{1}{2}$ by 28 feet, divided into three squad-rooms, one mess-room, kitchen, one orderly-room, and a small room for sutler's store on the first floor, and six rooms for the company laundresses, and one company store-room on the second floor. The roof and wood-work of said building require slight repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary store, one story, brick, slate roof, $55\frac{1}{2}$ by 20 feet, divided into two rooms; in good order, with the exception of the roof and part of the wood-work inside, which require slight repairs. Ordnance store, one story, brick, slate roof, 44 by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in good order, with the exception of the roof, which requires slight repairs. Gun-shed, one story, brick, shingle roof, $97\frac{1}{2}$ by $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in good order, though roof requires general repair; part of gun-shed is used by the Engineer Department and the balance by the Ordnance Department. Blacksmith-shop, one story, brick, shingle roof, $22\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 feet, in good order.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Guard-house, one story, wood, tin roof, divided into two rooms, one as a guard-room and one as a prison-room, $30\frac{1}{2}$ by 16 feet, in good order.

Hospital, (outside of fort,) two stories, brick, shingle roof, 51 by 20 feet, five wards and dispensary; roof and wood-work require repairing. Hospital kitchen, (outside of fort,) wood, shingle roof, 20 by 20 feet. Hospital wash-house, (outside of fort,) wood, board roof, 24 by 18 feet. Hospital store-house, (outside of fort,) wood, board roof, 16 by 16 feet, in good order, except the roof, which requires repair. Ice-house, (outside of fort,) wood, shingle roof, 23 by 23 feet, in good order. Public stable, (outside of fort,) wood, shingle roof, 30 by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Hay-house, (outside of fort,) wood, shingle roof, 30 by 16 feet. Wood-shed, (outside of fort,) wood, board roof, 50 by 13 feet. All of these buildings are more or less in need of repairs.

SUPPLY-DEPOT, &c.—Philadelphia.

SUBSISTENCE.—From Philadelphia. The amount of subsistence usually kept on hand during the occupancy of the post by troops is for one company, and supplied in the fall and spring, with the exception of fresh meats, &c., which are supplied weekly from the Philadelphia markets.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Coal is from the Schuylkill regions of Pennsylvania, by the

Schnykill River and railroads, and wood from the States of New Jersey and Delaware, by the Delaware River. Forage is furnished from the quartermaster's depot, Philadelphia. Water is supplied for the garrison from the Delaware River for cooking and drinking purposes, there being no well inside or outside of the fort that supplies water fit for such use.

COMMUNICATION.—By the Delaware River and the road to Philadelphia.

RESERVATION.—About 317 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surface of the land immediately adjoining the fort is flat and marshy, embracing an area of about six thousand acres of land; but to the northwest of this it is rolling, divided by numerous fresh-water streams. Productions—Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, &c. Grass—timothy, clover, green grass, &c. Timber—oak, chestnut, poplar, ash, maple, hickory, and willow.

The neighborhood of the fort is comparatively healthy. Malarial diseases prevail during the fall and spring months. Climate variable—often subject to sudden changes: especially is this the case during the winter and spring months.

The fort is at present undergoing repairs by the Engineer Department.

FORT MONROE ARSENAL, VIRGINIA.

(Established August, 1824.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 7, 1870, BY BREVET COLONEL T. G. BAYLOR, MAJOR OF ORDNANCE, IN CHARGE OF ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—Fort Monroe, Virginia. Distant fifteen miles from Norfolk, Virginia, and north by west from it. Distant three miles from Hampton, Virginia, and southeast from it. Latitude $37^{\circ} 00' 02''$; longitude $76^{\circ} 18'$. Post-office, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

QUARTERS.—Officers', one two-story, brick, slate roof, 79 by 20 feet, divided into two sets of quarters; each set contains six rooms in good condition; two two-story, wood, shingle roof, each 37 by 33 feet, four rooms in each in good condition. Men's, one two-story, brick, slate roof, 65 by 25 feet, three rooms, occupied by enlisted men; in good condition; three two-story, wood, shingle roof, each 41 by 18 feet, two rooms in each, occupied by hired men; in good condition; one two-story, wood, shingle roof, 40 by 32 feet, divided into three sets of quarters, four rooms in each, occupied by hired men; in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two one-story, brick, slate roof, 125 by 30 feet, at present used for storing gun carriages; needs repairs; one one-story, wood, shingle roof, 56 by 20 feet, at present used for storing material; in good condition; one two-story, wood, tin roof, 177 by 27 feet, at present used for storing material; in good condition; one one-story, wood, tin roof, 125 by 10 feet, at present used for storing material; in good condition; one one-story, wood, shingle roof, 224 by 26 feet, at present used for storing material; in good condition; one one-story, wood, shingle roof, 70 by 27 feet, at present used for storing material; in good condition; one one-story, wood, shingle roof, 32 by 20 feet, scale-house, in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One two-story, wood, tin roof, 88 by 20 feet, stable, in good condition; one one-story, wood, shingle roof, 46 by 15 feet, office, needs repairs; one one-story, brick, slate roof, 235 by 52 feet, workshop, in good condition; one one-story, wood, tin roof, 143 by 25 feet, workshop, in good condition; one one-story, wood, shingle roof, 107 by 27 feet, workshop and brass foundry, in good condition; one one-story, wood, shingle roof, 27 by 18 feet, sabot shop, in good condition; one one-story, brick, slate roof, 431 by 33 feet, workshop and engine-room, in good condition; one one-story, brick, slate roof, 59 by 29 feet, boiler-house, in good condition; one one-story, wood, tin roof, 55 by 41 feet, steam-hammer house, in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—For quartermaster and subsistence stores, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

SUBSISTENCE.—For enlisted men, drawn on requisition from post commissary at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage drawn on requisition from depot quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Water is either from wells or cisterns.

COMMUNICATION.—By water, daily, to Baltimore, Maryland, by steamboat; three times daily to Norfolk, Virginia, by steamboat, and twice a week to Washington, District of Columbia, by steamboat.

RESERVATION.—Old Point Comfort, at which Fort Monroe arsenal is situated, embraces 250 acres of land.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is low and flat, and the soil sandy. The soil is very favorable for raising early vegetables and fruits, or for what is generally termed trucking. Some grain is also raised. Oak, yellow pine, hickory, and gum, are the principal timber trees. The climate is generally mild and healthy, and temperature moderate.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

(Established in the year 1818.)

INFORMATION GIVEN SEPTEMBER 13, 1870, BY COLONEL WILLIAM F. BARRY, SECOND ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Old Point Comfort, Elizabeth City County, Virginia, three miles southeast of Hampton and fifteen miles north of Norfolk. Post-office at the fort.

QUARTERS.—One frame building, 40 by 70, one-story, eight rooms, four rooms for quarters and four rooms for officers, in good condition; one frame building, 34 by 34, one-story, five rooms, quarters of military store-keeper, in good condition; one brick building, 34 by 34, two stories, twenty-four rooms, officers' quarters, in good condition; sixteen rooms assignable, sixteen basements and attics, and eight kitchens; one frame building, 34 by 34, one-story, five rooms, officers' quarters, in good condition; one frame building, 34 by 34, one-story, four rooms, officers' quarters, in good condition; two brick buildings, 34 by 34, two-story, fourteen rooms each, officers' quarters, in good condition; one brick building, 34 by 34, two-story, eight rooms, commanding officer's quarters, in good condition; casemates, first front, one-story, twenty-eight rooms, twenty-four rooms for officers' quarters and four rooms for condenser, in good condition; casemates, second front, one-story, twenty-eight rooms, officers' quarters, in good condition; casemates, third front, one-story, twenty-eight rooms, quarters of non-commissioned staff, band and school rooms, in good condition; six frame buildings, one-story, one room each, quarters for six batteries, in good condition; one frame building, 34 by 34, one-story, one room, quarters for band, in good condition; two frame buildings, 34 by 34, two-story, twenty-eight rooms each, quarters for laundresses belonging to batteries, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One frame building, 40 by 150, one-story, one room, store-house for quartermaster's stores, in good condition; one frame building, 20 by 50, one-story, one room, store-house for lime, in good condition; one frame building, 18 by 30, one-story, one room, store-house for oil, in good condition; one frame building 70 by 90, one-story, one room, store-house for quartermaster's stores, needs thorough overhauling; one frame building, 30 by 354, one-story, one room, store-house for forage and straw, needs thorough overhauling; one frame building, 60 by 200, one-story, one room, store-house for quartermaster's stores, requires new roof; one frame building, 25 by 18, one-story, one room, store-house for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, in good condition; one frame building, 60 by 250, one-story, one room, store-house for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, in good condition; one frame building, 28 by 47, one-story, three rooms, offices for subsistence department, in good condition; three casemates, one-story, three rooms, subsistence store rooms, in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One frame building, 16 by 49, one-story, two rooms, school-house, in good condition; one frame building, 30 by 35, two-story, nine rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 23 by 32, two-story, eight rooms, quarters of employés,

needs repairing: one frame building, 20 by 30, one story, six rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 30 by 50, one-story, six rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 30 by 30, one-story, five rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 15 by 28, two-story, four rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 16 by 41, one-story, six rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 30 by 12, one-story, five rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 12 by 24, one-story, two rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 20 by 60, one story, two rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 40 by 22, one-story, seven rooms, post-office and book-store, needs repairing; one frame building, 25 by 50, one story, one room, blacksmith shop, in good condition; one frame building, 26 by 50, one story, one room, carpenter shop, in good condition; one frame building, 16 by 30, one story, one room, paint-shop, in good condition; one frame building, 56 by 88, one-story, seventy-two stalls, stable, in good condition; one frame building, 24 by 30, two-story, seven rooms, quarters of employés, needs repairing; one frame building, 16 by 58, one-story, five rooms, teamsters' mess-house, in good condition; one frame building, 26 by 45, one story, one room, engine-house, (steamer,) in good condition; one frame building, one-story, one room, engine-house, (hand,) in good condition; four casemates, one-story, four rooms, guard-house, prison-rooms, and cells, in good condition; one brick building, two-story, six rooms, hospital, in good condition; one frame building, 27 by 144, two-story, four rooms, post ordnance store-house, in good condition; one frame building, 31 by 120, one-story, one room, post ordnance store-house, in good condition; one frame building, one-story, two rooms, office of commanding officer, in good condition; one frame building, one-story, four rooms, office of post adjutant.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—For Quartermaster Department, Philadelphia and New York. Seasons of supply, quarterly.

SUBSISTENCE.—Supplied from Baltimore and New York. Amount usually kept on hand, supply for three months for six companies of artillery and band.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Coal by contract from Philadelphia. Wood and forage by local contract. Water supplied by cisterns and steam condenser of 5,000 gallons daily capacity.

COMMUNICATION.—Water.

RESERVATION.—Ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, A. D. 1818. Extent not known, but believed to be 250 acres for the defenses and 2 acres for the light-house.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Flat; soil, light sand; timber, yellow-pine, live-oak, holly, gum, &c.; crops, corn, wheat, oats, and garden vegetables.

FORT MONTGOMERY, NEW YORK.

(Established—unknown.)

INFORMATION GIVEN OCTOBER 13, 1870, BY ROBERT GRAINGER, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—Rouse's Point, New York. Site washed by waters of Lake Champlain. Post-office one mile from the post.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters built of lime and blue-stone, with arches of brick; forty-one rooms; size, 18 by 20. Enlisted men's quarters of same material; number of rooms, twenty-three. None of the quarters are finished.

STORE-HOUSES.—Five bastions in the fort are capable of being converted into store-houses for quartermaster and commissary property. Four large rooms in the north and south bastions are intended, when completed, for ordnance stores.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are obtained from post of Plattsburgh, distant 24 miles by turnpike and water and 32 miles by rail.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Water is obtained from Lake Champlain.

COMMUNICATION.—By land and water in summer; by land only in winter, as navigation closes in November.

RESERVATION.—Six hundred acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Climate very cold in winter; locality healthy.

NEW YORK ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Established 1833.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 21, 1870, BY BREVET COLONEL T. T. S. LADDLEY, LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF ORDNANCE, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Northeastern part of the island, a half mile from the "Battery," New York City.

QUARTERS.—Two sets of quarters, built of brick. There are no men's quarters.

STORE-HOUSES.—No store-houses for quartermaster's stores or for commissary stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—No hospital. Guard-room 12 feet square; a light frame building. A substantial brick stable for three yoke of oxen, and a frame octagonal wood building with four stalls accommodate the public oxen, and private horses and cows of the officers.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are obtained from the quartermaster and commissary of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage obtained from New York City. Water is obtained from wells and cisterns.

COMMUNICATION.—Barges are the principal dependence for communicating with the city. A steamer chartered by the Quartermaster's Department also makes trips to the island daily.

RESERVATION.—A little more than five acres.

FORT PICKERING, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established in the revolutionary war; was enlarged and improved in 1862.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 2, 1870, BY GEORGE P. BRADFORD, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—The fort is on the southern end of Winter Island, half a mile southeast of Fort Lee; one mile east of Phillips's wharf, Salem, by land, and five-eighths of a mile by water, and two miles from the Salem post-office, by Salem neck, which is connected with Winter Island by a causeway. The main ship-channel passes immediately under the guns of the fort, which is almost surrounded by water—on the north and east by Massachusetts Bay, on the south by Salem Harbor, and on the west by a moat over which access to the fort is obtained by a drawbridge. Outside of the fort proper are the Government buildings, all of wood.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters, now the ordnance sergeant's, contain five rooms and measure together 640 square feet. The men's quarters, built in the form of an "L," give in the clear 3,735 square feet—581 and $\frac{11}{16}$ of these are partitioned off at one end as a kitchen. The timbers of this building are good, but some repairs are necessary to make it habitable.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital contains 665 square feet. One-half of this building was used during the late war as a commissary store-house—the other half as a hospital. The timbers of this building are good, almost new, and with the exception of the windows, which are very much broken, the building is in good condition. It is built entirely of wood, and has no chimney.

The guard-house has 201 square feet of room. There are no bunks or gun-racks, and the building is in very bad repair; it is built of wood, and has no chimney.

The stable and carriage-shed is 30 by 15. There are no stalls for horses; the doors are broken, and some other slight repairs are needed; it is built of wood.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Boston is the nearest supply-depot. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores may be landed from vessels of light draught at any season of the year. Stores forwarded by land should be supplied during the summer months, as the travel over the road is difficult in winter.

SUBSISTENCE.—There are no troops, and consequently no subsistence stored at the post. The ordnance sergeant's rations are commuted by the assistant commissary of subsistence at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—There is a little over 95,000 pounds of anthracite coal at the post. Wood is purchased in small quantities in Salem, on order from the assistant quartermaster in Boston. There is an excellent well of good soft water, amply sufficient at all seasons for two or more companies.

COMMUNICATION.—Both by land and water.

RESERVATION.—About 300,000 square feet—no means at the post of making a correct measurement.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Fort Pickering stands somewhat low in the water and may be looked into from several of the hills in the vicinity. A farm-school has just been established on the island north of the fort. There is a good garden at the fort, and hay sufficient for two cows can be cut. The soil is of a light sandy nature, and rock-sand can be dug out in large quantities. Stone abounds, and of this material the foundation of officers' quarters was laid in 1864. The post is very healthy.

PIKESVILLE ARSENAL, MARYLAND.

(Established—date not known.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 23, 1870, BY CAPTAIN M. J. GREALISH, ORDNANCE STORE-KEEPER, IN CHARGE OF ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—At Pikesville, Maryland, eight miles west of Baltimore City, Maryland, on the Reisterstown road.

QUARTERS.—Officers and men's quarters are in a good condition, built of hard-pressed brick, and of the following dimensions, viz: Officers' quarters, one building, two stories, 71 by 38 feet, containing eight rooms. Men's quarters, built of hard-pressed brick, and of the following dimensions: One building, two stories, 80 by 27 feet, containing ten rooms.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are two store-houses of the following dimensions: 1st. That used as an arsenal is two stories, 100 by 29 feet. 2d. That used as store-house for quartermaster and commissary stores is two stories high, 50 by 27 feet, both of which are built of hard-pressed brick.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The other public buildings consist of five work-shops, averaging 55 by 21 feet; also one for office, 40 by 21 feet; these are built of hard-pressed brick, one of which is used as a guard-house. Also a stable, 70 by 30 feet, built of stone and brick; also two magazines, one of which is 24 by 21 feet, built of brick; the other is 60 by 21 feet, built of stone. These buildings are all one story high, and in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and commissary stores are received from Baltimore, Maryland, all of which have to be hauled in wagons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' rations, for four enlisted men and one civilian employé, are kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is purchased from farmers residing in the vicinity. A

sufficient supply of forage is obtained of the lands belonging to the arsenal. Water in abundance is had within the inclosure.

COMMUNICATION.—Between Baltimore and Pikesville is by wagons retained at the arsenal for that purpose. An omnibus leaves Pikesville daily for Baltimore at 7 a. m.; returning, leaves Baltimore at 4 p. m.

RESERVATION.—Fifteen acres.

FORT PHOENIX, FAIRHAVEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established—date not known.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 22, 1870, BY JOHN WETZEL, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—One mile south of the village of Fairhaven, harbor of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Nearest post-office one mile.

QUARTERS.—One officers' quarters, 24 by 18 feet, one and one-half stories high, has three rooms—two rooms are 11 by 11 feet, one room 20 by 10 feet; the building is of wood, and is old and decayed. One barrack, 40 by 24 feet, one and one-half stories high, has capacity for one company; the building is of wood, and is old and decayed. Ordnance sergeant's quarters, 28 by 14 feet, one story high; a wooden building, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Nearest quartermaster's depot is Boston, Massachusetts. Route is by the Old Colony and Fairhaven Branch Railroad.

SUBSISTENCE.—None kept at the post.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Water, fuel, and forage can be obtained in the vicinity.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication is by land and water.

RESERVATION.—Two acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Soil good; no timber; grass and water in abundance; locality very healthy.

POST OF PLATTSBURGH BARRACKS, NEW YORK.

(Established.—No records at the post to show what time it was established; probably about 1812 or 1814.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 12, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD ARNOLD, CAPTAIN, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Situated upon the southern part of the reservation, on a sandy plain, about one mile south from the town of Plattsburgh, New York, about twenty-five rods west from Lake Champlain and ninety feet above the water-level. It is upon the direct road from the town of Plattsburgh to Peru, New York. The nearest post-office is at Plattsburgh.

QUARTERS.—The quarters now occupied by the soldiers were commenced in 1838, and were originally designed to inclose a space of six hundred feet square. Only a part of the design has been carried out. The main building, facing nearly north, is constructed of uncut granite and sandstone. It is 204 feet long, 25 feet wide, and two and a half stories high. It is divided into twelve rooms. In the eastern end four rooms on the lower floor are set apart for use as a post hospital. There is a fine two storied porch 9½ feet wide along the front of the main building; also convenient pent-house at each of the doors leading to the rear of the quarters. The building used for officers' quarters is situated east from the main building and 20 feet from it. It is constructed of the same material as the main building; it is 102 feet long, 33 feet wide, and two and a half

stories high; it contains twenty-four rooms for the use of officers; it is at right-angles with the main building. There are convenient quarters for laundresses separate from the main barracks.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building used for a store-house for quartermaster and commissary stores is constructed of wood, 51 feet long by 57 feet wide. The ordnance building, used in winter for a store-house for a battery of brass guns, is 81 feet long by 26 feet wide.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The post hospital is in the east end of the soldiers' barracks and occupies four rooms on the first floor.

The guard-house is a frame building, 77 feet long by 20 feet wide. It is situated near the main entrance to the inclosure constituting the post proper. It is divided into three rooms and two close cells; the latter are 10 feet by 1½. The front room, 15 by 14 feet, is used as a guard-room. Adjoining the cells on the north is a room, 12 by 14 feet, used at present as a lock-up for prisoners; opening from this last room is an apartment, 28 by 14 feet, which is not now in use.

The magazine is at the southwest corner of the inclosure; it is a frame building, 17 by 13 feet, inclosed by a substantial picket-fence five feet high. The adjutant's office is a frame building, 25 by 30 feet, situated near the northwest corner of the inclosure. The bake-house is a one-story frame building, 31 by 17 feet, situated near the southeast corner of the inclosure. The post school is a one-story frame building, 45 by 17 feet, situated near the northeast corner of the inclosure.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest supply-depot is New York City. The routes are, in summer, from New York to Whitehall by rail; thence by boat to Plattsburgh; thence by quartermaster's teams to the post. In winter, when the lake is closed by ice, all supplies come *via* Rouse's Point. The seasons of supply are the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—The amount of subsistence usually on hand is sufficient to supply the garrison, composed of one company.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are furnished by contract and delivered at the post by the contractor in such quantities as is most convenient for the post quartermaster to receive.

Water is obtained from wells—one near the main building and one outside of the northern boundary of the inclosure.

COMMUNICATION.—The only means of communication between the post and the nearest town (Plattsburgh) is a team of horses, the property of the United States and in charge of the post quartermaster. There are also necessary carts, wagons, &c.

RESERVATION.—Consists of 200 acres of sandy land, purchased about 1815 by the United States from private parties. The reservation is bounded on the north by a portion of the town of Plattsburgh, on the east by Lake Champlain, on the south by private land, and on the west by private lands and the Saranac River. There is a railroad running through the reservation from Plattsburgh to Keesville, New York.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The reservation is situated on the west bank of Lake Champlain, in the midst of a very fertile country. The country around is cultivated, growing cereals, nearly all garden vegetables and fruits, except peaches and fruits that are grown only in warm climates. The lands in the immediate boundary of the reservation are not cultivated, with the exception of the side toward Plattsburgh and a portion of that on the west.

FORT POPHAM, PARKER'S HEAD, MAINE.

(Established in 1863. There are two tiers of casemates almost completed, with eighteen guns mounted on the first tier and three only on the second. When completed the fort is intended to garrison one company of heavy artillery or one company of infantry.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 21, 1870, BY DENNIS KELLY, ORDINANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—On the west bank and near the mouth of the Kennebec River, precisely one mile north of Pond Island light-house, which is located at the mouth of the Kennebec River. Bath,

Maine, distant ten miles, is the nearest town of any note. Parker's Head is a village of about seventy-five inhabitants, located on the west bank of the river, and two and a half miles by water (five miles by land) from the fort. There is a post-office at this last named village, which is the post-office address of this station.

QUARTERS.—None, except an old frame building, 75 by 28, owned and used by the Engineer Department.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Boston, Massachusetts, is the nearest supply depot to this station. The route is by sea or by railroad to Bath, Maine, and thence by river to the fort. Supplies are generally furnished during the latter part of summer or early in autumn.

SUBSISTENCE.—No subsistence stores kept on hand: rations commuted.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is obtained by purchase at the post, or at Bath, Maine. Forage can be obtained in the same manner when needed. Water is obtained in cisterns.

COMMUNICATION.—Private conveyances between post and nearest town.

RESERVATION.—The reservation is $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There has been no improvement made on it since its purchase by the Government in 1860, other than a temporary wharf built by the Engineer Department for the purpose of receiving materials with which to build the fort. On the west side of the fort are flats which are to be filled in, and thereby enlarge the Government land for a parade-ground, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Soil sandy; climate in winter extremely cold; health of locality very good.

FORT PREBLE, PORTLAND, MAINE.

(Established.—Fort built in 1808. North and south batteries built in 1845. Brick barracks, lately demolished in the old work, built in 1846.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 21, 1870, BY CAPTAIN H. F. BREWERTON, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—South side of outer harbor—south 54°, east one and a half miles from Portland post-office.

QUARTERS.—Officers', five sets of wooden buildings; one set, four rooms, a kitchen, attic, and cellar, requires painting, and general repairs; one set, two rooms, a store-room, kitchen, attic, and cellar, requires painting outside, and slight repairs to roof; one building, two sets, each set one room, a kitchen, attic, and cellar, requires painting outside, and other slight repairs; one set, four rooms, a kitchen, attic, and cellar, requires painting outside, and other slight repairs. Men's, two sets of wooden buildings, each set containing five rooms, used as sleeping-rooms for enlisted men, and two small rooms used as company office and first sergeant's room. One set not sufficient for a full company. Each set has a basement used as post bakery, blacksmith-shop, and store-house for vegetables. These buildings require painting outside, and repairs to roofs, floors, and ceilings. These buildings are each 52 by $37\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 feet.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two buildings, same as men's quarters, rooms of which are used as store-rooms for Quartermaster's and Commissary Department, carpenter-shop, and paint-shop; also, one room used as store-room for company property, and one as company bathing-room. These buildings require painting outside and in, and repairs to roofs, floors, and ceilings. They are each 52 by $37\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The post hospital is located near the eastern end of the reservation line, facing northward, and closely adjoining a powder magazine and ordnance shed. It is a two-story wooden building, 62 by 40 feet, and contains, beside attic and basement, the following-named rooms, viz: On first floor two wards, each $25\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 feet; office, $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 feet; dispensary, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 feet; mess-room, $25\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and three small store-rooms, each about $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 feet, all these rooms being $11\frac{2}{3}$ feet high. On second floor, four wards, $25\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 by $7\frac{2}{3}$ feet high; water-closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms are attached in the rear for each floor. The basement contains

a room 25½ by 21 feet, used for laundry and kitchen, and a room adjoining for fuel, cistern, &c. Each of the larger rooms, wards, &c., has two windows, and smaller rooms one window. A hall about 6 feet wide extends from front to rear on both first and second floors. The basement, three wards, and mess-room are unserviceable in consequence of the recent fire. This building needs painting outside and in, also the late damages repaired.

Guard-house, wooden building, is 13 by 31 by 13 feet, containing one guard-room, two prison-rooms, five cells, and one tool-room. Requires painting outside and in, and general repairs. Ventilation not good.

Two buildings used as laundresses' quarters, one wooden building occupied by the ordnance sergeant and family, has three rooms, one small kitchen, and an attic. One wooden building occupied by company laundresses, has two rooms and an attic, with shed in rear. General repairs and painting necessary. One stable with six stalls and loft, that will contain five months' supply of forage for six horses, has a wagon and harness room. Requires painting outside. One small wooden building, has four small rooms used as commanding officer's office, post adjutant's office, post quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence office, and post library. Requires painting outside, and general repairs to roof.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest supply depots of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments is New York city, accessible either by rail or water.

SUBSISTENCE.—Subsistence stores are furnished quarterly for one company and supplies to post. Three months supply usually kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—The fuel furnished is good, purchased under written contract. The forage is good, and purchased at Portland, Maine. Water is obtained from wells and springs, quality quite good. The main supply of this post is furnished by a deep well in the parade ground, which fails, however, in August.

COMMUNICATION.—Portland is the nearest city; communication is had either by land or water. There is one two-horse express wagon and two row-boats at this post. In winter, or in very stormy weather the boats cannot be used. The wagon placed on runners is, in winter, the only means of communication.

RESERVATION.—Extent of land reserved, 9½ acres, measuring to high-water mark.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is generally uneven and rocky, the reservation being situated on a rocky point of land projecting northward from the southern shore of Portland harbor. The soil is generally thin and gravelly, and is devoted to small farming, grazing, gardening, &c. The natural drainage of the locality is good, the surface water readily finding its way to the harbor.

The climate is that generally characteristic of the New England coast, the mean temperature of each month during the past year being as follows, viz: 1869, June 60°·91, July 63°·35, August 63°·83, September 58°·71, October 45°·50, November 34°·50, December 27°; 1870, January 24°·50, February 29°·50, March 27°, April 44°·50, May 59°.

The health of the locality and of the post is generally very good, there being no diseases prevalent at any time, excepting those incident to the season, such as, for example, a predominance of catarrhal affections during the winter months.

POST OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

(Established April 12, 1865, by Sherman's forces. It was previously used by the confederate government as a hospital.)

INFORMATION GIVEN SEPTEMBER 11, 1870, BY CAPTAIN R. T. FRANK, EIGHTH INFANTRY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Due east from the city of Raleigh, just beyond the city limits; longitude 78° 47'; latitude 35° 47'; elevation, above tide-level 317 feet. The location is pleasant and extremely healthful, and adorned by shade trees of large growth. Post-office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

QUARTERS.—Men's quarters consist of five barrack buildings, each 90 by 26 feet; they are of a temporary character, built of wood, with shingle roofs and ridge-ventilation windows on either side and end; they are unceiled and without porches, so essential to the comfort of troops in this vicinity; mess-rooms and kitchens partitioned off the end of each. Officers' quarters consist of four buildings, one 90 by 20 feet, four rooms; one 80 by 20, four rooms; one 18 by 26, two rooms; and one 70 by 26, two rooms; all one-story frame houses, built of inferior pine lumber without regard to style, architecture, comfort, or convenience. Some of them are without yards, suitable kitchens, or out-houses of any kind. Only one is ceiled with plaster, the others with boards. They are not of a character suitable for assignment to officers, and are insufficient in capacity for more than the officers of two companies. They are all considerably out of repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—The building originally intended as store-house is 121 by 31 feet, is divided into three apartments, and is built of wood, with shingle roof. It is of the same temporary character as the other buildings, and is somewhat out of repair. The capacity of the store-rooms is sufficient for the garrison ordinarily stationed here, but inadequate to the wants of a garrison of five companies. At present two of the barrack buildings are used for this purpose, but should the present garrison (two companies) be maintained here, the approach of winter will necessitate a change.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital consists of a building 80 by 20 feet, with a small kitchen detached. It is a frame building, one story, with ridge ventilation and windows on either side. It is in fair repair, and well adapted to the wants of a temporary post.

POST HEADQUARTERS, COMPANY STORE-ROOMS, &c.—The building is 60 by 20 feet, divided into four apartments, two of which are used as post headquarters and two as company store-rooms. It is a wooden building like the others.

GUARD-HOUSE is a one-story frame building, 36 by 13 feet, divided into two apartments, in one of which two cells are partitioned off. It is insufficient in capacity, somewhat out of repair, and illly suited to the purposes for which it was designed; but is made to answer indifferently well.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—New York is the depot of supply for the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments. Stores are received *via* Norfolk, Virginia, and three months' supply usually kept on hand.

SUBSISTENCE.—Usually of an excellent quality and received in good condition. In the article of pork it has been observed for some time past that the barrels fall short in quantity uniformly from eight to ten pounds per barrel.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel can be purchased in any quantity, and of good quality, at reasonable rates. Forage is received from New York, but could be had in abundance in this market, it is believed, at low rates. Water is supplied from a well inside the reservation—of most excellent quality, with slight excess of lime.

COMMUNICATION.—By rail and telegraph with all sections of country.

RESERVATION.—Consists of about six acres, in the form of a parallelogram; it belongs to the State of North Carolina. It was used for military purposes by the confederate government when captured, and has since been occupied by the United States Government for military purposes—it never having been restored. It is pleasantly and healthfully located.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country is rolling, mostly of granite formation, and free from marshes. The soil is a red clay with a mixture of sand, generally fertile and productive under moderate cultivation. Corn, oats, cotton, and tobacco are the great staples. Potatoes, beans, garden vegetables, and almost every variety of fruit grow in great abundance in this climate and soil. The timber is mostly oak and pine of large growth.

Little attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses in this section, though a number of fields of fine clover (the result of recent enterprise) may be seen in this vicinity. Water is abundant and of excellent quality. The climate, both summer and winter, is pleasant and healthful, of equable temperature, and free from malarial or epidemic diseases.

ROME ARSENAL, ROME, NEW YORK.

This arsenal is about being abandoned and sold.

FORT SANDY HOOK, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Established April, 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 25, 1870, BY WILLIAM FOSTER, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE OF FORT.

LOCATION.—North end of Sandy Hook, State of New Jersey. New York post office easiest of access; distant about eighteen miles.

QUARTERS.—Officers', none; men's, one two-story frame building, 19 by 16, used as quarters by the ordnance sergeant; in bad condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One two-story frame building, 50 by 21, old, in tolerable condition; used for ordnance stores.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are in New York City.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage procured from New York when required. Water obtained by pumps at any place wanted.

COMMUNICATION.—By water in summer season; seldom accessible during the winter months on account of the ice.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The soil is an accumulation of sand, partially grown over with coarse grass and shrubs, together with cedar timber of good growth. Average temperature not known; health of locality, good.

NOTE.—The post next in order in the Department of the East is Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine. As extensive modifications are about to be commenced in these works, a description of present condition is deemed unnecessary.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Established.—Date not known. Land supposed to have been purchased from Abijah Hammond, in 1824. Surveyed in 1823.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 28, 1870, BY SURGEON C. C. GREY, UNITED STATES ARMY; LIEUTENANT D. M. TAYLOR, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AND ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE; AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL J. H. HASKIN, LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Throg's Neck, on East River, nearly northeast, and thirteen miles in direct line from City Hall, New York City. Post-office, West Chester; distance about four miles.

QUARTERS.—Twenty rooms as officers' quarters, in casemate, stone, between $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$ and $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, painted; condition good. One room $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 feet, as library; condition good. Commanding officer's office in casemate, condition good; eight rooms as enlisted men's quarters, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 feet, casemates, painted, condition good. But these rooms, as also the officers' quarters, in casemates, are nearly always very damp. Post surgeon and one other officer occupy rooms in an old building, formerly a part of the McDougal general hospital. Four small rooms as offi-

cers' quarters in brick building outside of fort; officers' mess and kitchen in frame addition; cook-houses and mess-halls for men are frame buildings, three in number, outside of fort. Respective dimensions, 1,368, 2,004, and 1,368 square feet.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building used for quartermaster and commissary store-house, frame, two stories, 2,437½ square feet capacity on each floor; other store-rooms in very damp casemates; ordnance store-rooms in casemates.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Post hospital, one building, frame, painted, condition fair; 7,430 square feet. Guard and prison rooms, south gallery, (cover face,) 1,346½ square feet, condition very damp; stable and harness-room, 1,357 square feet, condition fair, frame; built from old materials. The other public buildings are frame ones, used for the following purposes, and of the capacity set opposite: ordnance sergeant's house, 482 square feet; laundresses' quarters, 3,036 square feet; post bakery, 750 square feet; blacksmith-shop, 231 square feet; post chapel, 720 square feet; forage-house, 285 square feet; and carpenter-shop, 400 square feet; all in fair condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depot, New York City, seventeen miles distant; route, East River; supplied quarterly.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Amount of fuel and forage supplied from three to six months. The water is hard, but good and healthful. That for drinking and culinary uses is obtained from wells, and distributed by a tank wagon to the garrison; and from rain-water cisterns for washing. When these latter are exhausted, well water, treated with a soda salt, is substituted.

COMMUNICATION.—A road to West Chester; the right of way to a country road, said to have been granted in the deed of this land or post; no public conveyance to West Chester. A steamer lands at Baylis dock, (just outside the limits,) between 8 and 9 a. m. daily, (except Sunday,) for New York; returning, leaves the city at 3 or 4 p. m. From Whitestone, and three-quarters of a mile across the East River, there is a railroad making several trips daily.

RESERVATION.—About fifty-two acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country about is slightly rolling, the soil not a rich one, (sand predominating,) but highly cultivated. Most of the cereals may be seen growing in the vicinity of the fort. The land being for the most part in the hands of wealthy men, the timber has been spared, and fine groves abound. All the common deciduous trees, indigenous to this part of the United States, may be observed. The common grasses are also nearly all represented. Judging from the appearance of the red clover the local conditions are not favorable to its growth.

The average temperature of the post during the past year was 53° F.; the average temperature of the coldest month (February) was 27° 56; that of the warmest (June) 74°. The records of the post are incomplete as regards humidity, prevailing winds, barometric oscillation, &c.

The trifling character of the affections originating here, (as shown by the sick report, and the fact that no death has occurred among the troops constituting the garrison for more than three years,) and the notable exemption from cholera during the epidemic years of 1866, 1867, &c., seem a sufficient guarantee of the general salubrity of the locality.

SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, CLOTHING DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Established about the year 1800. A marble slab in one of the store-houses bears the following inscription: "U. S. Laboratory, A. D. 1800.")

INFORMATION GIVEN OCTOBER 21, 1870, BY CAPTAIN V. VAN ANTWERP, MILITARY STORE-KEEPER
UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE OF ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—At the intersection of Gray's Ferry Road and Washington avenue, in the city of Philadelphia, extending back to the river Schuylkill, from which the depot takes its name.

QUARTERS.—At the northeast extremity of the grounds, a two-story brick building, containing basement, four large chambers and attic, is the quarters of officers. This building, erected over fifty years ago, is, save the roof and floors, still in good condition. Immediately opposite, at the southeast extremity, is a building of the same character and in about the same condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are five brick store-houses, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and the new store-house, of the following dimensions, viz: Nos. 1 and 3, 173 by 40 feet; No. 2, 151 by 35 feet; No. 4, 151 by 37 feet; new store-house, forming three sides of a hollow square, 200 feet 9 inches in length and 150 feet in width. The open area between the two side buildings is 163 by 77 feet. Another brick and stone building known as the magazine, the upper story of which is used as a work-room, is 70 feet square.

The above are all the buildings inside the walls used for the storage of property, and contain clothing, camp and garrison equipage. Outside the walls, but connected by an entrance, is a row of wooden sheds, 1,105 by 43 feet; these sheds are used for the storage of knapsacks and quartermaster's stores.

Immediately back of building No. 1 is a shed from which supplies are shipped on the Baltimore Railroad to points south. Back of No. 2 building, and joining it, is a wooden shed, 150 by 16 feet, used for the storage of tents. There are two other frame buildings, containing about six rooms each, occupied by employes whose duties require their presence at all times.

The stable (frame) is in good condition, and will accommodate fifteen horses.

In the western extremity of the grounds is a large wooden building, 107 by 54 feet, the upper portion of which is used for the storage of light articles, such as drums, hats, and caps; the lower or ground floor for work-rooms.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—The depot is supplied with water from the city water-works. In case of fire the river in the rear affords an ample supply. There is also a large cistern, over which is erected a stationary engine commanding buildings 1, 2, 3, and 4.

COMMUNICATION.—The Baltimore Railroad on the south and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the north afford every facility for shipments to all points south and west, while the distances to other depots is comparatively small, and can be reached in a half hour. A branch of the Baltimore and Pennsylvania Railroads, inside the walls in the former case and immediately adjoining in the latter, enables the supplies to be loaded in cars at the depot, saving the expense of cartage. A more advantageous site for a depot could not have been selected.

FORT SEWALL, MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established, it is believed, in 1812; perhaps earlier.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 23, 1870, BY PATRICK McDONALD, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—Marblehead, Massachusetts, adjoining the town. Post-office is about half a mile from the fort.

QUARTERS.—There are no officers' quarters, but there are three casemated rooms, 51 feet in length, 33 in breadth, and 8 feet high. There is also a bomb-proof, 98 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 7½ feet high. About 12 yards outside the gate there is a wooden barracks, constructed of poor material, and unfit for occupation; it is 57 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 11 feet high. It was blown down on the 8th of September, 1869, and has not yet been adjusted.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Marblehead, Massachusetts.

SUBSISTENCE.—Commutation.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel purchased in Marblehead. Forage not required. Water good, and in casemates.

COMMUNICATION.—By rail and water.

RESERVATION.—Something over half an acre.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The fort is surrounded on the north, south, and east by water; on the west there is a good road connecting the fort with the town. The country is rocky and uneven; where there is soil it is good. No timber; grass poor. The climate is considered very healthy; average summer heat, 72°; average winter heat, 34°.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established by act of Congress, A. D. 1794.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 20, 1870, BY BREVET COLONEL J. G. BENTON, MAJOR OF ORDNANCE, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—City of Springfield, State of Massachusetts.

QUARTERS.—Commanding officer's, one two-story brick, thirteen rooms, in good condition. Officers', double quarters, two-story brick, ten rooms each, new. Ordnance store-keeper and paymaster, one two-story brick, seventeen rooms, in good condition. Master armorer, one two-story brick, eleven rooms, in good condition. Clerks', four two-story bricks, eleven rooms each, good condition. Foreman and laborers', one one-story, wooden, nine rooms, good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One two-story brick, 764 by 55, used for storing lumber, rough stocks, and material required in the manufactures of the post; 150 feet of the east end of this building is used as a stable, with stalls for twenty-four horses. New arsenal, three-story brick, 194 by 68 feet, used for storing finished arms in racks; capacity 300,000 muskets. East and west store-house, two two-story brick, 120 by 34 feet each, general stores, ordnance, and ordnance stores. The other buildings at the armory comprise the workshops, a part of which are located near the store-houses and arsenal, and the remainder (called water-shops) about three-quarters of a mile to the south. All the buildings are within the city limits.

COMMUNICATION.—By rail with all parts of the country.

RESERVATION.—Between two and three hundred acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Mean temperature for 1869, 47°.

FORT STANDISH, PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established in 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 27, 1870, BY MARTIN KEEFE, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—Four miles from Plymouth by water and twenty-four miles by land. Nearest post-office, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

QUARTERS.—One wooden building barracks, requiring repairs. The barracks will contain one hundred men. The officers' quarters are built of wood, containing six rooms, in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One hospital, requiring repairs. One guard-house, requiring repairs; both built of wood.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

SUBSISTENCE.—Commutation of rations from Fort Independence, Massachusetts.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel supplied from Plymouth, Massachusetts. Water supplied by a well at the post.

RESERVATION.—Two acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Nearly all sea-coast land; is not good—very sandy. No timber near the post; grass good; climate very healthy.

FORT SULLIVAN, EASTPORT, MAINE.

(Established, date unknown. Was occupied and captured by British navy in 1812; restored to the United States in 1818.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 24, 1879, BY MAJOR GEORGE P. ANDREWS, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Between Adams street, (north,) Sullivan street, (south,) Water street, (east,) and High street, (west,) Eastport, Maine.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, one ground floor cottage, built in 1813, now in a general state of decay and unfit for a dwelling. It is 38 feet front by 20 feet width, with two sheds attached to rear; it amounts, by liberal construction, to the quarters of a captain; material, wood; is occupied as quarters. One wooden house, 132 by 21 feet, used by officers of the post. This house is very old and rotten, but the roof is not leaky, and may last two or three years if repairs are made regularly.

Two buildings of wood are occupied as laundresses' and ordnance sergeant's quarters. One is 68 by 35 feet, the other 35 by 20 feet; both are good houses and will last a long time. The wooden barrack of the soldier is 91 by 30 feet; it is in good condition and quarters one company. The mess-house and kitchen is 50 by 20 feet; in good order.

STORE-HOUSES.—One old block-house, built of wood, 30 by 30 feet; was built by the British. It is still good for storing ordnance stores, carpenter's work room, coal-house, and as a receptacle for odds and ends. One wooden house, 50 by 20 feet, is used as a quartermaster and subsistence store, and is in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is a wooden building, 50 by 30, one story and basement; it is in good condition and large enough for all probable wants. The guard-house, of wood, is 30 by 25 feet; condition good. The bake-house, of wood, is 25 by 16 feet; condition good. The stable, of wood, one and a half stories, is 50 by 22 feet, and in good condition. The old stable, 18 by 18 feet, of wood, is decayed and worthless. The old magazine, of stone, 14 by 18 feet, is unsafe, and not used for more than two barrels of powder. The engine-house, 20 by 14 feet, of wood, is decayed but serviceable. The commanding officer's office and library building is of wood, one and a half stories, 28 by 20 feet, built three years ago; it is leaky, rickety, and very badly built.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The post is supplied by a line of steamers from Boston, Massachusetts. Quartermaster's supplies are obtained, when approved, by requisitions on chief quartermaster fourth district, Department of the East, whose office is in No. 2 Bulfinch street, Boston.

SUBSISTENCE.—Stores are obtained by requisitions through the chief commissary Department of the East, New York City. They are either sent here or purchased after advertising.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are obtained in Eastport by contract; water by two wells in the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Steamers to Portland and Calais, Maine, and St. John, New Brunswick; schooners to New York, Boston, and many other ports; stages to Calais and Machias, Maine; telegraph to Calais and Boston.

RESERVATION.—Eight acres, more or less.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—This post and town are on Moore Island, Passamaquoddy Bay. The land is rolling; low hills; soil moderately good; rock granite; timber, spruce and pine, all small; productions, hay and potatoes. The island is four miles long from east to west, connecting with mainland by a bridge at the west. The town has some five thousand inhabitants. The principal interest is fishing. The harbor is fine. No vessel can enter it without crossing the boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

The climate is mild in summer but severe in winter. Average summer temperature, about 64° F.; average temperature in December, January, and February, about 20° F. The post and town are, in the estimation of the commanding officer, Major Andrews, unhealthy. He formed his opinion from noting that during the last year more of the inhabitants of Eastport died than the whole number of deaths in Key West, Florida, during the year 1867, which included a season of yellow fever. There were, however, no deaths in the garrison.

FORT TRUMBULL, NEW LONDON HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.

(Established originally in 1777. In 1812 the work was remodeled. This stood until 1839, when it was demolished to make way for the present work, which was begun in that year and completed in 1849.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 29, 1879, BY BREVET COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, CAPTAIN, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—The fort is situated on a point of land on the west side of the Thames River, and seven-eighths of a mile directly south of the city of New London, Connecticut. Nearest post-office, New London, Connecticut.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters are exterior to the fort, and consist of one stone building, containing two stories of assignable quarters, together with basement and attic, the kitchens being in the basement. There are practically four separate houses, each containing four assignable rooms, and having (each house) a total of 1,156 superficial feet floor surface. They are in good condition.

The quarters for enlisted men are also exterior to the fort, and consist of one stone building, to which an equal addition of wood was made during the late war. These are in good condition, and contain 5,250 superficial feet floor surface; company kitchens are in basement. There are also four small cottages exterior to the fort, 18 by 24, having each four rooms and 800 superficial feet floor surface, and are intended for ordnance sergeant, hospital steward, and company laundresses. In addition to these there are eight casemates in the fort finished for quarters for officers or men.

STORE-HOUSES.—There is one wooden building used for quartermaster and commissary stores, and office of post quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence. It is 24 by 90, with an available basement under one-half of it, and contains 3,100 superficial feet floor surface; it is in good condition. There is one brick building, 16 by 39, having 600 superficial feet flooring, and in good condition; used for storage of ordnance stores. There is one wooden building, also used for ordnance stores, 26 by 59, having 975 superficial feet flooring. This is in poor condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The original hospital built for the post is of stone, 25 by 61, containing 1,550 superficial feet floor surface, of dispensary and ward. The kitchen and store-rooms are in the basement, and contain an equal amount of floor surface. During the late war a wing of wood was added, containing 2,100 superficial feet floor surface. The whole is in good condition.

The guard-house is of brick, 16 by 39, with 600 superficial feet floor surface, and is in good condition. There is also an old wooden building, in poor condition, used as carpenter, blacksmith, and paint shop; it is 20 by 66.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—New York City. Route of supply, New York and New London steamers, *via* Long Island Sound, during the entire year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Amount of subsistence stores usually kept on hand is six months' supply.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are obtained by post quartermaster by contract. Water is obtained from wells and cisterns at the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Means of communication between post and city of New London is by wagon-road and barge.

RESERVATION.—The extent of the land appertaining to Fort Trumbull, belonging to the United States, is 13½ acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Fort Trumbull is located near the mouth of the Thames River, a navigable stream some fifteen miles in length, with a railroad on either bank. At the head of navigation is the city of Norwich, an enterprising town largely engaged in iron and other manufactures. The Thames is the natural commercial outlet of a back country filled with cotton, woolen, and paper mills, and rich in fine farms that contribute all kinds of produce to the great markets. The city of New London is a town of considerable thrift and wealth, and the country immediately surrounding the post is thickly settled, with excellent farming and grazing lands and

well timbered and watered country in rear. The land is generally hilly and interspersed with rocky ledges, many of which furnish excellent stone, chiefly either pure or bastard granite, and suitable for building and other purposes. The appearance of the surrounding country indicates considerable wealth, prosperity, and industry among its people.

The climate is salubrious; the winters comparatively mild; the summers not exceedingly hot; the atmosphere, especially in summer, quite humid; the locality healthy. Average range of thermometer during a year, 47°.

FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Established.—Actual date unknown: was used as a military station prior to the war of 1812.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 25, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. BRANNAN, MAJOR FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—In the ninth ward of the village of Edgewater, Richmond County, Staten Island, New York, ten miles from New York City. Post office at Stapleton, two miles from the post.

QUARTERS.—New and convenient quarters for officers are now being provided; a portion are already finished and occupied, while others are about to be commenced. The officers' quarters are frame buildings, as are also the old ones. When all the former are completed they will provide for one field officer, one surgeon, one captain, and four subalterns. The soldiers are quartered in the lower tier of casemates, in the south flank of Fort Tompkins. These form excellent quarters for the troops, being of large size and convenient to each other.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are no regular store houses at the post; the lower tier of casemates of the north flank of Fort Tompkins are used as such. Capacity ample, and condition good, except that their excessive dampness is liable to injure the stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, a frame building, is new and commodious, and has a capacity for twelve beds. One of the casemates at Fort Tompkins is used as a guard-house, and the one immediately adjoining it serves as a prison-room. There are several frame buildings at the post, which are used for stables, storage of forage, lumber, carriage-house, &c. There are also some small frame buildings which are occupied by landresses, affording them very satisfactory quarters.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and subsistence depots are at New York City. Stores and supplies are landed at the post by Government steamer, at nearly all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—The amount of subsistence kept on hand very rarely exceeds that of the current quarter.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are obtained from the quartermaster's depot at New York. Water is obtained from wells and cisterns at the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication is had by horse cars with the village of Clifton, and thence by the Staten Island ferry with New York City.

RESERVATION.—About 100 acres are reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Most of the surrounding country is timber-land; south of the fort there is a salt meadow; the waters of the New York Narrows form one of the boundaries of the reservation.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established 1861.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 27, 1870, BY MAJOR T. SEYMOUR, FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On Saint George's Island, seven miles south of east from Boston. The nearest post-office is Hull, two miles distant, but the garrison procures its mail from Boston.

QUARTERS.—For officers—casemates, fourteen in number, each containing four rooms, of which the front and rear are 15 by 19 feet, and two small intermediate rooms are each 7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet. Ten of these fourteen casemates have basements similarly arranged, used for kitchens and dining-rooms; the other four have but one floor. They afford convenient room for the officers of three companies in peace; during war those of a regiment could be crowded into them. They are as well arranged and as comfortable as casemates can be made, and are in good condition, except that the rear rooms all leak badly, and in damp weather the basements are exceedingly wet from condensed moisture.

For men—casemates. Five are 17 by 50 feet and ten are 17 by 28 feet, just sufficient for three companies in peace; in war for a regiment. They are well ventilated, cool in summer, warm in winter, and as convenient as need be. The kitchens are in three casemates; very unsatisfactory for want of convenient arrangement. There is but one permanent privy for the men, which is kept closed in summer on account of its offensiveness, (the result of bad drainage;) and a temporary privy outside, and 400 yards from one of the companies, is made use of. No animals are provided. The want of these essential appendages to men's quarters is the cause of much inconvenience.

STORE HOUSES.—Quartermaster's Department—casemates. No. 1, 34 by 16½ feet; No. 2, 24 by 19 feet, and two basement rooms, (used for condemned stores chiefly,) each 17 by 15 feet.

Subsistence Department—casemates, four in all; one for small stores, 16 by 32 feet; one for dry stores, 45 by 19 feet, (capacity, 300 barrels;) one for wet stores, 34 by 18, (capacity, 200 barrels;) and one neat room, 17 by 18 feet—all in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is a single casemate, 38 by 54 feet, originally designed for a post chapel. It will contain thirty beds, and is well adapted to the purpose, save in one vital respect that cannot be remedied—that as there is only a single ward, the dying are too closely in contact with other patients. The dispensary, kitchens, &c., are all that could be desired.

The guard-house is a casemate built into the cover-face near the wharf, and on the exterior of the work, and consists of two rooms, each 11 by 16 feet, with an intervening hall 10 feet wide. The prison-room is in an underground gallery in the same cover-face, but in front of the main gate and 100 yards from the guard rooms, and it is well arranged for the purpose.

The stable is a new frame building, 28 by 39 feet, outside the work. It contains stalls for seven animals and storage for about 100 bales of hay. Landresses' quarters, three temporary one-story frame buildings of the slightest construction, averaging 21 by 100 feet, placed outside the work, of sufficient capacity to contain twelve families. Chapel, (casemate,) 17 by 50 feet, conveniently arranged for an audience of one hundred. Library, billiard-room, and carpenter shop, (casemates,) each 17 by 50 feet. The engineer buildings consist of a large barrack, a stable, store-house, carpenter-shop, and stone shed, (five in all,) all frame buildings, mostly old and falling to pieces, and exterior to the work.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's supplies are purchased by an assistant quartermaster in Boston upon quarterly requisitions.

SUBSISTENCE.—Supplies are furnished from New York City once in three months, except that six months' supply is usually sent at one time for winter use.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are contracted for in Boston and supplied—the fuel yearly, the forage quarterly. There is sufficient water ordinarily on the island in cisterns and wells, but with a war garrison these supplies do not always suffice, and water must be brought from Boston.

COMMUNICATION.—At present by row-boat to Hull; thence, during summer, by steamer to Boston. Great inconvenience is experienced by the garrison, as its supplies of marketing, &c., are too great to be so transported. Sometimes one of the two Government tugs belonging to the Engineer Department in this harbor runs on three days of each week, but at present this is not the case.

RESERVATION.—The extent of Saint George's Island, 28 acres. The fort and its out-works cover 18½ acres of this.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The parade is 38 feet above the sea. The mainland is dis-

tant about six miles, the coast line being about 225 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a circle, described with that radius about Fort Warren as a center. The intervening space contains numerous small islands.

The climate is damp, foggy, and disagreeable, but extremely healthy. The prevailing complaints are rheumatism, pneumonia, and diseases of the air-passages. There are no endemic or malarial diseases. Average temperature in 1869, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$. In comparison with the climate of Boston, that of Fort Warren is about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Amount of rain in 1869, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Usual winds east and northwest.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Established.—There are no documents on file here, or at the Ordnance Office, to indicate the precise time at which it became an arsenal. As early as 1803 it was a military station, and in August, 1807, it is known that smith's and carpenter's shops were here. It is also known that powder was stored here in 1812. In January, 1813, it is first mentioned as an establishment.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 27, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR JOHN R. EDIE, JR., CAPTAIN, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, IN CHARGE OF ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—The post is situated at the southern extremity of Four-and-a-half street, Washington, on what is known as Greenleaf's Point, at the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac River.

QUARTERS.—Barrack, one brick building is used as a barracks; it is two stories and basement in height, 84 feet in length, and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width; it contains eight rooms used as dormitories, besides a mess room, bath-room, and kitchen in the basement; the dormitories are warmed by stoves and lighted by candles. The company kitchen is in the basement of the barrack building; its dimensions are 22 feet in length, 19 feet in width, and 8 feet in height; it contains one large range for cooking, for one hundred and fifty men if necessary, and the necessary cooking utensils. The company mess-room is also in the basement, is 40 feet in length, 22 feet in width, and 9 feet in height; it contains six tables and six benches, and has a seating capacity of one hundred men.

Officers' quarters.—four buildings are used at present as officers' quarters. They are built of brick, plain finish, two stories in height, 63 by 39 feet; they contain eight rooms each, the average dimensions of which are 20 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 12 feet high; one entire building is allowed to each officer; they are heated by stoves, lighted by gas, and ventilated by the ordinary windows. Each house contains a water-closet and bath-room, and has hot and cold water throughout. The building for the commanding officer has just been completed and is not yet occupied; it is three stories and basement in height; it is built of brick, and contains all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, three bath-rooms, range, and electrical call-bells, &c. The height of the different stories is as follows: basement, 7 feet; first story, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; second story, 12 feet, and third story, 11 feet. The average dimensions of the rooms are 24 by 18 feet. The parlor is 40 by 18 feet.

STORE HOUSES.—There are five ordnance store-houses at the post; they are built of brick, two stories each in height, and average 189 by 52 feet; they are used for the storage of ordnance and ordnance stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is built of brick, and is two stories and basement in height; it is in good repair. The wards are warmed by stoves, ventilated by windows at either end of the wards, and lighted by gas. The capacity of the wards is five beds, with a superficial area of 718 square feet, and a space per bed of 718 cubic feet.

The guard-house is built of brick, and is one-story in height, 30 by 25 feet, with an extension 12 by 29 feet, in which are contained the cells—two in number. The interior contains one room, 12 feet high, 26 by 21 feet, with a capacity for ten men. The cells are each 10 feet high, 12 by 12 feet, with a passage-way between 1 feet in width. The large room for the guard is warmed by a coal-stove and ventilated by four windows. The cells are ventilated by a skylight in the roof.

The stable is of brick, two stories in height, 73 by 19. In the basement are six stalls, each 9 by 5 feet, which are used for the cows. On the main floor are twenty-four stalls for horses, each stall being 12 by 5 feet; they are arranged in two rows of twelve each. The upper floor is used as a store-room.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—For Quartermaster's Department, Washington City, District of Columbia.

SUBSISTENCE.—For commissary and subsistence stores, Washington City, District of Columbia.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—The supply of fuel is ample, and consists of anthracite coal, and oak or other hard wood; it is obtained monthly by requisition on the acting assistant quartermaster at the post. The supply of forage is ample, and consists of oats, hay, and straw; it is obtained monthly by requisitions on the depot quartermaster. The depot is supplied with water from the city water-mains, and from wells on the post; the quality is good and the supply abundant; it is distributed by lead pipes throughout most of the buildings at the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Within the limits of the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

RESERVATION.—The original site was known on the plot of the city of Washington as reservation No. 5, and was designated, in addition to its number, as the fort at Greenleaf's Point, and was bounded on the north by south T street. The northern portion was appropriated for the use of the United States penitentiary, in pursuance of the act of Congress dated May 20, 1826, but it reverted again to the arsenal during the recent war. In pursuance of an act of March 3, 1857, the site of the arsenal was enlarged by the purchase of the land lying between the Potomac River, James' Creek, and south P street. The whole tract now consists of 69 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is hilly and rolling; the soil is moderately productive; a few of the principal productions are vegetables of various kinds, and wheat, oats, corn, rye, hay, straw, &c. Woods are abundant, and consist principally of white oak, post oak, red oak, Spanish oak, beech, hickory, poplar, honey locust, black oak, persimmon, sassafras, mulberry, sycamore, &c., besides a great variety of smaller trees, shrubbery, &c. The above timber is found in ample quantities, and the quality is good. Grass is grown in large quantities, and the quality is good. The climate is changeable, but mild. The health of the city and surrounding country is good. No meteorological observations are made at present, there being no means at the post for making them accurately.

FORT WASHINGTON, MARYLAND.

(Established in the latter part of the seventeenth century; blown up in 1811; rebuilt in 1815.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 29, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL A. P. HOWE, MAJOR FOURTH ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Located on the Maryland side of the Potomac River, fourteen miles below Washington, District of Columbia. Post-office at the post.

QUARTERS.—Officers': Two sets of brick; one set, 94 by 23; the other, 50 by 36; three sets, of wood, 44 by 32. Men's: One set, of wood, 162 by 24, and one set, of brick, 82 by 25. Laundresses': One building, of wood, 103 by 17. Hospital steward's: One building, of wood, 30 by 16.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster: One building, of wood, 62 by 32. Commissary: One building, of wood, 40 by 22.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital: One building, of wood, 82 by 24. Stable: One building, of brick and wood, 44 by 31. Guard-room, none; casemate used for that purpose.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Washington, District of Columbia.

SUBSISTENCE.—Furnished on quarterly estimates.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage furnished by contract. The supply of water is furnished from cisterns and the Potomac River. In the summer season the supply of water is almost entirely drawn from the river.

COMMUNICATION.—Alexandria, Virginia, is the nearest town, and the communication is by water.

RESERVATION.—Fort Washington comprises an area of 43 acres, over a portion of which the jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Face of country rolling; soil fertile, with light productions from bad cultivation; produces grain, grass, and tobacco, with a fair supply of oak and pine timber of good quality. The average temperature for the year is 56°. The latitude of Fort Washington is 38° 54'. The records show the health of the locality not good.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established.—It is supposed that this arsenal was commenced under the act of April 23, 1808, as the first building was completed in 1816.)

INFORMATION GIVEN SEPTEMBER 17, 1870, BY C. P. KINGSBURY, LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF ORDNANCE, COMMANDING ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, about six miles west of Boston. The nearest post-office is Watertown. The grounds include 100 acres, and are bounded on the south side by the Charles River. The track of the Boston and Albany Railroad passes about 100 yards south of the river, and the line of the Watertown branch of the Fitchburgh Railroad runs a few yards north of the arsenal, with a station hard by.

QUARTERS.—One set for commanding officer, 64 by 46, with a wing 47 by 30, two and a half stories, completed in 1866, (brick;) two sets officers' quarters, two stories, each 30 by 40, with wing, (brick;) one set officers' quarters, two stories, 27 by 62, (brick;) one set officers' quarters, two stories, 43 by 33, (wood;) one men's barracks, two stories, 65 by 25, (brick;) one men's barracks, one story, 68 by 21, (brick;) one men's mess hall, one story, 38 by 19, (brick,) and two cottages for married men, (wood.)

STORE-HOUSES.—Two arsenals or store-houses, 121 by 34, (brick;) two lumber store-houses, 55 by 18, (brick;) one implement, &c., store-house, 141 by 36, (brick;) one carriage store-house, 125 by 35, (wood;) two laboratories, 75 by 20 and 75 by 25, with two wings, 125 by 25, (wood;) two magazines, 89 by 35 and 30 by 20, (stone;) one iron and wood shop, 175 feet front, with two wings, each 250 by 50, (brick;) one smith shop, 390 by 56, (brick;) one iron and brass foundry, 74 by 30, (brick;) one gas-house, 55 by 30, (brick;) one gasometer, octagonal, 50 by 50, (brick;) one stable, 90 by 30, (brick,) and two coal-sheds, 157 by 20 and 60 by 25, (wood.)

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One hospital, two stories, 65 by 25, (brick;) one guard and fire-engine house, 44 by 61, with wing, (brick;) one office, two stories, 65 by 21, (brick;) one hydraulic press-house, 25 by 20, (wood;) one testing-house, 35 by 20, (wood,) and three reservoirs, (brick.)

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Commissary stores are mostly purchased in Boston.

SUBSISTENCE.—Supplies are usually procured from month to month.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Wood and anthracite coal are used as fuel, and are purchased in Cambridgeport in such proportions as are required. Forage is purchased in Watertown. Water is obtained from wells and cisterns, and in emergencies from the Charles River.

COMMUNICATION.—The Boston and Albany Railroad on the south and the Fitchburgh road on the north. The latter, having a track entering the arsenal grounds, affords facilities for communication in all directions. Heavy freight is sometimes shipped by the river to and from Boston.

RESERVATION.—The land has been procured at different times by purchase from private individuals, jurisdiction having been secured by the usual State legislation.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is generally level or slightly undulating. The soil is light and sandy, with a basis of gravel. Very little is produced except with great labor and high cultivation. Without a liberal application of fertilizers the land is impro-

ductive. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are, however, produced in small quantities. The principal fruits are apples and pears.

The climate is of unusual severity, and cold easterly winds prevail at intervals throughout the year. The temperature varies from about 10° below zero to 103° above. Fires are required as early as September, and health and comfort suggest that the allowance of fuel be increased during that month.

WATERVLIEF ARSENAL, NEW YORK.

(Established.—First purchased in 1813. Limits extended by other purchases in 1823, 1826, 1828, 1833, 1859, 1861, 1867, and 1869.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 9, 1870, BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL P. V. HAGNER, COLONEL OF ORDNANCE, COMMANDING ARSENAL.

LOCATION.—Within the limits of West Troy, New York, on the bank of the Hudson River. West Troy is the post-office.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, two buildings of stone, two stories each—for commanding officer and two juniors. One building, of brick, two stories, for one family, and for unmarried officers' quarters.

Men's quarters, barracks for unmarried men, of stone, two stories and basement. Cottages of brick, for married non-commissioned officers and privates; can quarter one hundred men and fourteen families.

STORE-HOUSES.—Store-houses and shops for ordnance stores permanent and temporary. One stone arsenal, three stories and basement; one brick arsenal, two stories and basement; one iron store-house, one story; one block of buildings, fire proof, of brick, for stores and shops; one laboratory, brick, one story; one store-house, brick, used for fire-engines and for quartermaster's and commissary stores and offices; one brick artillery-implement store, two stories; two brick carriage and timber stores, two stories; three brick timber stores, one story; one wood timber store, one story; one brick niter store-house, two stories; two stone magazines, separately inclosed; fourteen carriage sheds, temporary, wood; one laboratory, temporary, wood; one paint-shop, temporary, wood; one commanding officer's office, brick, two stories; and one chronoscope building, frame, one story.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—One guard-house, brick, two stories; one hospital, brick, two stories and basement; two stables, brick, two stories; one wagon-shed, frame; and one tank-house for water-supply, frame.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—New York City depots, one hundred and fifty miles distant by rail or water.

SUBSISTENCE.—Subsistence stores usually purchased in Troy as required.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Wood for fuel is obtained by teams from the neighborhood. Anthracite coal by boats entering the Hudson, by canal at Rondout, or at other points below; and bituminous coal by canal-boats through Syracuse, on Erie Canal. Sufficient hay for the wants of this section is grown in the immediate vicinity. Oats can usually be more advantageously purchased from dealers supplied by canal, but much also is grown in this neighborhood. Drinking-water is obtained from wells and cisterns. River or canal water is pumped up into the tank-house, and thence distributed by pipes and hydrants for fire and household purposes, other than drinking. Gas is conveyed throughout the grounds and quarters.

COMMUNICATION.—Messenger wagon for packages. Horse cars and ferry to Troy and Albany.

RESERVATION.—Extent of public land about 106 acres. Jurisdiction granted by the State, except for lots last purchased.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY.—Surrounding country thickly populated. Railroads running north and south on both sides of the river; also horse-railroad and turnpike-roads to Albany, Troy.

and Cohoes; steamboat for passengers and freight from Troy and Albany to New York City, and Erie and Champlain Canals run through the grounds. Record of the thermometer has been kept at the arsenal since 1866, its position being outside of a north window and protected from the western sun. The highest temperature marked is 100° on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, 1868, and 99° on the 25th of June, 1870. The lowest temperature marked was 22° below zero on the 8th of February, 1868, and 18° below zero on the 21st of December, 1866. Usually each year the mercury falls below zero two or three times, (in December, February, and March,) remaining so for some hours; but such cold does not continue longer than two or three days at most. The river is usually frozen to bear the heaviest teams for six or eight weeks; but last winter none ventured upon it, although it was safe for foot-passengers. The river closes in December and opens in January for a short time. Last year (an exceptional year) navigation was resumed for a few days more than once, after it was first suspended.

A new wharf-wall is just completed along the river front, giving wharfage for a length of 850 feet, and a depth of 8 to 10 feet at low water—as much as can be relied upon in the river-channel above Albany.

POST OF WILLETT'S POINT, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(FORT AT WILLETT'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.)

(Established 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 27, 1870, BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY L. ABBOTT, MAJOR OF ENGINEERS, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Mouth of East River, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor; latitude, $40^{\circ} 47' 20''$; longitude, $51^{\circ} 55' 06''$ west of Greenwich; about twenty miles from New York City. Whitestone post-office.

QUARTERS.—Permanent: One house for engineer of the fort; two double houses for officers of garrison; one house for officers' mess, (all completed;) three barracks for troops, (under construction,) all wood, filled in—stone or concrete foundations. Temporary: Old hospital buildings, now in ruins, built in 1861; all wood, without proper foundations or roofs.

STORE-HOUSES.—Permanent: One quartermaster's store-house, one commissary store-house, one stable, one bake-house. Temporary: Old hospital buildings, in bad condition. The above do not include the buildings of the engineer depot, or those belonging to the fort under construction. The permanent buildings are of wood, with good shingle roofs; capacity sufficient for a three-company post; foundations, stone.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Permanent: One excellent hospital; one excellent guard-house—all of wood, filled in with brick. Capacity sufficient for a three-company post; foundations, concrete or stone.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Engineer depot for the East, and engineer and torpedo school of application.

SUBSISTENCE.—Drawn from New York City or purchased by post quartermaster and commissary. Amount for current issues kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel drawn from New York City. Forage drawn from New York City or purchased from vicinity. Good wells.

COMMUNICATION.—By boat; also by Flushing and North Shore Railroad.

RESERVATION.—Site purchased for fort, about 136 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Fertile; somewhat subject to fever and ague.

FORT WINTHROP, BOSTON HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Established in 1798. It was established by an act of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated June 25, 1798; then called Governor's Island.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 1, 1870, BY JACOB SWARTZ, ORDNANCE SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE.

LOCATION.—The fort is on Governor's Island, in Boston Harbor, two miles east of Boston City, and separated by the main channel from Fort Independence, Castle Island, and is distant 760 yards. Nearest post office is Boston, Massachusetts.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters consist of two frame buildings, one 60 feet long, 25 feet broad, and 15 feet high; two kitchens, one 16 feet long by 16 feet broad, and 10 feet high; the other 28 feet long, 16 feet broad, and 10 feet high; condition tolerable; occupied by the ordnance sergeant at the post. The other building is 40 feet long by 25 feet broad, and 10 feet high. One kitchen, 15 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 10 feet high; condition tolerable; occupied by the engineers. There is a building designated as adjutant's office, 30 by 15, and 12 feet high; condition bad.

The men's quarters consist of one frame building, 95 by 25, and 18 feet high. The laundresses' quarters consist of one frame building, 50 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 10 feet high; needs repairs. The tower or citadel is a granite building, 100 feet square, 15 feet high, (new,) casemate quarters inside. The engineer boarding-house is 110 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 20 feet high; is of frame, and in a fair condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—There is but one store-house—frame building, 50 feet square and 18 feet high; condition tolerable; at present used by the engineers as a carpenter-shop and store-room.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, none. There is one guard-house, 20 feet long by 15 feet broad, and 10 feet high; occupied by the engineers. One stable, a frame building of 50 feet long by 30 feet broad, and 15 feet high, and used for public animals by the engineers.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—All articles of supply are obtained from Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

SUBSISTENCE.—The subsistence is received from Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, monthly.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—The fuel used consists of wood and coal, and is supplied from Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. Forage is not used except by the engineers. The water for the post is furnished by four wells, and in the citadel by one cistern. The water supplied from the wells and cisterns is good.

COMMUNICATION.—The communication is with Boston City and Fort Independence by water—in both cases by one row-boat only. Two miles to the city proper.

RESERVATION.—It is not known if any reservation has been declared by the President. In 1798 an act passed the senate and assembly of Massachusetts ceding the island to the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Same as given for Fort Independence.

FORT WOLCOTT, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

(Established by the English before the revolutionary war. It has been rebuilt as an earth-work by the Americans. The ruins of the original structure and of the earth-work remain.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 14, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, COLONEL FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Half a mile west of Newport, in Newport Harbor, which is the nearest post-office.

QUARTERS.—One block officers' quarters, basement stone, upper part of wood; until recently used by the ordnance sergeants. Quarters sufficient for two or three officers; much dilapidated.

but being put in order by the Navy, to which the post has been recently transferred (it is understood temporarily) as a torpedo station. There are no barracks for soldiers.

STORE-HOUSES.—One or two sheds for ordnance stores. These are being repaired, and new buildings or magazines, laboratories, &c., put up by the Navy.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Before the place was turned over to the Navy all supplies were furnished from Fort Adams.

COMMUNICATION.—By boat with Newport.

RESERVATION.—Property of the Government.

FORT WOOD, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Established, not positively known. Fort built in 1811, as shown by builder's stone inserted over sally-port, bearing that date.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 27, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR C. L. WILSON, CAPTAIN, UNITED STATES ARMY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Situated on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, on the western side of the channel of the upper bay, at the distance of about one and a half miles from the New Jersey shore, and about two and a half miles in a southwesterly direction from the "Battery," New York City. New York City is the most convenient post office.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters are of two story brick, with cellar kitchens occupying one side of the quadrangle composing the interior of the fort. They are in good condition, and of a capacity to accommodate four officers. Parts of other buildings could be used as officers' quarters. The men's quarters are two buildings of two-story brick, occupying two other sides of the interior. They are in good condition, and have capacity for about one hundred and fifty men, though two hundred could possibly be accommodated. Under one of the buildings is a cellar basement, used as company kitchen and mess-hall.

STORE-HOUSES.—None belonging to the fort proper. Those now in use are wooden buildings, erected during the late war, outside of the fort as barracks for recruits. The quartermaster and commissary occupy one building, and the ordnance another. They are all in poor condition, and constantly need repairs. Their capacity is limited, though other buildings of the same kind could be used. Within the fort are two magazines, with a capacity in each for about one hundred and fifty barrels of powder. They are in good condition, though damp. There is also a shell-room within the fort in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital is outside the fort—a brick building, three stories high, in excellent condition, and with a capacity to accommodate from thirty to fifty patients, together with the other necessary apartments. The guard-house and rooms are of casemate structure, under the parapet on either side of the main sally-port; in good condition, and well suited for the purpose. Sinks are in good condition: the men's are built on piles, sufficiently far out to be over water at all times.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—In New York City, where all supplies can be readily obtained on properly approved requisitions.

SUBSISTENCE.—Is promptly supplied on requisition on the chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the East, New York City. There is now generally kept on hand a supply for one hundred men for three months.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are furnished by the Department quartermaster of the East, New York City. Water is supplied by cisterns, which drain the roofs of the buildings within the fort. Their capacity is generally sufficient, though sometimes, during a long-

continued drought, they have to be filled with Croton water by the quartermaster, by means of tanks or water-boats.

COMMUNICATION.—With New York City by steamboat, three times a day generally. Also with barges when necessary, a boat's crew being always kept organized.

RESERVATION.—The reservation comprises the whole island, which is about twelve acres in extent. It was ceded to the United States Government by the State of New York in the year 1800. The island is of pear shape in formation, with the bulk or base toward the channel of the bay, and upon which part the fort is built, and has a most excellent range of the channel. During the late war the island outside of the fort was thickly built up with wooden barracks, of which some five or six now remain, which could accommodate some three or four hundred men. They are in good condition. The drainage of the fort is good, being underground and emptying into the bay.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The health of the fort is most excellent, being entirely surrounded by salt water. The mean average temperature is about 52° F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Brady, Fort.
Columbus Arsenal.
Detroit Arsenal.
Gratiot, Fort.
Indianapolis Arsenal.
Mackinac, Fort.

Madison Barracks.
Niagara, Fort.
Ontario, Fort.
Porter, Fort.
Wayne, Fort.
Wilkins, Fort.

FORT BRADY, MICHIGAN.

(Established.—There is a post return on file dated April, 1828. Old inhabitants say it was established in 1822.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 23, 1870, BY CAPTAIN R. H. OFFLEY, FIRST INFANTRY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On Saint Mary's River, twenty-five miles from the mouth of Lake Superior, and in the center of the village of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Post-office address, Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, frame built, good, but of insufficient capacity for a two-company post. Men's quarters, frame built, good; also insufficient for a two-company post. No laundresses' quarters.

STORE-HOUSES.—One large frame building, used as a commissary and quartermaster's store-house; dimensions, 81 by 20 feet. One large frame building, used as an ordnance store-house; dimensions, 81 by 20 feet. One magazine, built of stone; dimensions, 20 by 17.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, built of logs, old and much dilapidated; recently partially repaired; dimensions, 63 by 30. Guard-house, new, and frame built; dimensions, 20 by 21. Stables are frame-built, and of sufficient capacity.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Detroit for quartermaster's stores, and Chicago for subsistence stores. Supplies are received in the spring and autumn. Communication by water.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supply usually kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage obtained on requisition from Quartermaster's Department. Water is obtained from Saint Mary's River, and of excellent quality.

COMMUNICATION.—By water to Marquette during navigation, and overland on snow-shoes during the winter.

RESERVATION.—Declared a military reservation in 1859 by act of Congress approved by the President.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Hilly; land tolerably fertile; timber not very large; locality healthy; grass is abundant; the cultivation of vegetables requires considerable care. Temperature: average in summer, about 70°; in winter, extreme temperature as low as 35°.

COLUMBUS ARSENAL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

(Established February 17, 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 24, 1879, BY BREVET COLONEL JOHN MCNUTT, MAJOR, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Northeast of Columbus, Ohio, facing south on corporation line, distant about one mile from the post-office of Columbus, Ohio.

QUARTERS.—Commanding officer's quarters, brick, two stories, area 73 by 40 feet, ten rooms; ordnance store-keeper's quarters, brick, two stories, area 65 by 48 feet, eight rooms; men's quarters, brick, two stories, area 73 by 32 feet, eleven rooms, two of them being used for a hospital; all the quarters in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Main building, brick, three stories, area 180 by 60 feet, with tower, five stories, area 34 by 34 feet, used for storing ordnance stores and small quantities of clothing and subsistence stores. Artillery store-house, brick, two stories, area 204 by 51 feet, for storing artillery, harness, &c. Magazine, brick, one story, area 50 by 33 feet, for storing powder. Two temporary store-houses, frame, one story, each 100 by 56 feet, for storing ordnance stores; all the store-houses in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, two rooms in barracks, 32 by 48 feet. Guard-house, brick, one story, area 25 by 22 feet, one room and three cells. Office, brick, one story, 14 by 22 feet, two rooms. Stable, brick, two stories, 63 by 16 feet, containing nine stalls, carriage-house, hostler's and harness rooms; wagon-shed, frame, 65 by 30 feet, attached; all the above in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.

SUBSISTENCE.—Subsistence supplies obtained yearly from depot at Cincinnati, Ohio, except fresh beef and flour, which are purchased as required at Columbus, Ohio.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel, forage, and straw are purchased as required at Columbus, Ohio. Water obtained on post from wells and cisterns.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication between post and Columbus, Ohio, carried on by means of messenger-wagon; distance from post-office about one mile.

RESERVATION.—No reservation declared; ground consisting of 77½ acres, purchased from Robert Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, February 17, 1870.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country level, mostly under cultivation; soil, rich, producing corn, wheat, oats, &c.; timber, good and plentiful; grass and water abundant; climate, salubrious; temperature, moderate; health of locality, good.

DETROIT ARSENAL, DEARBORNVILLE, MICHIGAN.

(Established in 1835.)

INFORMATION GIVEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1879, BY CAPTAIN F. H. PARKER, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Latitude $42^{\circ}2'$; longitude $83^{\circ}2'$; ten miles west from the city of Detroit, in the village of Dearbornville. Nearest post-office, Dearbornville, Michigan.

QUARTERS.—For officers there are two, substantially built of brick, two stories high and basement, slate roofs, with piazza 10 feet wide on three sides, plain finish and painted; they each contain twelve rooms, averaging 16 by 18 feet, and three attic rooms, averaging 10 by 12 feet. For enlisted men, one building, substantially built of brick, slate roof, 75 by 28 feet, two stories high and basement; capacity 100 men; plain finish and painted.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are three: 1st, arsenal, so called, 120 by 37 feet, three stories high, slate roof, with balustrade, basement, and attic; 2d, gun shed, so called, 87 by 30 feet, one story

high, slate roof, both substantially built of brick, and painted—used for storage of ordnance and ordnance stores: 3d, magazine, 67 by 22, well built and arched of brick, with inclosing wall 9½ feet high, used for the storage of powder and fixed ammunition. Other buildings, erected for shops, are now also used as store-rooms for ordnance, subsistence, and quartermaster's stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &C.—Hospital, 41 by 29 feet, built of wood and painted, situated west of Arsenal Square, one and a half stories high, three rooms besides the dispensary. Guard-house, at entrance gate of Arsenal Square, (which is inclosed by a brick wall and buildings), 35 by 18 feet, built of brick, one story high, slate roof and painted; one room used for office. Stable, in rear of Arsenal Square, two stories high, built of brick, shingle roof: first floor, stable in each end, carriage-house and granary in center: second floor, for storage of hay and straw. Three other wooden buildings near used as stables, barns, and wagon-sheds. Three brick buildings, with slate roofs, 64 by 35 feet, built for shops: two enlisted married men's quarters, of the same materials, form a portion of the Arsenal Square.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &C.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are in the city of Detroit, ten miles distant.

SUBSISTENCE.—Subsistence stores are obtained by requisition from the chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, quarterly, in sufficient quantities for fifteen enlisted men, one laundress, and one hospital matron, except fresh beef, which is purchased in open market.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage are purchased at the post in open market, generally monthly; funds to pay for the same are obtained from the chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, on estimates furnished him. Water is obtained from cisterns and wells on the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Means of communication between the post and Detroit City, the nearest town of any note, is by the Michigan Central Railroad, or by team, on the Detroit and Saline plank-road, running parallel.

RESERVATION.—Reservation comprises 230 acres; not known whether it has been declared by the President.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &C.—Surrounding country, on the south and east, is flat; on the north and west it is rolling; the soil, gravelly or sandy loam; productions are wheat, oats, barley, rye, grass, potatoes, &c.; timber in moderate quantity, quality good; grass in fair quantity and quality; water, quantity and quality good. Climate, average temperature, 68°; extremes, 105° above to 20° below zero; generally healthy.

FORT GRATIOT, MICHIGAN.

(Established May 14, 1811, by a detachment of Fourth United States Infantry.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 20, 1870, BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN HAMILTON, FIRST INFANTRY, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER OF THE POST.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 420 yards south of the forty-third parallel; longitude, 82° 25' west; distant one mile northwest from the city of Port Huron, Michigan. The nearest post-office is at the village of Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters are of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of nine officers; condition good. The condition of the men's quarters is also good, but the capacity is insufficient for the accommodation of the number of troops at the post. All the quarters are of wood.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two store-houses at the post—one 81½ by 20½ feet, one 20 by 10½ feet—in good condition and of sufficient capacity for the storage of the necessary stores; both built of wood. The larger store-house is used as a quartermaster's and commissary store-room and office, and the smaller one as a quartermaster's store-house.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &C.—A post hospital, 50½ by 30½ feet, in good condition, affording sufficient accommodation for the sick and necessary attendants; material, wood. A guard-house, 30½ by 20½ feet, constructed of wood, with two cells of brick attached, in good condition, affording a limited capacity for the accommodation of prisoners and necessary guard. A barn and stable united, 60½ by 41 feet, in good condition, with sufficient capacity for the storage of one year's supply of forage, and stabling for the accommodation of eight animals; constructed of wood. A wooden building, 30½ by 20½ feet, in good order, used as the post commander's office.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &C.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depot is at Detroit, Michigan. The route via Grand Trunk Railway, also by boat on the Detroit and Saint Clair Rivers.

SUBSISTENCE.—Supplies are generally received quarterly, and three months' supply of subsistence stores are usually kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is obtained by contract; forage purchased as required; water is procured and conducted from Saint Clair River by pipes and hydrants; also obtained from cisterns built at the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Communication is had with the city of Port Huron, Michigan, by street railway.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President. The original extent of the reservation was 600 acres, previous to grants made to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Port Huron Street Railway Company; also a cemetery and park for the use of the city of Port Huron, Michigan. The extent of these grants is unknown, the reserve not having been surveyed since the grants were made.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &C.—The surrounding country is generally level or slightly undulating; the soil of a light sandy loam, producing chiefly hay, cereals, and potatoes; heavily timbered with excellent pine; the grass luxuriant, and water excellent. The climate is exceedingly changeable; the average temperature in midwinter is 15° above and in midsummer 70° above zero.

INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

(Established in 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 23, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR R. M. HILL, CAPTAIN, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES ARMY, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER OF THE POST.

LOCATION.—In the city of Indianapolis, and about two miles from the post-office.

QUARTERS.—The quarters for officers and men are of brick and stone, in fine condition, and intended for two officers and fifty enlisted men.

STORE-HOUSES.—There are three store-houses of brick and stone; one main store-house, 183 by 63 feet, three stories high; one artillery store-house, 201 by 52 feet, two stories high; one magazine, 50 by 33 feet, all in fine condition, and used for storing ordnance and ordnance stores.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &C.—Two rooms in barracks are used for the hospital. The guard-house, at present, is a temporary one. The stable is new, and of brick and stone, with a capacity for ten horses.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &C.—Requisitions for quartermaster and commissary stores are made direct on the heads of departments.

COMMUNICATION.—Thirteen railroads branch out from this city, making connections with roads running to all parts of the United States.

RESERVATION.—The extent of the arsenal grounds is 75 acres, purchased from private parties by the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &C.—The surrounding country is well adapted to all kinds of agricultural purposes, and the forests abound with oak, black-walnut, and poplar lumber. Health of locality good.

FORT MACKINAC, MICHIGAN.

(Established,—Date not known. The records of this post were destroyed by fire some years ago.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 21 1870 BY BREVET MAJOR LESLIE SMITH, CAPTAIN, FIRST INFANTRY,
COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On the island of Mackinac, in the straits of the same name, connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan. The village of Mackinac, of about five hundred inhabitants, is situated immediately under the hill upon which the fort stands. Post office in the village of Mackinac. The village of Cheboygan is southeast about eighteen miles.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters—two buildings, one of stone and divided into two sets of quarters, at present occupied by the commanding officer and his first lieutenant; this building is 104 by 31 feet, one story high with basement; condition good. The other building is a one-story frame, and divided into two sets of quarters, at present occupied by the acting assistant surgeon of the post and the second lieutenant; this building is 53 by 28 feet; condition very fair for an old building.

Laundresses' quarters: A one-story frame building, 69 by 19 feet; it is divided into three sets of quarters, and at present occupied by the three laundresses of the company; this building is very old, but in fair condition.

Men's quarters: A two-story frame building, 110 by 30 feet; the men occupy a room in the lower story, 47 feet long, the whole width, and the balance of the lower story is divided into rooms and used as library, store-room for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c. The upper story is divided the same as the lower; the large one having been occupied as a church, while this was a chaplain post; at present it is unoccupied. This building, after a new floor is put in the men's quarters, will be in prime condition. Attached to the men's quarters is a one-story frame, 45 by 19 feet, used as a mess-room and kitchen; this building is in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three frame buildings—two one-story, inside the fort—one occupied for subsistence and clothing, camp and garrison equipage; this building is 50 by 30 feet, and in good condition for a very old building; the other is used as a store house for quartermaster's stores; is 47 by 20 feet; this building is in good condition. The third is a two-story frame building outside the fort at the foot of the hill, in the post garden; it is used for the storage of subsistence stores, such as flour, pork, &c., so that the supplies may not all be in one building in case of fire during the winter months, when communication is cut off by the ice; condition very good.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is a two-story frame building outside the fort, 46 by 30 feet; is in prime condition, and a very fine hospital for a one-company post. Guard-house: A one-story frame building, 30 by 30 feet, is quite old, but with a new floor would be in good condition. Post bakery is a one-story frame building outside the fort, 25 by 17 feet; is in good condition and well adapted for the purpose. Stable, at the foot of the hill outside of the fort; this building is a two-story frame, 31 by 30 feet; the upper story is used for storing forage; is pretty old, but in fair condition. Carpenter-shop: A one-story frame building outside the fort, 30 by 21 feet, in good condition. Post quartermaster and commissary officers: A small one-story frame building, 31 by 26 feet, in good condition. The magazine is inside the fort; this is a one-story stone building, 32 by 25 feet; it has been abandoned as a magazine in consequence of dampness, and one of three block-houses converted into a magazine. This building may be used as a root-house, or for storing ice.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—Detroit, Michigan, route by water, and the season of supply from the 15th of May until the 1st of November.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supply of subsistence stores is usually kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is furnished by contract. Forage is supplied by the chief quartermaster of the department from Detroit. Water is hauled from the lake, which keeps one man and horse employed constantly. There are four cisterns at the post, one in each set of the quarters occupied by the commanding officer, first lieutenant, and post surgeon, and one at the end of the laundresses' quarters.

COMMUNICATION.—All communication with this post is by water.

RESERVATION.—It is not known whether the reservation on which this post is situated has been declared by the President or not; but being a very old one it is presumed it has. It embraces about one-third of the island, and is of the extent of about two thousand acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The soil of the surrounding country is of a gravelly nature; very little produce is raised, with the exception of potatoes. There is an abundance of beach and maple timber on the main-land nine or ten miles distance by water; grass is good on this island during five months of the year. The climate is very fine, particularly the summer season, which is cool and invigorating; the winters are long, commencing about the end of October and ending about the middle of May; the lowest point the thermometer touched during last winter was 12° below zero, and the highest during the past year was 80°. Average temperature for year ending June 30, 1870, 42°. Fuel is delivered at this post by contract, (as before stated,) and is carried some fifteen or twenty miles by schooner from the main-land.

POST OF MADISON BARRACKS, SACKETT'S HARBOR, NEW YORK.

(Established.—The building was commenced August 1, 1816, and completed October, 1819. Was erected by the Second United States Infantry—the first occupancy being by five companies of that regiment in the fall of 1816.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 22, 1870, BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. C. DURVIE, CAPTAIN, FIRST ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Situated at Sackett's Harbor, New York, on Black River Bay, south shore, about ten miles from Lake Ontario and three hundred and twenty miles from the Atlantic coast, in latitude 43° 57' north, longitude 76° 15'; barometric height, 262 feet above the sea. It is about ten miles southwest from the city of Watertown, six miles southwest by south from the manufacturing village of Dexter, eight miles northwest from Adams Centre, and one quarter of a mile from the post-office, in the village of Sackett's Harbor.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters consist of two stone buildings; area of each, 6,605 square feet. In each building, thirty-four rooms, including kitchens, and over the rooms attics of the same dimensions. They are in very good repair, the ordinary wear and tear, such as painting, &c., having to be made good; they run southeast to southwest, fronting toward the bay. The soldiers' barracks consist also of two stone buildings, placed at right angles to the officers' quarters, one on each side; area of each 8,799 square feet. They are so constructed as to accommodate four companies each, and over the rooms are attics, which can and have been occupied as laundresses' quarters. At the end of the southeast range is room for a fifth company, but the attics would require to be used as quarters. The ordnance sergeant's quarters is a wooden building, in a very dilapidated condition, not repairable, the frame work rotten and worthless, consequently uninhabitable. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the ordnance store-houses; area, 560 square feet. Quarters to accommodate four laundresses have been erected during the past year; they are of wood, containing eight rooms, each 12 by 12, but are without wash houses, which, if built, would make the houses admirably adapted to the purpose for which built.

STORE HOUSES.—The quartermaster's and subsistence store-houses are comprised in one stone building; area, 13,705 square feet, situated close on the lake shore and fronting the officers' quarters—the parade-ground, 552 by 152, intervening. This building was erected in the years 1838-39, is well adapted to the uses for which originally intended, is of ample size to accommodate a full garrison, and is at present in good repair. The ordnance store-houses consist of three wooden buildings in the northwest part of the reservation; their total area is 4,376 square feet. They are in very poor condition, very ill adapted to a post like this, and not worth repairs.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—The hospital is a stone building, total area 4,345 square feet, in which are twenty rooms, consisting of wards, kitchen, bath-room, surgery, &c. It is situated at

the northeast limits of the reservation, about 50 feet from the bay, and grounds (about three acres) have, during the past year, been inclosed by a picket-fence, at a cost of \$150. The building is at present in good repair, requiring painting throughout, authority for which has been received from the War Department.

The guard-house and prison is a stone building, in very good condition; area, 2,106 square feet. It is very commodious. The prison-room is 32 by 20, and there are six cells, 4 by 9 each. The other buildings at the post are as follows, and are all in good condition, the magazine having been erected (of brick taken from that at the old fort—Pike) within the past year. The stable and barn may be said to be new, having been thoroughly overhauled: Carpenter-shop, wood, 24 by 36; magazine, brick, 20 by 14; smoke-house, stone, 17 by 15; stable and barn, wood, 40 by 18; coal-shed, wood, 42 by 24; lake-house, stone, 47 by 20; engine-house, wood, 18 by 25; blacksmith-shop, stone, 19 by 28; stable No. 2, wood, 45 by 51; wagon-shed, wood, 61 by 24; ice-house, wood, 32 by 16.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies can be furnished from any of the lake ports as far west as Buffalo, New York, by water. Those recently furnished have been from New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by railroad to Watertown, and thence to the post by Government teams.

SUBSISTENCE.—The subsistence at the post is good, and at a very reasonable valuation, and is principally purchased in open market in Watertown. Large quantities of gross stores, such as pork, beans, and peas, were left by the Forty-second Infantry in April, 1869. Considerable of the pork has been shipped to other posts during the past year. Three months' supplies are kept on hand in summer, and six months' supplies secured for the winter season.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel and forage can be obtained in any quantities and at a reasonable cost, and are procured under contracts made by the district chief quartermaster at Buffalo, New York. Water is obtained from the bay, there being no cisterns or reliable wells within the garrison. It is recommended as a matter of economy, to say nothing of the manual labor and accidental loss by fire, that commodious cisterns be erected for each barracks.

COMMUNICATION.—Is by the way of Watertown by stage, ten miles, or Adams Centre; also by stage, eight miles. A railroad is projected to Watertown, which, it is believed, will be built within the next year.

RESERVATION.—The reservation consists in all of 35 acres, 3 rods, and 20 perches; is surrounded on the land side by a strong stockade of cedar posts, pointed, erected in 1817, and was purchased in lots, costs unknown, as follows: First lot, quantity not known, July 1, 1813; second lot, quantity not known, December 1, 1814; third lot, quantity not known, April 3, 1815; fourth, two lots, quantity not known—these two lots are at Navy Point, in the village of Sackett's Harbor, New York—May 4, 1816; fifth, 22 acres, October 6, 1816; sixth, 10 acres, March 28, 1817.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Around the post are most excellently cultivated farms, although of contracted area, furnishing everything necessary for a military post; some of the farmers devoting their attention to milk, dairy, and cheese factories; others to the cultivation of hops, the former predominating; the grazing, however, is equal to the necessities, and troops can be supplied at this post as cheap, if not far cheaper, than at any other in the Division of the Atlantic; timber is of good quality and in considerable quantity. The locality furnishes no disease not common to the lake region generally, such as catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, bronchitis, and pneumonia. The following is taken from observations in 1869: Highest average temperature in August, 67°.80; in September, 83°; lowest temperature in December, 13°; yearly average, 43°.55; highest, 65°.91; lowest, 22°.35; greatest amount of rain, October, 2.82 inches; lowest, January, .44 inches. Prevailing winds, January to March, November, and December, north and northwest; other months, south and southwest.

FORT NIAGARA, YOUNGSTONE, NEW YORK.

(Established by the French (La Salle) in 1678. Captured by the English in 1759. Surrendered to and occupied by the United States in 1796.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 18, 1879, BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, CAPTAIN, FIRST ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On the right bank of the Niagara River, at its mouth, in the town of Porter, county of Niagara, State of New York. Distance from Buffalo, thirty-six miles; distance from village of Youngstown, (nearest post-office,) one mile; distance from village of Lewiston, six miles; distance from city of Lockport, eighteen miles. Latitude $43^{\circ} 15'$ north; longitude $77^{\circ} 10'$ west.

QUARTERS.—Officers', stone building, two stories high, with light house on top, 96 feet in length, and 18 feet wide, five rooms assignable as quarters, and five as kitchens. There are eight small rooms or closets not assignable; building very old, the lower story built in the seventeenth century. It is utterly unfit for officers' quarters.

Men's, building made of brick, in good repair, two stories high, 114 feet 6 inches long, and 21 feet wide; capacity for one hundred men; well adapted for soldiers' barracks.

Laundresses', and ordnance sergeant's, temporary frame building, in good repair, 51 feet long and 30 feet wide, six small rooms.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building known as "old barracks," 134 feet in length and 27 feet wide, used as quartermaster's store-house and office, in bad repair, and cannot be made any better. Stone building, four rooms are used as laundresses' quarters; total number of rooms, six. One building, known as southeast block-house, 36 feet square, two rooms and one loft, used as commissary store-house. Heavy stone building built for defence, very damp, not suitable for subsistence store-house. One building, known as northeast block-house, precisely similar to the one just described; used as carpenter-shop and store-room for lumber.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, frame building; class temporary, 75 feet long and 26 feet wide; capacity for about twelve beds. Number of rooms eight; seven of them are very small; badly adapted for a hospital; very cold in winter, and warm in summer.

Guard-house, a new frame building, 32 feet long and 27 feet wide, six rooms and six small cells, in excellent order, and well adapted for a guard-house.

Barn and stables, a very old frame building, 50 feet in length and 30 feet wide, four rooms; stabling for six horses, and storage-room for forage for them; in very bad repair. Post trader's store, an old wooden shanty, 30 feet long and 18 feet wide, two rooms and a closet, not worth repairing; should be torn down. Boat-shed, an old unsafe wooden shed, 31 feet long and 19 feet wide, recommended to be torn down. Bake-house, a frame building, 39 feet long and 20 feet wide, two rooms, in good repair. Old bake-house, part stone and part wooden building, 38 feet long and 21 feet wide, two rooms; used in storing condemned ordnance stores; only retained on account of its antiquity. Built in eighteenth century. Adjutant's office, an old tumble-down log building, 27 feet long and 18 feet wide, two rooms—unsafe; should be torn down. Magazine, a stone building, 51 feet long and 30 feet wide, one room, in very good repair—very much exposed. Capacity for the storage of 1,000 barrels of powder.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster's depot is at Buffalo, New York; the nearest subsistence depot, Detroit, Michigan. Subsistence stores are usually purchased in the city of Buffalo. The route of supply is by rail from Buffalo to Lewiston, New York, and by wagon from there to the post.

SUBSISTENCE.—Supplied at all seasons. Six months' supply of subsistence stores usually kept on hand.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is purchased by contract—both wood and coal. The wood is cut in the vicinity of Youngstown, New York. Coal generally comes by schooner from Oswego, New York. Forage purchased by contract. On account of the large quantity of hay cut this year on the reserve a great saving of both hay and oats was made for the Government. Plenty of water. That for the men's barracks is pumped into the building from a well in the cellar; for all other buildings it is carted from the river.

COMMUNICATION.—Between the post and Youngstown there is no conveyance; between Youngstown, Lewiston, and Lockport, by mail-wagon; and between Lewiston and Buffalo, by rail.

RESERVATION.—It is supposed that the reservation has been declared by the President; it consists of 286 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Northwestern New York is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to describe the nature of the country. The eastern shore of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the mouth of the Genesee, for a width of seven or eight miles, is a rich alluvial soil, well adapted to agriculture; it is highly cultivated and yields large crops; it is a fine fruit growing district. Land in the vicinity of the post sells at from \$150 to \$200 an acre. The climate is good, a little humid, and its average temperature 51°. It is much cooler in summer and warmer in winter than Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, or Albany; this of course is attributable to its situation, as before described. The locality is very healthy—have not had a man sick enough to go into hospital for the last six months, nor is there much sickness among the inhabitants of the contiguous villages.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

(Established.—First built in 1755. Captured by the French under Montcalm in 1755; rebuilt by General Amherst in 1760. Transferred to the United States in 1793. Captured by the English fleet in 1814; rebuilt with wood in 1839; commenced to rebuild with stone in 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JUNE 23, 1870, BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. SILVEY, CAPTAIN, FIRST ARTILLERY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On the right bank of Oswego River, at its mouth, on a bluff, some fifty feet above Lake Ontario; situated in the city of Oswego, Oswego County, State of New York. The city has twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and is built on both sides of the Oswego River—two large bridges connecting the portions of the town. The post-office is Oswego, New York.

QUARTERS.—Officers' quarters, within fortification, two two-story buildings, built of blue sandstone, in good repair, containing each eight apartments of the following dimensions: Two rooms, 15 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 8 inches; two rooms, 18 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches; two rooms, 17 feet 3 inches by 15 feet 6 inches; two rooms, 13 feet 10 inches by 15 feet 10 inches. Exterior dimensions of each building, 43 feet 4 inch by 37 feet 4 inch. Men's quarters, within fortification, one two story building, built of blue sand stone, in good repair, contain four apartments: first room, 27 feet 5 inches by 24 feet 4 inches; second room, 30 feet by 27 feet 7 inches; third room, 35 feet by 27 feet 9 inches; fourth room, 35 feet by 27 feet 10 inches. Exterior dimensions, 61 feet 9 inches by 39 feet. Landdresses' quarters, without fortification, one one story wooden building, containing one apartment, in good repair, 19 feet 3 inches by 19 feet 3 inches; one wooden shed attached to the above, containing one apartment, 18 feet by 11 feet. Exterior dimensions, 40 feet 6 inches by 31 feet 6 inches. One one story stone building, in good repair, contains four apartments: first apartment, 15 feet 11 inches by 11 feet 7 inches; second apartment, 17 feet 2 inches by 13 feet; third apartment, 9 feet by 8 feet 2 inches; fourth apartment, 17 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 7 inches. Exterior dimensions, 34 feet 3 inches by 32 feet 5 inches. One one story wooden building, in good repair, contains three apartments: first apartment, 16 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 10 inches; second apartment, 11 feet 5 inches by 16 feet 10 inches; third apartment, 16 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 5 inches. Exterior dimensions, 20 feet 4 inches by 27 feet 3 inches. One one-story wooden building, unoccupied, in good repair, contains three apartments: first apartment, 19 feet 10 inches by 17 feet; second apartment, 11 feet 4 inches by 17 feet; third apartment, 13 feet 6 inches by 17 feet. Exterior dimensions, 45 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 10 inches. Ordnance sergeant's quarters, outside fortification, one one-story wooden building, in good repair, containing three apartments: first apartment, 10 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 3 inches; second apartment, 12 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 3; third apartment, 11 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 3 inches. Exterior dimensions, 36 feet 8 inches by 18 feet 6 inches.

STORE HOUSES.—One two-story building—commissary store-house, guard-house, and quartermas-

ter's office, within fortification, built of blue sandstone, and in good repair, contains seven apartments; first room, 12 feet 5 inches by 9 feet 1 inch; second room, 12 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 1 inch; third room, 15 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 9 inches; fourth room, 16 feet by 12 feet 7 inches; fifth room, 15 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 7 inches, used as guard house, prison room, &c.; sixth room, 26 feet 8 inches by 23 feet 9 inches, used as commissary store room; seventh room, 26 feet 8 inches by 15 feet 7 inches, used as quartermaster's office. Exterior dimensions of building, 43 feet 3 inches by 30 feet. Quartermaster's store house, carpenter and bake shop, outside of fortification, one one-story wooden building, in good repairs containing three apartments, as follows: First apartment, 21 feet 1 inch by 19 feet 3 inches, used as quartermaster's store house; second apartment, 21 feet 1 inch by 30 feet 9 inches, used as carpenter shop; third apartment, 21 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 8 inches, used as bake house. Exterior dimensions of building, 110 feet 10 inches by 22 feet 2 inches. Magazine, within fortification, one one-story building, built of blue sandstone, in good repair, containing one apartment, 14 feet by 7 feet 1 inch. Exterior dimensions, 15 feet 2 inches by 25 feet 1 inch. Ordnance store house, outside of fortifications, one wooden shed, in good repair, containing one apartment, 73 feet 1 inches by 30 feet 2 inches. Exterior dimensions, 75 feet 6 inches by 32 feet 6 inches.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE.—The hospital is a frame building, situated about two hundred and fifty yards from the fort, and consists of a central building of two stories in height, containing, on the first floor, dispensary, surgeon's office, store room, mess hall, and kitchen, and in the second story, steward's quarters, linen rooms, and spare rooms. The wards are two in number, one on each side of the center building, having a capacity for ten beds each, 14 by 24 feet, containing water-closet, bath room, and attendants' room. The building is rather slight for this climate, and is not very perfectly warmed. The guard houses are two in number, one on each side of the sally-port, each one containing prison room. The dimensions of each, 14 feet 9 inches by 16 feet 1 inches, built of stone—not deemed suitable for the purpose of their construction. Stables, outside of fortification, one wooden building one story, in good repair, containing one apartment, 24 feet 2 inches by 52 feet 10 inches. Exterior dimensions, 25 feet 3 inches by 53 feet 11 inches.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—New York city. Winter supplies for six months kept on hand; other seasons, three months.

SUBSISTENCE.—In part furnished from New York City, and a portion purchased in the city of Oswego, New York. This particularly applies to the purchase of flour, as the city is largely engaged in the manufacture of that article.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Wood purchased by contract. Coal purchased by contract in this place, obtained from mines in Pennsylvania. Water in abundance supplied from city water-works.

COMMUNICATION.—By rail and water with all portions of the country.

RESERVATION.—Declared reservation 75 acres, diminished now by authority given to two railroad companies to pass through a portion of it. The greater portion of the reservation is at present merely a pasture ground for cattle belonging to the surrounding inhabitants—all attempts heretofore made to keep it inclosed by wooden fence having proved a failure, the fence being gradually torn down and carried away by persons unknown. A solid stone wall should be built surrounding the entire reservation.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country in the immediate vicinity of the post is rough and not favorable to farming pursuits; the neighboring counties are among the richest in the State. All the grains are cultivated here; grass is largely raised for the purpose of hay; timber in reasonable quantity. The formation of the country, in the immediate vicinity of the post, is deemed favorable to the health of the post. Sandstone is the chief stone in the vicinity, and of this stone the fort is being rebuilt. The climate during the winter, or from November to April, is very severe, made so not by the intense cold so much as by the damp northwest winds and gales. Notwithstanding the severe and long winter the health of this place is above the average. The fort is immediately on Lake Ontario, and receives the full force of the prevailing northwest wind. In some years the fall of snow is very great. Mean temperature for 1868, 47°, 60; for 1869, 48°, 65.

FORT PORTER, NEW YORK.

(Established, date unknown.)

INFORMATION GIVEN SEPTEMBER 16, 1870, BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN TYLER, FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY, ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

LOCATION.—Two miles north of the post-office, in the city of Buffalo, New York, on the Niagara River. Post-office, Buffalo, New York.

QUARTERS.—There are at the post one commandant's quarters, one surgeon's quarters, two sets of captains' quarters, and eight sets of lieutenants' quarters—all (except house of commandant, originally built for a private residence,) of wood—commandant's house of stone. There are also quarters for two companies of infantry, with complement of laundresses. The company quarters can each accommodate comfortably seventy men; have mess-rooms, kitchens, wash-room, office, and store-rooms for each company, and are built of wood; condition of quarters is serviceable, but they are of inferior kind for a permanent military post at this location.

STORE-HOUSES.—There is but one store-house at the post used as a subsistence and quartermaster store room and office—material wood. Dimensions and how used as follows: office, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 8, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; issuing room, subsistence department, 20 by 19 feet, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; store-room, subsistence department, $26\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 feet, $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet high; quartermaster's store-room, $26\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 feet, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; clothing, camp and garrison equipage room, 20 by 19 feet, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; its condition is good.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, material, wood; capacity, ten beds. Dimensions of ward-room, $40\frac{1}{2}$ by 24, 12 feet high; having office, dispensary, kitchen, mess-room, wash-room matron's room, attendant's room, steward's room, and store-room.

Guard-house, material, stone; dimension as follows: Outside, 36 by 22, 19 feet high; inside guard-room, 17 by 19 feet, 9 feet high; two prison rooms, respectively 16 by 17 and 19 by 15 each, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; one cell-room, 15 by 19, 9 feet high, divided into six cells, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Stable, of wood, 62 by 30; 10 feet high, inside measurement. Ten single and one double stalls; single stalls 9 by 4; double stalls 9 by 9; having carriage shed, harness and hostler's room attached; and hay loft, 38 by 30; 6 feet high; capable of storing four tons of hay or straw.

Magazine, material brick, $29\frac{1}{2}$ by 18, outside; divided into two rooms, respectively 11 by 15 and 15 by 15. Bakery, carpenter, blacksmith shop, and coal shed. Sinks adequate for the wants of post. Chapel used as school-room in winter, 50 by 30; 16 feet high.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Subsistence stores are for the most part purchased in Buffalo, and such as are not obtained there are supplied from the subsistence depot in New York City, per railroad. Fifty days' supplies are usually kept on hand.

SUBSISTENCE.—Quartermaster's stores are obtained from New York depot and the depot quartermaster at Buffalo, New York, as required, or purchased by post quartermaster. Clothing is received from the military store-keeper at Schuylkill arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, usually in the fall and spring.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Coal and wood are obtained by contract in the Buffalo market. Oats, hay, and straw are obtained by contract in the Buffalo market. Water is supplied by the Buffalo City Water-Works Company; quality good.

COMMUNICATION.—The business portion of the city of Buffalo is accessible every few minutes by means of street railroad cars. Communication thence by rail and water extensive and general.

RESERVATION.—Extent, 28,065.8 acres. The ground pertaining to the post is not a reservation, the General Government having obtained ownership by deeds from the State of New York, and by purchase from individuals.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country, not occupied for residences or for manufacturing or business purposes, is highly cultivated, producing fruits, vegetables, and cereals in great quantities. Timber is practically exhausted, except on opposite side of Niagara River, in Canada, which, in case of war, might be accessible. The location is believed to be one of the most healthful to be found. Climate indicated by the following: Average temperature, monthly mean for ten years, January 26° 7, February 26° 7, March 31° 8, April 33° 5, May 53° 8, June 65° 3, July 71° 7, August 69° 5, September 61° 8, October 49° 8, November 39° 6, December 29° 4, mean 47° 5.

FORT WAYNE, MICHIGAN.

(Established early in the present century, but has been changed from point to point several times until it was fixed at its present site, about the year 1816.)

INFORMATION GIVEN SEPTEMBER 18, 1879, BY CAPTAIN L. D. DE RUSSY, FIRST INFANTRY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—On right bank of Detroit river, in latitude $42^{\circ} 23'$ north; longitude $82^{\circ} 58'$ west; two and a half miles from Detroit, five from Lake St. Clair, and eighteen from Lake Erie; is 580 feet above level of the sea. The nearest post office, and one from which all mail is received, is at Detroit, Michigan.

QUARTERS.—The officers' quarters are in a line prolonging the east front of the fort and facing the river, about 150 yards from southeast bastion. They consist of four two-story frame buildings, and are, with the exception of the commanding officer's quarters, of every inferior construction, being in most cases deficient in light and ventilation; are incommodious, and during the winter months excessively cold—owing partly to defective construction and partly to being two feet above the ground. To each, excepting the commanding officer's, there is a common entrance, each leading to two or more sets of quarters. The rooms are all under regulation size, averaging from 10 to 14 feet-square, and are heated by grates.

The barracks are situated within the fort and consist of one stone building, three stories high, 186 by 36 feet 6 inches wide; it is divided into five sets of company quarters, each set being subdivided into squad-rooms, mess-rooms, kitchen, &c. The building is well ventilated, heated by stoves and is comfortable. It was built in 1848, and is now in good condition. Landdresses' quarters are outside the fort, and are two frame buildings, one story high—one 20 by 14 feet, the other 80 by 10 feet—condition fair.

STORE-HOUSES.—The commissary and quartermaster store-house is a large frame building, one and a half stories high, 250 by 26 feet; is divided above into one store-room 75 by 26 feet, hay-loft and forage bins; below into commissary store-room, 55 by 26 feet, quartermaster store-room, 26 by 20 feet, stables for public and private animals, and carriage shed. This building is substantially built, and is in good condition.

HOSPITALS, GUARD-HOUSE, &C.—Hospital—a frame building, one story high, raised above the ground, 120 feet 6 inches by 24 feet, surrounded by a porch 11 feet high, and 8 feet wide. This building is lighted and ventilated by thirty-three windows and five doors; has one large ward, 73 by 23 by 13 feet, giving 22,666 cubic feet of air space, and occupied by twenty beds; has also two store-rooms and bath-room, one wash-room and one reading room, a dispensary and an office. It has two lateral wings slightly detached from the building, one used as a kitchen, mess-room, &c., the other as quarters by the hospital steward. The whole has been recently repaired and painted at an expense of \$3,000, and is in admirable condition.

Guard-house—is a very strong frame building, one story high, 51 by 30 feet, has a full-length porch, 8 feet high and 8 feet wide—contains a guard-room, room for general and one for garrison prisoners, and four cells, well ventilated, heated by stove and is in very good condition. Non-commissioned staff and band quarters—one story frame building, 150 by 14 feet, facing west side of parade—vacant and in good condition. Quartermaster's office—one-story frame building, 50 by 20 feet, south side of parade—is in very good condition. Library and school-room—one-story frame building, 62 by 20 feet, with porch on one side—in good condition. General court-martial rooms—one story frame, 100 by 20 feet—in good condition. Chapel—one-story frame building, 44 by 24 by 15 feet, vestry-room attached, 10 feet square, capable of accommodating one hundred people—condition good. Ice-house—one story frame building, 30 by 20 feet, capacity 240 tons—filled each winter with ice cut from the Detroit river by the command. Blacksmith-shop—a one-story frame building, 15 by 12 feet—very old but suitable for its purpose. Carpenter-shop—one-story frame building, 40 by 20 feet—in good condition. Paint-shop, saddle-shop, &c.—a frame building of same dimensions.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &C.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Chicago, Illinois. Six months' supply of quartermaster stores are constantly kept on hand.

SUBSISTENCE.—The subsistence stores for this post are purchased in the Detroit market by the chief commissary of the department, and furnished to the post as required.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Contracts for furnishing the post with fuel and forage are made by the chief quartermaster of the department. Water for the post is obtained from the Detroit River.

COMMUNICATION.—With Detroit by water, rail, and teams.

RESERVATION.—Consists of 63 acres of land purchased by the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country in the vicinity of the fort is about a dead level, and presents the same physical characteristics of the Michigan peninsula.

FORT WILKINS, MICHIGAN.

(Established.—There is no record at the post showing date. The magazine bears the inscription 1844.)

INFORMATION GIVEN JULY 7, 1870, BY BREVET MAJOR FERGUS WALKER, CAPTAIN, FIRST INFANTRY, COMMANDING POST.

LOCATION.—Northern peninsula of Michigan. Latitude $47^{\circ} 30'$ north, and longitude 88° west, about one and one-half miles east of the village of Copper Harbor, at which place there is a post-office.

QUARTERS.—For officers, three buildings, containing seven sets of quarters. For men, two buildings, 65 by 21 feet each, suitable for one company; two kitchens with mess-rooms, $28\frac{1}{2}$ by 21 feet each, and four buildings, 30 by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, containing eight rooms for married men and landresses. All log and frame buildings, in fair condition, needing, however, constant repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—One two-story frame building, 47 by 24 feet, used for storing quartermaster's property and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, on upper floor, and subsistence stores on lower floor; this store-house is poor and somewhat dilapidated. One log building, $39\frac{1}{2}$ by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet, used for storing straw, shingles, &c.; in poor condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, one one-story log and frame building, 33 by 22 feet, containing one ward-room, one dispensary, and one store-room, with kitchen and wood-shed attached, condition fair. Guard-house, one one-story log and frame building, 25 by 31 feet, containing one guard-room, one prison-room and three cells, condition fair. Stable, one log building, 39 by 24 feet, with loft for hay, condition poor. Carpenter-shop, two log and frame buildings, condition fair. Bake-house, one log building, 24 by $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet, condition very poor. Magazine, built of stone, arched and shingled, $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 feet, in good order. Ice-house, 16 by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in fair order.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are received by requisition on the chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence of the department, at Detroit, Michigan. The post can be supplied only by lake transportation during the shipping season, about six months in the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supply kept on hand. Fresh meat, on the hoof.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND WATER.—Fuel is purchased under contract, at \$6 per cord; there is a good supply of fuel in the neighborhood. Forage is supplied on requisition by chief quartermaster and chief commissary at Detroit. Water is abundant, the garrison being nearly surrounded by water.

COMMUNICATION.—The nearest town of importance is Marquette, distance from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty miles. There is a telegraph station at Eagle River, about twenty-five miles from this post. Communication is by lake steamers during navigation. No communication in winter, except by mail.

RESERVATION.—There being no record on file at this post relative to the date this reservation was declared by the President, positive information cannot be furnished as to the correct date. The reservation is about one and one-half miles long, and one-third mile wide.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Soil, rocky; productions, copper; timber, abundance of

hard-wood; the quality of timber for building purposes is not of a desirable quality in the immediate vicinity; grass, nothing of the shape of pasture in this vicinity; no hay is raised here. Climate, during summer season, mild; during winter season, liable to extremes of temperature. Average temperature, 47° F. Locality very healthy.

This post is objectionable but in one respect, that of the impossibility of its being relieved, or the troops garrisoning it removed during the winter months. The garrison is completely isolated from the outside world from early in November until late in April, and sometimes until late in May, during which time navigation ceases and communication is then carried on only by mail, which is carried by men who travel on snow-shoes.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

The military division of the Missouri was established in August, 1866, and placed under the command of Lieutenant General Sherman, who was succeeded by Lieutenant General Sheridan. The State of Arkansas, which then formed a part of it, was separated from it in March, 1867, and in March, 1869, the State of Illinois and post of Fort Smith, Arkansas, were added to it; since that time the boundaries of the division have been unchanged. Its general extent is from British America on the north to Mexico on the south, and from the Mississippi River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west. It comprehends the military departments of the Missouri, of the Platte, and of Dakota, comprising the States of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota; and the Indian, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, and Dakota Territories, and contains within its limits the tribes of Indians enumerated in the following table, compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1868. The estimate is believed, however, to be considerably in excess of the actual numbers. See partial estimates of the Peace Commission, of Brevet Brigadier General Sweitzer, and of Brevet Major General Sykes.

Estimates of population of various Indian tribes in the military division of the Missouri.

Tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY. (Nebraska and Dakota.)				SOUTHERN. (Indian Territory)			
Winnedagoes.....	700	812	1,512	Creeks.....	5,908	6,095	12,003
Omahas.....	480	522	1,002	Cherokees.....			12,000
Ottawas and Missourias.....	237	231	471	Choctaws.....			12,500
Pawnees.....	1,218	1,413	2,631	Chickasaws.....			4,500
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	10	42	52	Seminoles.....	900	1,000	1,900
Iowas.....	121	125	246	Wichitas.....	127	153	280
Breule and Ogallala Sioux.....			7,855	Kechees.....	56	67	123
Cheyennes.....			1,400	Waroes.....	61	74	135
Arapahoos.....			750	Tawacattas.....	72	85	157
Santee Sioux.....	505	597	1,104	Caddoes and Tonies.....	216	204	420
				Shawnees.....	307	343	650
Total.....			17,973	Delawares.....	34	42	76
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY. (Kansas, Eastern Colorado, and Western Indian Territory.)				Other Indians belonging to tribes, but not before counted.....			
Pottawatomies.....	1,002	993	1,995				1,000
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.....	318	375	693	Total.....			47,804
Chippewas and Muncies.....	32	52	84				
Osage River Agency Indians.....	98	186	284	NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Shawnees.....	330	329	659	Navajos.....			8,000
Delawares.....			1,652	Mohave Utes.....	270	311	580
Osages.....	1,874	1,416	3,290	Jicarilla Apaches.....	441	437	878
Quapaws.....	140	141	281	Capote Utes.....			373
Senecas and Shawnees.....	191	194	385	Weminuche Utes.....			508
Senecas.....	46	55	101	Pueblitos.....			7,000
Kansas or Kawas.....	275	264	539	Mescalero Apaches and Mimbres.....			750
Kickapoos.....	114	125	239	Captives in 1860-1870.....			2,000
Ottawas.....			20				
Kiowas and Comanches.....			4,000	Total.....			20,659
Arapahoos.....			2,500				
Apaches.....			800	COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Total.....			17,442	Tabequache Utes.....	2,500	2,500	5,000
				Grand River Uintah Utes.....			

Estimates of population of various Indian tribes in the military division of the Missouri—Continued.

Tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.				Bloods			2,380
Lower Brule Sioux	800	800	1,600	Gros Ventres			3,000
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1,125	1,125	2,250	Crows—River and Mountain			5,000
Two Kettle Sioux	375	375	750				
Blackfeet Sioux	600	600	1,200	Total			19,360
Minneconjoux Sioux	1,530	1,530	3,060	UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Sans Arc Sioux	260	260	520	Eastern Shoshones			2,000
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	1,300	1,300	2,600	Northwestern Shoshones			1,800
Poncas Sioux	470	470	940	Western Shoshones			2,000
Ojapapas Sioux	1,500	1,500	3,000	Goship and Weber Utes			1,500
Ogallala Sioux	1,500	1,500	3,000	Utahs			15,300
Yankton Sioux	1,204	1,206	2,410	Mixed Shoshones and Bannacks			2,400
Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux			1,635	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			
Arickarees			1,500	Chippewas:			
Gros Ventres			400	Mississippi bands			2,166
Mandans			400	Pillager and Winnebagoish			1,299
Assinaboins			2,640	Red Lake bands			1,183
Total			28,034	Pembina bands			641
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.				Wandering bands:			
Flatheads			300	In Iowa—Sacs and Foxes			264
Upper Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays			1,500	In Wisconsin—Winnebagoes			700
Blackfeet			2,980	Pottawatomies			650
Piegans			4,200	Grand total			188,405

Partial estimate by peace commissioners, of the population of most of the tribes enumerated in the foregoing table, from report dated January 7, 1868.

Tribes.	Population.	Tribes.	Population.
Cherokees	14,000	Sans Arcs	1,600
Creeks	14,396	Arickarees	1,500
Choctaws	12,500	Gros Ventres	400
Chickasaws	4,500	Mandans	400
Seminoles	2,000	Assinaboins	2,640
Osages	3,000	Flatheads	300
Wichitas (various tribes)	3,508	Upper Pend d'Oreilles	918
Kiowas and Comanches	14,800	Kootenays	287
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches	4,000	Blackfeet	2,450
Pottawatomies	1,992	Piegans	1,870
Kansas Indians (various tribes)	4,039	Bloods	2,150
Navajos	7,700	Gros Ventres	1,500
Yankton Sioux	2,520	Crows	3,900
Poncas	980	Winnebagoes	1,750
Lower Brule	1,200	Omahas	998
Lower Yanktonnais	2,100	Ottos	511
Two Kettle	1,200	Brule and Ogallala Sioux	7,865
Blackfeet	1,320	Northern Cheyennes	1,800
Minneconjoux	2,220	Northern Arapahoes	750
Ojapapas	1,800	Santee Sioux	1,350
Ogallalas	2,100		
Upper Yanktonnais	2,400	Grand total	139,502

Estimated population of tribes in the department of the Platte and vicinity, September 18, 1880, by Brevet Brigadier General Sizer, acting assistant inspector general of the department. (These tribes are included in foregoing tables.)

Tribes.	Population.	Total.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Pawnees.....	3,000		Crows—Snakes.....		
Omahas.....	1,000		Eastern Shoshones.....	2,000	
Winnebagoes.....	1,700		Western Shoshones.....	1,000	
Ottos and Missourias.....	450		Mixed bands.....	2,400	
Brule Sioux.....		6,150			5,400
Red Cloud's band.....	750		Eastern Utes.....		
Iron Shell's band.....	240		Timpanogoes.....	800	
Spotted Tail's band.....	1,200		San Pitches.....	400	
Ogallala Sioux.....			Goshute Utes.....	400	
Red Cloud's band.....	600		Yampah Utes.....	500	
Man Afraid of His Horses.....	900		Fish Utes.....	100	
Cut Offs.....	240		Weber Utes.....	600	
Loafers.....	180				3,140
Upper Onepapas.....	2,500		Western, Southern, and Central Utes.....		
Minneconjoux.....	3,000		Pale-Vents.....	1,500	
Onepapas.....	3,000		Pale-Edes.....	3,000	
Sans Arce.....	750		Pale-Utes.....	1,600	
		11,450	Pole-Rangates.....	700	
Arapahoos.....					8,800
Friday's band.....	420		Extreme South.....		
Medicine Man.....	600		Elk Mountain Utes.....	1,500	
Cheyennes.....		720	Colorado Utes, bordering on department of the Missouri.....	4,500	
Medicine Man.....	600				9,800
Scattering.....	300				
		200	Grand total.....		47,560

Estimated population of Indians in the district of Minnesota, (Minnesota and Eastern Dakota.) Memorandum of Brevet Major General George A. Syles, December 13, 1880. (Also included in foregoing tables.)

Tribes.	Band.	Location.	Strength.	Disposition toward the Government.
Chippewas.....	Mississippi.....	White Oak Point.....	2,373	Friendly.
Chippewas.....	Mississippi.....	White Earth.....		
Chippewas.....	Pillagers.....	Lake Winnepigoshish.....	2,000	Friendly.
Chippewas.....	Pillagers.....	Leech Lake.....		
Chippewas.....	Pillagers.....	Cass Lake.....	1,058	Friendly.
Chippewas.....	Pillagers.....	Red Lake.....		
Chippewas.....	Pembina.....	Pembina.....	929	Friendly.
Lake Superior Agency:				
Chippewas.....	Grand Portage.....	Net Lake.....	312	Friendly.
Chippewas.....	Fond du Lac.....	Net Lake.....	363	Friendly.
Chippewas.....	Tois Fort.....	Net Lake.....	1,994	Friendly.
Siox.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	Fort Wadsworth Reservation.....	1,164	Friendly.
Siox.....	Sisseton.....	Fort Totten Reservation.....	515	Friendly.
Siox.....	Wahpeton.....	Fort Totten Reservation.....	43	Friendly.
Siox.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton (Standing Buffalo's band).....	Turtle Mount.....	1-3	Hostile.
Siox.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	Fort Ramson.....	60	Friendly.
Total.....			10,696	

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS IN THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Names and offices.	Name of agency.	Post office address.	Name of tribes.
NORTH BR. SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Samuel M. Janney, superintendent	Northern superintendency	Omaha, Neb.	Indians in Nebraska.
Thomas Lightfoot, agent	Great Nemaha	Care of superintendent.	Iowas, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.
Edward Painter, agent	Omaha	do	Omahas.
Howard White, agent	Winnebagoes	do	Winnebagoes.
Jacob M. Troth, agent	Pawnee	do	Pawnees.
Albert G. Green, agent	Ottoto	do	Ottos and Missourias.
Asa M. Janney, agent	Santee	do	Santee Sioux.
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Enoch Hoag, superintendent	Central superintendency	Lawrence, Kans.	Indians in Kansas.
Joel H. Morris, agent	Pottawatomie	Care of superintendent.	Pottawatomies.
Reuben L. Roberts, agent	Shawnee	do	Shawnees.
Thomas Miller, agent	Sax and Fox	do	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Ottawas and Chippewas and Christians or Munsees.
Mahlon Stubbs, agent	Kansas	do	Kansas or Kaws.
James Stanley, agent	Osage River	do	Miamies, Confederated Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankoshaws, and Weas.
John D. Miles, agent	Kickapoo	do	Kickapoes.
Isaac T. Gibson, agent	Neosho	do	Osages, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws.
Lawrie Tatum, agent	Kiowa and Comanche	do	Kiowas, Comanches and Shawnees, Cad-does, Wichitas, and others.
Brinton Darlington, agent	Upper Arkansas	do	Arapahoes and Cheyennes.
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., sup't	Southern superintendency.	Fort Scott, Kans.	Tribes in Indian Country.
Brevet Major J. N. Craig, U. S. A., agent	Cherokee	Fort Gibson	Cherokees.
Captain F. A. Field, U. S. A., agent	Creek	Creek agency, Indian Territory.	Creeks.
Captain George T. Olmstead, U. S. A., agent	Choctaw and Chickasaw	Boggy Depot, Choctaw nation.	Choctaws and Chickasaws.
Captain T. A. Baldwin, U. S. A., agent	Seminole	Wewoka, Seminole country.	Seminoles.
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Major William Clinton, U. S. A., superintendent.	New Mexico superintendency.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Tribes in New Mexico.
Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, agent	Abiquiu	Care of superintendent.	Capote and Weminuche Utes.
Captain F. T. Bennett, U. S. A., agent	Navajo	do	Navajos.
Lieutenant A. S. B. Keyes, U. S. A., agent	Cimarron	do	Mapache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches.
Lieutenant A. G. Hemmisse, U. S. A., agent	Mescalero Apaches	do	Mescalero Apaches.
Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, U. S. A., agent	Gila Apache	do	Gila Apaches.
Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, U. S. A., agent	Pueblo	do	Pueblos.
Lieutenant George E. Ford, U. S. A., agent	Pueblo	do	Pueblos.
COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
E. M. McCook, governor and ex officio sup't	Colorado superintendency.	Denver, Colorado Ter.	Various tribes in Colorado.
Captain W. H. Merrill, U. S. A., agent	Conchos	Care of governor, &c.	Taboquache Utes.
Lieutenant C. T. Spyer, U. S. A., agent	Denver	do	Grand River and Uintah Utes.
UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Bvt. Col. J. E. Courttlotte, U. S. A., superintendent	Utah superintendency	Salt Lake City	Various tribes in Utah.
Lieutenant George W. Graffam, U. S. A., agent	Uintah Valley	Care of superintendent.	Utahs, Pah-Etes, Pah-Utes.
WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.			
J. A. Campbell, governor and ex-officio sup't	Wyoming superintendency	Cheyenne City	Tribes in Wyoming Territory.
Lieutenant G. M. Fleming, U. S. A., special agent	Fort Bridger	Care of governor, &c.	East Bannacks and Shoshones.
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
John A. Burbank, governor and ex-officio sup't	Dakota superintendency	Yankton	Tribes in Dakota.
Captain W. Broughton, U. S. A., agent	Yankton Sioux	Care of superintendent.	Yankton Sioux.
Brevet Major William H. Hugo, U. S. A., agent	Ponca	do	Poncas.
Captain W. H. French, jr., U. S. A., agent	Crow Creek	do	Sioux.
Captain De Witt C. Ponds, U. S. A., agent	Whetstone Creek	do	Sioux.

Indian superintendents and agents in the military division of the Missouri.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Name of agency.	Post-office address.	Name of tribes.
Captain Walter Clifford, U. S. A., agent	Upper Missouri	Care of superintendent	Assiniboinas, Arickaras, and others.
Brevet Major J. A. Hearn, U. S. A., special agent	Grand River	do	Sonox.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. Randall, U. S. A., special agent	Cheyenne River	do	Sonox.
Jared W. Daniels, agent	Sisseton	Care of Bishop Whipple, Fairbault, Minn.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sonox.
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. A., superint	Montana superintendency	Helena, Montana	Tribes in Montana.
Brevet Major A. S. Gialbreath, U. S. A., agent . . .	Flat Head	Care of superintendent	Flat Heads and others.
Lieutenant W. R. Pease, U. S. A., agent	Blackfeet	do	Blackfeet Nation.
Captain E. M. Camp, U. S. A., agent	Crow	do	Mountain Crows.
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			
Captain George Atcheson, U. S. A., agent	Chippewa	Chippewa agency	Chippewas of the Mississippi.
Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, U. S. A., special agent	Sac and Fox	Toledo, Iowa	Sac and Fox of Iowa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Arbuckle, Fort, Indian Territory.
Bascom, Fort, New Mexico.
Bayard, Fort, New Mexico.
Craig, Fort, New Mexico.
Cummings, Fort, New Mexico.
Dodge, Fort, Kansas.
Garland, Fort, Colorado Territory.
Gibson, Fort, Indian Territory.
Harker, Fort, Kansas.
Hays, Fort, Kansas.
Larned, Fort, Kansas.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kansas.
Lyon, Fort, Colorado Territory.

McRae, Fort, New Mexico.
Reynolds, Fort, Colorado Territory.
Riley, Fort, Kansas.
Selden, Fort, New Mexico.
Sill, Fort, Indian Territory.
Smith, Fort, Arkansas.
Stanton, Fort, New Mexico.
Supply, Camp, Indian Territory.
Union, Fort, New Mexico.
Wallace, Fort, Kansas.
Wingate, Fort, New Mexico.
Zarah, Fort, Kansas.

FORT ARBUCKLE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

(Established 1851.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY MAJOR JAMES F. ROY, SIXTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1-69, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $34^{\circ} 27'$; longitude from Greenwich, $97^{\circ} 09'$. Post-office at the post. The post is situated in the Chickasaw Nation. Sherman, Texas, one hundred miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies of eighty or one hundred men each, built of logs at the time the post was established; condition, decayed, crumbling down, and without windows; roofs leaky. Officers' quarters, six sets, logs and frame, old, rotten, and leaky.

STORE-HOUSES.—One hundred feet by 40; capacity, 38,400 cubic feet; new and in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, frame building in process of construction—frame only erected. Guard-house, log building of two rooms, unserviceable, old, and decayed. A few temporary log and board shanties, designed to shelter public animals, &c.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, one hundred and seventy-two miles distant. The route of supply is from Fort Gibson by wagon; obstructed from middle of December to 1st of July; best season for transporting supplies, from 1st of August to 1st of December. Supplies are now *en route* from Fort Harker, Kansas, which route is pronounced by freighters impracticable for loaded wagons; best route (in my opinion) by Arkansas River to Fort Smith; thence by land transportation (two hundred miles) to the post.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by a fine spring, and a well situated in the middle of the parade. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are Comanches, Kiowas, and affiliated bands of Chickasaws and Choctaws.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity. Indications of coal contiguous to post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon road. Trimonthly line of stages to and from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, under date of May 15, 1869, as announced and described in General Orders No. 19, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated May 25, 1869; area, one square mile.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The face of the country is rolling prairie, with timber bordering on the streams, interspersed with post ridges and black jack hills. The black jack country is a high, sandy soil, well suited for sweet potatoes; and the upland prairies a loamy soil, well adapted to the cereals, particularly wheat; fine gardens are made; country well watered; post-oak, prevalent timber; on the river bottoms, walnut, pecan, red oak, and cottonwood are common; timber for building purposes scarce; prairie grass very abundant; fine stock country. Streams usually commence to rise the middle of April, and continue high, generally, (with intervals when fordable,) until the middle of July; generally fordable eight months in the year; ferry-boats and bridges on principal streams between this point, Fort Gibson, and Fort Smith. Climate temperate, without any great extremes of heat or cold; average temperature from August 1, 1868, to August 1, 1869, 61°. 63; occasional "northers" in winter and spring; seasons, usually rainy from middle of December to 1st of May; showery in May, June, and part of July; dry balance of the year; health generally excellent. No settlements; about one thousand freedmen within a radius of thirty miles. Numerous salt springs scattered throughout the country. Lime and stone for building purposes abundant.

FORT BASCOM, NEW MEXICO.

(Established 1864.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR LOUIS T. MORRIS, CAPTAIN, THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1868, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 35° 23' 20"; longitude from Greenwich, 106° 27' 20". Post-office at the post. Chaparita, about eighty miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men, built of adobe, in poor condition. Officers' quarters, three; two built of stone, and one of logs, in poor condition; leaky and require frequent repairs.

STORE HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, 34 by 85 feet, 16 feet high; commissary, 34 by 116 feet, 16 feet high; capacity for supplies for two companies for one year; roofs made of logs and earth; require frequent repairs. A portion of the commissary's store-house is a grain-room, capacity for 3,570 bushels of corn. Grain-room of the corral, capacity, 1,785 bushels of corn.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobe; consisting, on north side, of two apartments, 20 by 30 feet each, divided by a hall 10 by 20 feet; one of the apartments used as a dispensary, office, and steward's room, the other for a ward; capacity for ten beds. Two rooms built of logs on south side of hospital, used as store-room and surgeon's quarters; roof of hospital, logs and earth. Guard-house built of logs. Cavalry and quartermaster's corrals built of logs; condition poor. All the buildings are leaky and require frequent repairs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, one hundred and forty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road; supplies can be transported all seasons of the year.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Canadian River, by water wagon. Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Comanches and Kiowas.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. One square mile is held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly. Soil sandy, not arable. Timber plenty; cottonwood on the banks of the Canadian River, and cedar on the hills. Corn and the usual summer vegetables can be raised on the bottoms near the river. Grass, grama and upland. River can be forded at low water six months of the year; streams rise during heavy rains; fall, soon after, dry most of the time. Climate mild; generally warm during the summer months; average temperature, 56°.30 thermometer, hydrometer 51°.43; health of locality good. No settlements.

FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

(Established August 21, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, MAJOR, THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 32° 55'; longitude from Greenwich, 108° 25'. Post-office at the post. The post is situated between the Pinos Altos and Copper Mine Mountains, in what is known as the Copper Mine Pass. Central City, two miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—Temporary, for three hundred men; two sets built of logs, with mud roofs, and one set of sawed lumber; the log buildings are rapidly decaying and becoming unfit for occupation.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two, quartermaster's and commissary, 120 by 26 feet, 10 feet high; divided into two rooms, each 50 feet long, with office 16 feet; under the commissary store-house is a cellar 50 by 20 feet, 8 feet high, built of adobe; all new and in excellent condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, a new and commodious building, built of adobe, with shingle roof. Guard-house built of stone; over guard-house and sally-port are three rooms, built of adobe, each 16 by 26 feet, 10 feet high, for adjutant's office. Library and court-martial room; the last is a two-story building and connects with the store-houses previously described. No other public buildings.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, four hundred and fifty-six miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road from Fort Union depot, *via* Albuquerque, Forts Craig, Selden, and Cummings; only temporarily obstructed by snow in winter; best season for transporting supplies from August to January; contractor's trains.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a clear mountain stream, 500 yards distant, by wagon. Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Gila Apache, west and northwest; Miembres and Copper Mine Apaches, east and northeast.

MINES.—Santa Rita copper-mine, six miles east; Hanover copper-mine, eight miles northeast; Pinos Altos gold and silver mines, eight miles northwest; other gold-mines south and east, near post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President, under date of May 15, 1869, as announced and described in General Orders No. 19, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated May 25, 1869. Fifteen square miles, and 520 acres reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country is rolling, with high mountains north, north-west, and east; open country south and southeast. Around post, and east and north, country timbered and watered by small streams. Timber—pine, cedar, and oak; a good saw-mill three and a half miles north. Crops of corn, wheat and vegetables grow in bottom lands; good gardens now under cultivation on the reservation. There are no streams between the Rio Grande and Gila which are not fordable at all times; rise of streams between March and June, while snow is melting in mountains. Seasons perceptibly shorter than on Rio Grande, and climate cooler and more dry; average temperature for 1868, 54° 29'; health of locality excellent. Settlements, Pinos Altos mining-district; population about fifteen hundred.

FORT CRAIG, NEW MEXICO.

(Established 1853.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL AUGUST K. KAUTZ, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 33° 26'; longitude from Greenwich, 107° 08'. Post-office at the post. San Marcial, four miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men, built of adobe. Officers' quarters built of stone. All the buildings in poor condition; new roofs and other repairs needed.

STORE-HOUSES.—Eight—capacity ample. Grain-house, capacity 1,287 bushels; condition poor; new roofs and other repairs needed.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and guard-house built of adobe. Carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop built of stone; condition generally poor; new roofs and other repairs needed.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, two hundred and eighty miles distant. The route of supply is generally via Tejerias Cañon and Albuquerque; seldom obstructed; best season for transporting supplies, from May to November, inclusive; usually by contractor's train.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Rio Grande, hauled about one mile in portable tanks. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Gila and Mescalero Apaches and Navajoes—none within a hundred miles.

MINES.—Coal mines worked thirty miles distance.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by stage.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, as described and announced in General Orders No. 48, headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated October 21, 1869. Thirty eight square miles, and 475 acres reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Only a small portion of country arable. No timber within thirty miles of post, and no water except Rio Grande. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., can be raised. Gardens generally poor. Grass good. Soil sandy. River usually rises about May 1, fordable nine months each year. Climate dry; extreme of cold in January; extreme of heat in July; average temperature during the year ending June 30, 1869, 55° 10'; locality healthy. Nearest settlements, San Marcial, four miles distant; population about eight hundred; Faraje, eight miles; population about one thousand.

FORT CUMMINGS, NEW MEXICO.

(Established 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR ALEXANDER MOORE, CAPTAIN, THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $32^{\circ} 27'$; longitude from Greenwich, $107^{\circ} 35'$. Post-office at the post. Miembres Village, nineteen miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For about one hundred and fifty men; built of adobe; in good condition. Officers' quarters, double set, unfinished.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three, with capacity for one year's supply for one hundred and fifty men; in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, one ward; capacity, ten patients; built of adobe. Guard-house built of adobe, with inside casing of rough stone; in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, four hundred and three miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road from Fort Union via Albuquerque and Fort Selden, open at all seasons; summer months the best season for transporting supplies—Government transportation.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Cooke's Spring, about 300 yards distant, by water-wagon. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Apaches.

MINES.—Santa Rita copper-mines, and Pinos Altos and Central City gold-diggings.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road. No public conveyance.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Surveyed in December, 1868. Four square miles held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Mountainous—no arable land in vicinity; valley of the Rio Miembres, nineteen miles distant, nearest land cultivated; no timber. Garden at the post, but the supply of water for irrigation is not sufficient. Grass, grama—good, with a mixture of coarser grasses. Soil, coarse gravel and sand, in some places very alkaline. Streams rise during rainy season—generally fordable. Climate mild, not cold enough in winter to make ice of more than half an inch in thickness; cold winds in winter, and heavy rains during July and August, generally; average temperature (1867 and 1868) 46° F.; the health of the locality is good. No settlements or population nearer than the Miembres Village, nineteen miles distant.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS.

(Established 1861.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, THIRD INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $37^{\circ} 30'$; longitude from Greenwich, 100° . Post-office—Hays City, Kansas, ninety-six miles distant, which is the nearest town or settlement. The post is situated on the Arkansas River, and its location is extremely bad, being upon made ground—wastings from bluffs.

QUARTERS.—For one company of cavalry, built of adobe; and for two companies of infantry, built of stone, good condition. Officers' quarters—one set stone, one set frame, and one set adobe—in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two—quartermaster and commissary, built of stone, in thorough order and condition. One forage house, (frame,) in good condition; capacity, about 12,000 bushels.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, built of stone, with an additional ward of wood; excellent order and condition. Miscellaneous buildings: One bake house, (substantial stone building,) oven of adobe; temporary guard house, in bad condition; carpenters' and wheelwrights' shop, ample for necessities of post; cavalry corral—sod; capacity, one hundred and twenty animals; temporary shed covering, 300 by 100 feet, in process of erection; stable accommodations for one hundred animals. The foundations of garrison buildings are very insecure. The walls of some of the larger buildings will not stand for any length of time, and even now some of them are settling.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, three hundred and sixty-seven miles distant. The route of supply is by rail from Leavenworth City to Hays City, thence by wagons; no permanent obstructions; best season for transporting supplies, early fall.

SUBSISTENCE.—Eight months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Arkansas River and numerous wells. Wood is furnished by labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Cheyennes.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon to Fort Hays, Kansas, on Kansas Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—The reservation was declared by the President under date of June 22, 1869, as described and announced in General Orders No. 17, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated May 29, 1868; sixty-seven square miles, 581 acres, and 1,680 square yards, more or less.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Bottom land and rolling prairie in the vicinity. Good grass on the former and buffalo grass on the latter. Gardens are a failure. No timber of any description nearer than fifteen to thirty-five miles. Stone quarry within twelve miles. River rises in June and continues high until middle of July; extreme rise, four feet; fordable at other times. Permanent ferry impossible, owing to the character of the banks. Climate, light, dry, and bracing; seasons regular; average temperature for 1868, 51°.37. Locality generally healthy. No settlements of any importance within ninety miles.

FORT GARLAND, COLORADO TERRITORY.

(Established 1857.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL V. K. HART, CAPTAIN, THIRTY SEVENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 37° 20'; longitude from Greenwich, 105° 23'. Post office at the post. San Luis, sixteen miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For three companies, built of adobe, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary; capacity, 73,116 cubic feet. Grain-house; capacity, 18,150 cubic feet; condition good.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobe, in poor repair; will be repaired as soon as proper materials can be obtained. Guard-house built of adobe—in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, one hundred and eighty-nine miles distant via Maxwell's, and one hundred and fifty-five miles via Paos Valley. The route of supply is from Sheridan, Kansas, via Fort Lyon and Sangre de Christo Mountains. Special supplies from Fort Union, New Mexico, via Paos Valley and Black Lakes; season closed from November to May; best season for transporting supplies, from June to October—Government transportation.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by an aqueduct, about three miles long, from the Rio de los Yutos. Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Tabeguache, Manche, and Capote Utes.

MINES.—Sangre de Christo mining district, twenty miles distant.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Six square miles held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land arable, timbered, and well watered; buckwheat, barley, rye, oats, and potatoes easily raised; also, all kinds of vegetables. Grass consists of blue, mountain, and bottom. Timber, cottonwood. Soil gravelly. Streams rise in May and June; all fordable. Climate dry; winters severe; spring late; summer and autumn pleasant, but cool; average temperature for year ending July 31, 1869, 37°.22; location very healthy. Altitude 8,365 feet. Population in vicinity of the post consists of about thirty families settled upon the creeks.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY.

(Established 1835. Abandoned 1857. Re-occupied 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN J. P. SCHINDELL, SIXTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 35° 17' 35"; longitude from Greenwich, 95° 15' 13". Post-office at the post. The post is situated in the Cherokee Nation, upon the south bank of the Neosho, two and a half miles above its confluence with the Arkansas. Fort Smith, Arkansas, sixty-five miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two companies of infantry, not exceeding seventy men each, built of stone—in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three. New store-house, 150 by 42 feet; old store-house, 80 by 24 feet; commissary store-house, 30 by 36 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital—temporary, built of logs; new one estimated for. Guard-house of wood, temporary and new. Other public buildings of wood, in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, two hundred and ninety-seven miles distant. The route of supply is by the Arkansas River, which is open about six months in the year, and is usually closed during the summer and fall months; the best method of transporting supplies is by steamboat, and the most favorable season during the months of April, May, and June.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Grand River, and by cisterns. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Cherokee and Creek.

MINES.—Coal is discovered in all parts of the country, but no veins or mines have been opened or worked.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by boat, when there is sufficient water in the Arkansas River.

RESERVATION.—Reservation not yet defined or declared; survey in progress.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—There is scarcely an acre of land, except upon the ranges of high hills along the Grand, Verdigris, and Illinois Rivers, that is not arable and susceptible of cultivation. Soil, loam and clay, and will grow well and abundantly all kinds of cereals, vegetables, fruit, cotton, and tobacco. The principal crops now raised are corn, wheat, potatoes, and oats; fruit (apples, pears, and peaches) of the finest quality, are very plentiful. The country is well

watered, and abounds in springs. The prairies are small, being usually from three to four miles wide. Timber is scarce, and growing only in the bottoms along the rivers and bayous, and on the mountains, but there very densely; it consists chiefly of oak, walnut, hickory, pecan, and cottonwood. Grass, wild prairie, (none of the cultivated varieties, or clover, having been attempted;) this grows rank and heavy, and is cut for hay in the season in large quantities. Streams usually rise the latter part of June and first of July—fordable all the other months, except the Arkansas, which is crossed by three ferries within three miles of the post, and the Grand and Verdigris near the mouth, by ferries. Climate, mild; average temperature of the seasons for 1868, as follows: January, February, and March, 41°-13; April, May, and June, 61°-04; July, August, and September, 79°-11; October, November, and December, 61°-66. The country is generally healthy; chills and fever are very common among the people living in the bottom lands; on the high lands but little sickness is known. Settlements: Fort Gibson, adjoining the post, has a population of about three hundred. There are innumerable salt springs of the purest quality on the Illinois, Grand, and Canadian Rivers, some of which are extensively worked.

FORT HARKER, KANSAS.

(Established December 2, 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, COLONEL, FIFTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 38° 49'; longitude from Greenwich, 98° 10'. Post-office, Fort Harker, Kansas. The post is four miles from Ellsworth City, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies; two frame and two log buildings. Officers' quarters built of stone; all in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two, viz, one 50 by 200, and one 50 by 100, in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and guard house, built of stone, in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, two hundred and fifteen miles distant. The route of supply is by the Kansas Pacific Railroad, usually closed or obstructed during the month of January, by snow, three or four weeks, and in this season, 1869, obstructed about three weeks by flood; stores can be transported from the post, south and southwest, by trains.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from tanks filled from a running spring. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Cheyennes.

MINES.—Ellsworth coal mine, at Wilson's Creek, Kansas.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by Kansas Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, as described and announced in General Orders No. 6, Department of the Missouri, September 22, 1866; sixteen square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land is nearly all arable, probably a greater portion than is to be found in most parts of the country. Timber is to be found only on the river courses and about the small streams; although, as the prairie fires are stopped, it is found that timber springs up. The country is very well watered by rivers, streams, and abundant springs. The experience during the present season has demonstrated that all grains can be raised, but the climate and soil seem more adapted to small grains, particularly wheat, barley, oats, and peas. Gardens have been planted, and the growth of the usual variety of vegetable plants has been successful. The country is covered with wild grass; the bottom lands by blue joint, and the uplands by the buffalo, and a wild grass resembling what is known as the early June grass. The cottonwood, elm, hackberry, box-elder, ash, oak, and black walnut, are the chief timbers. The soil is very rich, sandy loam, about four to six feet deep; below the soil is a bed of sand about 15 feet deep, and beneath this a strata

of hard clay. Streams usually rise about May, June, and July, but can be forded readily unless some unusual fall of water. Climate, very healthy; water, very pure; air, dry, free from malaria, or fever and ague. Average temperature, 67.34. During the last three years settlements have been made in sufficient numbers, so that this post may be considered within bounds of settlements. The country to the east of a line running to the southeast and northwest from this post is inhabited by an enterprising class of settlers, principally along the Smoky, Saline, Solomon, and Republican Rivers. In some places the land has not been taken up for fifteen and twenty miles; and in other places flourishing neighborhoods and villages are to be found. The civil organization of the country has been established, and the country is fast filling up with an industrious class of people.

PORT HAYS, KANSAS.

(Established June, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, MAJOR, FIFTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1889, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 38° 45'; longitude from Greenwich, 99°. Post office, Hays, City Kansas, the nearest town or settlement half a mile distant.

QUARTERS.—For four hundred men; four wooden buildings, 118 by 24 feet, four rooms each; condition good. Five headquarter buildings, (hexagonal,) 17 feet radius, with two wings 17 by 17 feet, four rooms.

STORE-HOUSES.—Nine, viz., two quartermaster's; one 96 by 24 feet, (four rooms,) and one 96 by 92 feet, portable buildings, (joined,) shingle roofs; two, commissary; one 130 by 34 feet, (three rooms,) frame building; and one, 191 by 20 feet, stockade buildings; ordnance store-house, 49 by 14 feet, wood; hospital store-house, 34 by 14 feet, wood; grain house, 162 by 64 feet, wood; one officers' store-house, and one general store-room, all in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Hospital buildings of wood, cottage style, (seven rooms;) capacity, twenty-four patients; condition, good; guard-house, 50 by 80 feet, (three rooms;) wood stockade good; landresses' quarters, four, each 48 by 24 feet. Total rooms, thirty-two, wood, good. Stone block-house, good. Ice-house, 124 by 40 feet; capacity, two hundred and fifty tons, wood, good. Workshops, one good stockade building, 136 by 24 feet. Bakery, one good stockade building, 40 by 40 feet. Dead house, wood, good, 16 by 16 feet. Lime-house, wood, 40 by 16 feet. Stable, 110 by 24; two wings, each 86 by 24; stockade, good. Quartermaster's stables, each 28 by 175 feet, good. Two extra wooden buildings, 30 by 20 feet each.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, two hundred and eighty-seven miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road to Hays City, on Kansas Pacific Railroad, open at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from wells, and from Big Creek (main supply) by wagon. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas.

MIXES.—None are known in vicinity of post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, under date of September 14, 1868, as announced and described in General Orders No. 24, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated August 8, 1868; eleven miles, 460 acres, and 4,544 square yards.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Bottom lands arable. Timber scarce, cottonwood and elm on water-courses. No crops cultivated; gardens can be cultivated on bottoms, near creek. Soil, dark, sandy loam. Big Creek rises from May to September, fordable. Climate dry; seasons changeable; average temperature, 48.32; healthy. No settlements except Hays City, a small settlement on Kansas Pacific Railroad.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS.

(Established 1858.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR DAINGERFIELD PARKER, CAPTAIN, THIRD INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1880, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 38° 10'; longitude from Greenwich, 99°. Post-office, Fort Larned, Kansas. The post is fifty miles from Hays City, Kansas, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies, built of stone. Officers' quarters, &c., four stone and one frame buildings, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One, quartermaster's, 150 by 40 by 12; two, commissary, one 155 by 27 by 12, and one 84 by 30 by 12. Store-house, 28 by 28 by 15, all stone buildings, and in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, adobe, built in 1860, containing four rooms, not adapted for the purpose. Guard-house, stone, 39 by 39 by 12. Blacksmith's, wheelwright's, saddler's shops and bakery, stone, 84 by 30 by 12. Quartermaster's corral, brush and dirt roof, will accommodate two hundred and fifty animals.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, two hundred and eighty-nine miles distant. The route of supply is by Kansas Pacific Railroad and wagons, seldom closed or obstructed. October and November best months for transporting supplies.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Pawnee Creek, and from wells at post. Wood supplied by contract.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Between post and nearest towns by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Four miles square held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land on the reservation may be considered poor. Heretofore no crops or gardens have been successful, notwithstanding several experiments have been made; this season being a favorable one, experiments on a small scale have thus far been successful. It is more than probable that with care a vegetable garden could, in ordinary seasons, be cultivated by irrigation, so as to repay the labor expended. The land is well watered, but not well timbered, a few elm, ash, and black walnut and cottonwood trees. Grass (buffalo) is good. Soil, light and sandy. Streams rise in the spring, with the melting of the snow, and at intervals during the rainy season, which ordinarily lasts from the first of June to the end of August, and are not fordable at such times. The climate is healthy and mild; average temperature, winter, 11°; summer, 70°. No settlements proper, but two ranches, one four miles and a quarter southeast and the other two miles and a half northeast from post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

(Established 1837.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL W. H. SIDELL, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, UNITED STATES ARMY, AUGUST, 1880, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 39° 21'; longitude from Greenwich, 91° 44'. Post-office, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The post is three miles north of Leavenworth City—the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For six companies, of eighty men each; consisting of three frame buildings, each for two companies—need repairs. Some repairs, new roofs, &c., have been ordered and are

now progressing. Officers' quarters—one stone, three brick, six frame, and three log buildings—in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Eight stone buildings, viz: Five, 40 by 100; one, 40 by 190; one, 14 by 20; and one, 16 by 40. Five frame buildings, viz: One, 40 by 100; one, 40 by 190; one, 30 by 128; one, 24 by 70; and one, 52 by 135—all in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Hospital (brick, capacious, and well arranged) and hospital buildings—three brick and four frame; guard-house built of stone. Miscellaneous buildings—landresses', bake-houses, mess-house, blacksmith's shop, &c., &c., three stone, two brick, and nine frame buildings—all in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and subsistence depots are at the post. The route of supply is by the Missouri River, which is closed about three months during the winter by ice; Kansas Pacific Railroad to the west, Missouri Pacific to the east, and Missouri Valley to the east and north.

SUBSISTENCE.—Is drawn as needed from the depot for the current month.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by a stationary engine, which forces the water into a tank on the hills; distributed by water-wagons; also by cisterns. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are Delawares, Osages, and Sacs and Foxes, one hundred miles distant.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road to Leavenworth City; steamboat landing at the post; railroad stations at Leavenworth City.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. The land held as reserved extends from six to seven miles along the Missouri River, and varies from one to two miles wide, containing about 6,840 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land, arable, timbered and watered; corn, wheat, and all the productions of the temperate zone are raised; grass, good; timber, hard wood and cotton-wood; soil, good; streams have been high all summer, through rains; locality, healthy; country, well settled; mean temperature, summer months, 69°·86; winter months, 33°·37.

FORT LYON, COLORADO TERRITORY.

(Established June 14, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, CAPTAIN, THIRD INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 38° 5' 36"; longitude from Greenwich, 103° 3' 36". Post-office at the post. Village of Los Animas one mile distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred and forty men, in good condition. Officers' quarters, five; three temporary, and two unfinished, of sun-dried brick; condition good.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three, quartermaster's, commissary, and grain-house; capacity for supplies for a full regiment; condition good.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of stone, (one wing to be erected.) Guard-house, none. Miscellaneous buildings, one bake-house, stone; three sets cavalry stables, wood; one corral, wood; landresses' quarters, seven sets, wood; blacksmith's, carpenter's, wheelwright's, and saddler's shops, wood, all new.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Sheridan, Kansas, one hundred and thirty-two miles distant. The route of supply is by Kansas Pacific Railroad to Sheridan, thence by wagons; open at all seasons; April to July best months for transporting supplies not affected by heat; other supplies, between December and April; forage, (corn and oats,) January.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied by water from the Arkansas River, distant 1,000 feet, by water-wagon; wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Utes.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by stage.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President, but has been announced in General Orders No. 18, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, June 3, 1868, and amended by General Orders No. 25, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, August 13, 1868. Nine square miles, 114 acres, and 4,080 square yards reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land, arable; timber, cotton-wood, on Arkansas River; crops, all cereals; soil, clay loam, capable of gardens, with irrigation; good hay; grass on bottoms surrounding post; liable to overflow; buffalo grass on uplands. Streams rise generally from 1st of May to 15th of July; fordable at low water; a bridge has been constructed near the post. Climate, variable; storms occur in March, April, and May. Rainy season, June and July; average temperature, 48°.38. Health of locality, very good, excepting mild malarial fevers. Purgatoire River settled from source to mouth by about four hundred inhabitants; village of Los Animas contains about sixty inhabitants.

FORT McRAE, NEW MEXICO.

(Established March, 1863.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN C. GILMORE, CAPTAIN, THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 33° 02'; longitude from Greenwich, 107° 05'. Post-office, Aleman, New Mexico. Alamosa, about seven miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For eighty men, built of adobe. Officers' quarters, built of adobe; all in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Four, viz: One, of two rooms, 20 by 30 each, 11 feet high in the clear, inside; one, of one room, 20 by 24; and two, 12 by 16 feet each, 9 feet in the clear, inside; all in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, built of adobe, seven rooms and one hall. Guard-house, built of adobe, two rooms and one cell. All other public buildings at the post are built of adobe, except the post bakery, which is built of poles, (commonly called jackal buildings.) A corral built of adobe is about being completed; all the buildings are in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, two hundred and ninety two miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road from Fort Union, New Mexico, via Tigras Cañon, Albuquerque and Fort Craig, New Mexico; never closed or obstructed; all seasons good (except July and August) for transporting supplies; usually by contract ox-trains.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Ojo del Muerto. Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Miembres Apaches.

MINES.—Coal-mines about ten miles distant; never have been worked.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road. No public conveyance.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, as described and announced in General Orders No. 24, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated June 25, 1869. Four square miles reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—There is no part of the reservation that is arable, for the

reason that it cannot be irrigated; gardens can be made along the banks of the Rio Grande, and irrigated from the river, two and one-half miles from the post. Grass, grama; timber, cedar, cottonwood, and ash. Soil, gravelly in vicinity of post; along the Rio Grande, generally sandy. Rio Grande commences rising in March, and is usually fordable except during March, April, May, June, and July. Climate, temperate; average temperature for six months ending June 30, 1869, 59°.69; health, good. Settlements: Alamosa, about seven miles from post, contains about one hundred and eighty inhabitants; Polomas, about sixteen miles distant, contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants; and Cañada Alamosa, about twenty-five miles distant, contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

FORT REYNOLDS, COLORADO TERRITORY.

(Established June, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. B. BRISTOL, CAPTAIN, FIFTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 38° 15'; longitude from Greenwich, 104° 12'. Post-office at the post. Pueblo, twenty miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred and nineteen men, built of adobe, shingle roof, in good condition. Officers' quarters, one adobe building, shingle roof, good condition; two frame buildings, one in good, the other in bad condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two, quartermaster's and commissary; each 28 by 80 feet, in good condition. HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, frame building, bad condition. Guard-house, built of adobe, shingle roof, in good condition. Quartermaster's corral, built of adobe, stalls built of wood, canvas roof, bad condition. Carpenter and blacksmith shops, frame buildings, fair condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Harker, Kansas, four hundred and twenty nine miles distant. The route of supply is by way of Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, open at all seasons; transportation generally by train.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Arkansas River by water-wagon. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Utes, Kiowas, and Cheyennes.

MIXES.—In the vicinity of Pike's Peak, Los Animas, and Sangre de Christo.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by stage.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President, but has been announced in General Orders No. 19, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated June 3, 1868; twenty-two square miles, 218 acres, and 3,371 square yards, more or less, reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Almost all the land in the vicinity of the post is under cultivation, and is well watered and timbered; the principal crops are wheat, corn, and oats; good land for gardens; good grass on the bottoms. Timber, principally cotton-wood. Soil sandy. Streams rise about the middle of May and commencement of June; fordable, except during the months of June and July. Climate, temperate and dry; seasons mild; average temperature, 69°; health of locality good. Thickly settled population.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

(Established 1852.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL W. M. GRAHAM, CAPTAIN, FIRST ARTILLERY, NOVEMBER, 1863, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $39^{\circ} 20'$; longitude from Greenwich, $96^{\circ} 43'$. Post-office, Fort Riley, Kansas. The post is four miles from Junction City, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four batteries light artillery, or eight companies of cavalry or infantry, built of stone. Officers' quarters built of stone; all the buildings in good condition, excepting the roofs, which need repairing.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two, quartermaster's and commissary, frame buildings, in good condition, cellars excepted; drainage bad.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and guard-house, built of stone. Magazine, brick. Stables, stone; condition good, except roofs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, one hundred and thirty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by Kansas Pacific Railroad.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from river and by cisterns. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Kaws, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, and Kickapoos, thirty to seventy-five miles distant.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation has been surveyed, but has not been defined or declared. Estimated to contain twenty-two thousand eight hundred acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land, arable; timber scarce, and only useful as fuel; grass good, and all the various varieties grow well. Gardens at the post. Soil, heavy black loam, well watered. Climate mild and healthy. Junction City, the nearest town or settlement, contains a population of about twenty-seven hundred.

FORT SELDEN, NEW MEXICO.

(Established 1865.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. BLOODGOOD, CAPTAIN, THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1863, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $32^{\circ} 30'$; longitude from Greenwich, $106^{\circ} 48/33'$. Post-office at the post. The post is situated on the east bank of, and one mile from, the Rio Grande. Donna Aña, New Mexico, twelve miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men; one building built of adobe, in good condition. Officers' quarters, six sets, built of adobe, and in good repair.

STORE-HOUSES.—One building, containing two rooms, 34 by 54, and 34 by 22½ feet for quartermaster's stores; three rooms, 34 by 54, 11 by 16, and 20 by 15 feet, for commissary stores; also, granary, with capacity for 6,000 bushels.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobe, accommodation for twelve patients. Guard-house built of stone, and two rooms for the guard built of adobe; two rooms built above the guard-house, used as adjutant's office and court-room. Four buildings in corral used as rooms for employes, granary, saddle-room, and butcher's shop; part of the main building is used as carpenter's, blacksmith's, and saddler's shops, and quarters for ordnance sergeant; one building is used as

magazine. With the exception of the guard house, all the buildings at the post are built of adobe, and in good repair.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, three hundred and fifty miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road, open at all seasons. Supplies generally transported by contract.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is generally kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Rio Grande, hauled in tanks about one mile. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Gila River and Mescalero Apaches.

MINES.—Silver mines in Organ Mountains.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by mail-coach.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Surveyed October 1, 1868. Fifteen square miles, 327 acres, and 576 square feet held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—No arable land on the reservation, except on the river-bottoms, which is rendered impracticable for cultivation on account of yearly overflow. Timber, a small bosque of young cotton-wood, covering about five acres, adjoining the post. No crops can be raised or gardens made, on account of annual overflow. Grass, grama, of limited quantity. Soil sandy and alkali. River rises and overflows its banks in June, and remains so during the greater part of the summer; the river is fordable during low water, but generally dangerous on account of quicksand. There is a Government ferry attached to the post. Climate mild; seasons dry; average spring temperature, 64°.65; average winter temperature, 43°.66. The health of the post is good—better than the average. There is a small settlement of about ten adobe hovels, known as Leasburgh, adjoining the southeast corner of the reservation: population about forty.

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

(Established as Camp Wichita, March 4, 1869. Designation changed to Fort Sill, August 1, 1869.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, COLONEL TENTH CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 34° 40'; longitude, from Greenwich, 98° 30'. Post-office at the post. Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, seventy three miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—"A" tents.

STORE-HOUSES.—One in process of construction.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—No hospital, guard-house, or other public buildings.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Harker, Kansas, three hundred and twenty nine miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon-road; best season for transporting supplies is from 1st of May to 1st of November, liable to be obstructed at any time by heavy rains.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply arriving.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Medicine Bluff Creek. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and affiliated bands of Cad-dos, Wacos, Ketchies, Delawares, and Wichitas.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road. No public conveyance.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. A rough survey has been made, embracing an area of three miles north and south by six east and west; survey not fully completed.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land in the vicinity is hilly and mountainous, inter-

spersed with beautiful fertile valleys, well adapted to the raising of all kinds of produce and vegetables. The grass is principally of the buffalo, mesquite, and grama varieties, and is very nutritious and valuable for grazing. Timber, oak and cottonwood; elm, pecan, and hickory groves in limited quantity along the banks of the streams, while around the base of the hills and mountains an inferior quality of post oak abounds. The health of the locality is good. About six thousand Indians are living upon the reservation within a radius of fifty miles of the post; no other settlements near.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

(Not known when originally established.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BRIEVET MAJOR M. BRYANT, CAPTAIN, SIXTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1880, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 35° 30'; longitude, from Greenwich, 94° 10'. Post-office, city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, adjoining the post. The post is situated on the Arkansas River, at the boundary line of the Indian Territory.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred and twenty men: one brick and one stone building, in good condition; also, one frame building, in fair condition. Officers' quarters, frame buildings, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Six. Quartermaster's, frame building; commissary, built of stone, two story; magazine, built of stone; ordnance store-room, frame building; forage-houses, two, frame buildings; capacity, 16,380 bushels; all in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, two frame buildings, (one bricked inside,) accommodation for sixteen patients; condition very bad, and cannot be repaired. Guard-house built of brick, in good condition. Post-bakery built of logs. Five frame buildings, one used as offices for commanding officer, quartermaster, and paymaster; and four used as carpenter's, saddler's, wheelwright's, and blacksmith's shops, in good condition. Stables for ninety-two animals.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory; distant, sixty-five miles by wagon-road, and one hundred and twenty miles by river. The route of supply is by the Arkansas River, obstructed only when the river falls unusually low. Best season for transporting supplies, spring, especially month of June, by steamboat.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a large cistern, three wells, and from Arkansas River by water wagon. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Creeks, Cherokees, and Choctaws.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by steamboats of the Arkansas River Company, which run between Little Rock, Arkansas, and Forts Smith and Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Wharf about 200 yards from post.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. The actual amount of land held as reserved is not known. Three hundred and six acres has been surveyed in the State of Arkansas; the remainder of the reservation is in Indian Territory, which portion has not been surveyed.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land arable, thinly timbered and well watered; principal crops are corn, cotton, potatoes, wheat, and vegetables of various kinds; soil and climate well adapted to cultivation of gardens. Grass excellent for grazing and to make hay. Soil chiefly clay, and pretty rich. Streams rise in June, not fordable near the post, which is surrounded by swamps. Climate very hot in summer, and rather sickly; mild in spring, and cold, with frost and snow, in winter; average temperature, 74°. Town of Fort Smith chiefly populated by white people, and some colored.

FORT STANTON, NEW MEXICO.

(Established 1855.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL A. A. KAUTZ, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY, NOVEMBER, 1868, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $35^{\circ} 29' 37''$; longitude, from Greenwich, $105^{\circ} 38' 19''$. Post-office at the post. Placita, on the Rio Bonito, nine miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two companies, built of stone, in good condition, but unfinished. Officers' quarters, one stone building, containing eight rooms; unfinished.

STORE-HOUSES.—One, 30 by 106 feet, built of stone; originally intended for quartermaster, now used for both quartermaster and commissary, for which it is too small; commissary store-house in ruins.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—Hospital in ruins. Guard house built of stone; good but small. All buildings at the post are either in ruins or unfinished, and quite inadequate for the present garrison. The post was ordered to be rebuilt in 1868. Work stopped June 30, 1869.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, two hundred and seven miles distant. The route of supply is generally via Fort Sumner, two hundred and seventy one miles. Shortest route (two hundred and seven miles) via Anton Chico and the Gallina Mountains. This route has but little water on it. In the driest seasons trains go via Fort Sumner and the Pecos River, a distance of three hundred and one miles; road good, and open at all seasons. All supplies transported by wagons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Rio Bonito. Wood furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Mescalero Apaches.

MINES.—Gold mines within eighteen and thirty miles; worked to a very limited extent.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road. No public conveyance.

RESERVATION.—Not known if declared by the President. No record at the post of the amount of land held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Essentially a grazing country, but where water can be obtained for irrigation all crops, &c., raised in a temperate climate can be produced. Gardens at the post producing all the necessary vegetables. The Bonito River, a small stream running through the reservation, furnishes water for irrigation. Grass, grama, which has failed this year on account of dry weather; other varieties of wild grasses are abundant, and have furnished hay for the post. Streams are subject to sudden and very temporary rises in the months of July and August, when heavy rains occur; they are fordable at all times. Climate very temperate. Elevation between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the sea; average temperature $49^{\circ} 38'$. The climate is considered exceedingly healthy; but little sickness prevails, and there are no prevailing diseases peculiar to the country. Principal settlement (Texans) on the Honda, about forty miles east, at a point called Missouri Bottom; fifty miles south is a thriving Mexican village; on the Bonito and its tributaries are other settlements. To the north there are no settlements within a hundred miles, principally on account of the absence of sufficient water. Game and trout are abundant.

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

(Established November 18, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR JOHN H. PAGE, CAPTAIN, THIRD INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$; longitude from Greenwich, $99^{\circ} 30'$. Post-office, Hays City, Kansas, about two hundred miles distant, the nearest town or settlement. The post is situated

between and within one and a half miles of the junction of Wolf and Beaver Creeks, which combine to make the North Fork of the Canadian River.

QUARTERS.—For about one hundred and fifty men, built of logs, for temporary use; in fair condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Four. Quartermaster and commissary, two; containing three rooms, each 15 by 15; one 60 by 14, and one 16 by 11. Forage-house, 40 by 15; all of which are covered with paulins. New store-houses are indispensable.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, tents. Guard-house, built of logs, 12 by 14; also one building, containing five rooms, 15 by 15 feet each, in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, four hundred and ninety miles distant. The route of supply is from Fort Hays, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, by wagon road; open at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Wolf Creek, half a mile distant. Wood furnished by labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road. No public conveyance.

RESERVATION.—No reservation has been declared, or means taken to that end. No land held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country in the vicinity is mainly rolling prairie, with a great deal of sand near all the streams. Timber, cotton-wood. Water abundant. No crops are raised; good gardens can be made. Grass abundant and good. Soil, sandy loam. Locality healthy. No settlements.

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO.

(Established 1861.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY Brevet Brigadier General WILLIAM N. GRIER, COLONEL THIRD CAV-
ALRY, AUGUST, 1892, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $35^{\circ} 54' 21''$; longitude from Greenwich, $104^{\circ} 57' 15''$. Post office at the post. La Junta, five miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four hundred men. Officers' quarters, nine, viz: One 76 by 58 feet, and eight 56 by 51 feet each, and 15 feet high. All the buildings of adobe, with stone foundations, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three, viz: One 100 by 30 feet, one 106 by 30 feet, and one 110 by 30 feet; height, 15 feet; in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, 158 by 80 feet; height 15 feet; built of adobe, with stone foundation, shingle roof. Guard-house built of adobe, tin roof; also a prison, built of adobe, containing ten cells, built of stone. Condition good.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and subsistence depots at the post. The route of supply is known as Route No. 2, from Sheridan City, Kansas, by ox or mule trains; partially closed during winter. Spring and summer months the best seasons for transporting supplies on this route.

SUBSISTENCE.—Is drawn as needed from the depot for the current month.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a spring about half a mile distant, and from wells at post. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Utes, and some Jicarilla Apaches, settled about sixty miles northeast of the post.

MINES.—Moreno gold (quartz) mines, about eighty miles distant.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by mail-coach; runs six days of the week between Sheridan City, Kansas, and Santa Fé, New Mexico.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, under date of October 13, 1868, with additional "timber" reservation for military purposes. Reservation fifty-one and a half square miles. Timber reservation fifty-three square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—About one fourth of the land in the immediate neighborhood is arable, tolerably well watered and timbered. By irrigation fine crops of wheat, corn, and oats are raised by farmers in vicinity of reservation; excellent hay in abundance is also produced. Forage procured at cheaper rates than at other posts in the Territory. Gardens near the post have been an entire failure for want of irrigation. Grass, upland prairie, largely mixed with grama, on the reservation; grazing good. Timber, pine and piñon. Soil, sandy and stony. Rainy season usually commences in August—this year in July—effecting a rise of the streams; the only streams in vicinity affected thereby are the Mora and Sapello, both of which are bridged. The winter is severe for this latitude: spring cool; summer mild, and fall cool; average temperature about 49°, extremes being 1° above zero, at the lowest, and 85° above zero at the highest, as taken from record of June 30, 1869; health of locality good. The largest settlement in the surrounding country is Las Vegas, about twenty-eight miles southwest, on direct route to Santa Fé; population, about one thousand.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.

(Established June, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BRIEF MAJOR GENERAL C. R. WOODS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, FIFTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 38° 55'; longitude from Greenwich, 100° 50'. Post-office at the post, which is situated on the South Fork of the Smoky Hill River, three miles distant from Pond City, Kansas, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies; two stone and two wooden buildings, in good condition. Officers' quarters, six sets, built of wood, in poor condition.

STORE HOUSES.—Three. Quartermaster's store-room 28 by 130 feet. Commissary store-room 28 by 132 feet, inside measurement; walls 10 feet clear. Grain-house, wood; capacity, 13,000 bushels. Quartermaster's and commissary store-rooms, stone; in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, guard-house, magazine, and stable built of stone. Adjutant's office, forage-house, and one cavalry stable, built of wood, all in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, four hundred and two miles distant. The route of supply is by the Kansas Pacific Railroad, open at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Smoky Hill River, by water-wagon. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by stage.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Fourteen square miles held reserved, as described and announced in General Orders No. 21, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, August 8, 1869.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country to the north, east, and west is rolling prairie; to the south broken and rugged for a distance of four or five miles, then rolling prairie. The entire country is covered with buffalo-grass; the land is well watered toward the north and west by the Smoky Hill River and its branches; the soil is good, but unproductive, for want of sufficient rains; no timber within sixty miles. Streams rise rapidly after heavy rains in summer, and are

fordable. Climate is hot in summer and cold in winter; strong winds prevail the greater portion of the year; average temperature, 52°; locality healthy. Settlements, Pond City, three miles distant, about twenty-five inhabitants; Phil Sheridan, thirteen miles distant, five hundred inhabitants. There are a few hay-ranches within fifteen miles of the post; from fifteen hundred to two thousand tons of hay might be cut within twenty miles of the post.

FORT WINGATE, NEW MEXICO.

(Established June, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET COLONEL A. W. EVANS, MAJOR, THIRD CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1869.
THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 35° 10'; longitude from Greenwich, 107° 45'. Post-office, Santa Fe, New Mexico. The post is situated at the headwaters of the Rio Puerco of the West. Zuni, thirty-three miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men, built of rough logs, (only temporary huts,) dirt roofs, and in poor condition. Officers' quarters built of logs, temporary portion of adobe with dirt roofs, excepting one—shingle.

STORE-HOUSES.—One, built of adobe, 100 feet square outside, with interior square, (good shingle roof over all,) containing six rooms, viz: One, 86 by 20, (quartermaster;) one, 83 by 20, (commissary;) one, 56 by 20, (forage;) one, 20 by 8, (ordnance;) and two, 20 by 20, for offices; average height of rooms, 17 feet. Considerable storage capacity in addition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and guard-house built of logs. Adjutant's office, frame, shingle roof; bake-house built of stone—all in fair condition. Saw-mill, frame, board roof. Temporary quarters for laundresses, &c., log and adobe.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Union, New Mexico, two hundred and eighty miles distant. The route of supply is by Government and contractors' trains, over direct wagon-road from Fort Union, crossing the Rio Grande by ferry at high water; open at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from an excellent spring known as the Ojo del Oso, running a large and permanent stream. Wood is furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Navajoes and Zuni Pueblo.

MIXES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation has not been declared by the President. One hundred square miles held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country—wooded mesas and valleys, valleys arable and well watered—well adapted for settlements. General elevation above sea-level, about 7,700 feet. Crops of wheat, barley, corn, &c. Gardens at post. Grass, good grama, bottom and upland, abound, depending a good deal on rainy season—June, July, August, and September. Timber abundant—large pine, (white,) jack-oak, piñon, and forests of cedar. Soil, heavy stiff white and red clay—the best adobe material on the continent. Fine building-stone can be obtained in abundance within a short distance. Streams small, rise in summer—fordable. Climate mild, generally dry and healthy; seasons generally cool for latitude, owing to elevation; average range of thermometer, (F.) spring, 35°; summer, 61°; autumn, 52°; winter, 27°. No settlements.

FORT ZARAW, KANSAS.

(Established 1868. This post was directed to be abandoned by Special Orders No. 185, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated October 6, 1869.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL N. NOLAN, CAPTAIN, TENTH CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $38^{\circ} 30'$; longitude from Greenwich, $98^{\circ} 15'$. Forty-five miles from Ellsworth, Kansas, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred men; built of brown sandstone, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—One, containing two rooms, 25 by 30 and $22\frac{1}{2}$ by 30 feet, respectively.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—No hospital. Guard-house, log building, 15 by 15. Bake-house constructed of lumber, and blacksmith's shop of adobe.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, two hundred and sixty-seven miles distant. The route of supply is via Fort Harker, Kansas; seldom closed, except by floods, which occur about twice in the spring and summer seasons, or by snow-storms in the winter months, which are rare.

SUBSISTENCE.—One month's supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a well in the immediate vicinity. Wood is supplied by the labor of the troops.

MINES.—Coal mine at Wilson's Creek, Kansas, distant forty-nine miles.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Four miles square held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—In the vicinity of the creeks the land is arable, and nearly all the root-crops might be raised, and such other crops as would not expose too much leaf and branch over the surface to the action of the violent winds. The grass is abundant in this vicinity—good for all kinds of stock. Timber, cotton-wood, elm, and some walnut. Soil, heavy brown clay. Streams rise during March, April, and May. Seasons—winter, extremely cold, with cutting winds from north and east; spring, very changeable, with wind and rain storms of great violence; summer, hot, the thermometer rising to 115° ; autumn, warm and dry. The locality is very healthy, no diseases being reported at this post for six months, ending July 31, 1869. No population nearer than Ellsworth, Kansas, and settlements on Smoky Creek, distant forty-five miles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Brigder, Fort, Wyoming Territory.
Douglas, Camp, Utah Territory.
Fetterman, Fort, Wyoming Territory.
Kearney, Fort, Nebraska.
Laramie, Fort, Wyoming Territory.
McPherson, Fort, Nebraska.
North Platte Station, Nebraska.
Ogallala Station, Nebraska.

Omaha Barracks, Nebraska.
Plum Creek Station, Nebraska.
Russell, D. A., Fort, Wyoming Territory.
Sanders, Fort, Wyoming Territory.
Sedgwick, Fort, Colorado Territory.
Sidney Station, Nebraska.
Steele, Frederick, Fort, Wyoming Territory.

FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Established 1857.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL C. C. GILBERT, LIEUTENANT COLONELS, SEVENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1899, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $41^{\circ} 18' 12''$; longitude from Greenwich, $110^{\circ} 32' 38''$. Post office at the post. Carter's Station, Wyoming Territory, on Union Pacific Railroad, ten miles distant, (south.) the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For three hundred men; built of logs in 1857; condition tolerably good, but going to decay.

STORE HOUSES.—Three, two built of stone and one of boards, 109 by 10 feet, 52 by 25 feet, and 110 by 28 feet respectively; one new and two old; require new roofs.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of logs and lumber; condition good. Guard-house built of stone; condition good. All other public buildings built of logs in 1857; in bad condition, roofs leaky.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Cheyenne, near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, three hundred and fifty-five miles distant by rail. The route of supply is by the Union Pacific Railroad; obstructed sometimes from November until April by snow; summer and fall the best seasons for transporting supplies.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a stream known as "Black's Fork," running through the center of the post; water good and abundant. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Shoshones, Bannacks, and Utes.

MINES.—Sweetwater gold mines, distant one hundred and twenty miles, south.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation was declared in 1857 or 1858, and was surveyed in October and November, 1858. Twenty miles wide, from east to west, and twenty-five miles long, from north to south.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land in the valleys is arable near the streams, and is well watered. Barley, oats, and wheat have been raised on Smith's Fork, within ten miles of the

fort. Grass (bottom) abundant in the valleys, and bunch grass of excellent quality on the benches. There is a post garden, in which is raised potatoes, beets, radishes, turnips, cabbage, and lettuce, but it is necessary to irrigate it. Soil alluvial. Timber twenty miles distant—pine, cottonwood, and quaking ash. Streams rise in May and June; always fordable. Climate temperate during the greater part of the year; not usual for severe weather before middle of December, when frequent snow-storms and high winds prevail until April; more rain falls during May and June than during the balance of the year. Altitude seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. Average temperature in 1868, 39°.01; average during last ten years, 42°.90. Health of locality is proverbially good. The only population in the vicinity is a few mountaineers, living in cabins, on the water-courses.

CAMP DOUGLAS, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Established October 26, 1862.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, COLONEL, SEVENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 40° 46' 02"; longitude from Greenwich, 111° 53' 34". Post-office, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, three miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For about four hundred men, built of logs, in poor condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Four; capacity, 200,000 rations each; condition, fair; needs repairs.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of logs; in poor condition. Guard-house built of stone. Magazine and ordnance store-houses, built of stone; all in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, five hundred and forty-three miles distant. The route of supply is by Union Pacific Railroad to Uintah, five hundred and eight miles; thence by wagon-road, thirty-five miles to post; obstructed sometimes by snow during the months of December, January, February, March and April; best season for transporting supplies, from May to November.

SUBSISTENCE.—Ten months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by trenches running from a ravine directly in the rear of the post. Wood is supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Utes.

MINES.—Mines of gold, silver, and copper, in the vicinity, but none as yet much developed.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—Reservation not yet declared; it has been surveyed, and application made to have it declared. Two miles square held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land arable. No timber in immediate vicinity. Irrigated by numerous streams from Wasatch Mountain, directly in rear of post. All the ordinary crops (wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, &c.) can be successfully cultivated; excellent gardens. Grass, timothy, clover, and red-top; sage-brush on the mountains, and in neighborhood of post. Grasshoppers occasionally very destructive. White pine and cottonwood in cañons about twenty miles distant. Soil light and sandy. Streams rise in spring; fordable. Climate dry and bracing; average temperature, spring, 51°; summer, 74°.04; autumn, 54°.08; winter, 30°.08; annual, 52°.07; locality, exceedingly healthy. Salt Lake City, three miles distant, contains a population of about fifteen thousand.

FORT FETTERMAN, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Established July 19, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN HENRY W. PATTERSON, FOURTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $42^{\circ} 19' 08''$; longitude from Greenwich, $105^{\circ} 27' 03''$. Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, about seventy miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two companies, built of adobe, (unfinished,) not ceiled or plastered. Officers' quarters, nine sets, viz: Seven sets adobe, lined, and two sets built of logs, (old material,) all in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two; quartermaster's and commissary; also, one small granary, and one harness-house, nearly finished, in good condition. New store house and granary in process of construction for use of quartermaster and commissary departments; capacity, ample.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital unfinished. Guard-house built of logs, (old material,) not ceiled or plastered; condition, poor. Magazine, built of logs, in poor condition. Adjutant's office, (old material,) poor condition. Miscellaneous buildings—bakery being rebuilt of adobe; two saw-mills—one, a frame building, (unfinished,) and one built of slabs; mess-rooms, (old material;) laundresses' quarters; blacksmith's, wheelwright's, saddler's shops, &c.; also, several small buildings, mostly occupied by the employés of the Quartermaster's Department.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at "Camp Carling," near Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, about one hundred and thirty miles distant. The route of supply is via Fort Laramie, one hundred and fifty-five miles, or via "Cut-off," Union Pacific Railroad, one hundred and thirty miles; obstructed sometimes during the latter part of winter and early part of spring; best season for transporting supplies, early summer and fall; ox and mule trains.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the North Platte River. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sioux.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President under date of June 28, 1869, as announced and described in General Orders No. 34, Headquarters Department of the Platte, dated June 3, 1869; sixty square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land in the vicinity is not arable or timbered, excepting a few cotton-wood, box-elder, and willow, along the water-courses; abundance of good pine in the Black Hills, about twenty miles distant. Gardens cannot be depended upon; they have, so far, been made with very little benefit. Hay, sufficient to meet the demands of the post, can be harvested; bunch-grass grows in abundance, and the country is well adapted for grazing purposes. Streams rise about the end of April, and continue high for about two months; fordable, except the North Platte River, during which time it is crossed by a ferry; the rise in the river continues generally until the end of July. Health of locality, very good; from January until April the weather is severe, during which time considerable snow falls; country very windy, and often visited by hail-storms; July and August very warm; average temperature for the first six months of 1869, 37° . No settlements in the vicinity.

FORT KEARNEY, NEBRASKA.

(Established as Fort Childs, Indian Territory, 1848. Designation changed to Fort Kearney, March, 1849.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN EDWIN POLLOCK, NINTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1862, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $40^{\circ} 33'$; longitude from Greenwich, $99^{\circ} 06'$. Post-office at the post, Kearney City, Nebraska, two miles distant, the nearest town or settlement. The post is situated on the south bank of the Platte River, and about a quarter of a mile from it.

QUARTERS.—For one hundred and twenty men; frame buildings, (pine and cotton-wood,) unfit for habitation, but being repaired.

STORE-HOUSES.—Four, with capacity for supplies for two companies; require some repairs.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, &c.; frame buildings, (pine and cotton-wood;) capacity ample; all in need of repairs.

SUPPLY-DEPOT, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Omaha, Nebraska, one hundred and ninety miles distant. The route of supply is by the Union Pacific Railroad to Kearney Station; thence by Government wagons to post—about five miles; occasionally closed for a few days at a time by floating ice in the Platte River; the best season for transporting supplies is from August 1 until January 1.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by wells. Wood supplied by contract.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President under date of January 18, 1849. Ten miles square reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The Platte River at this point is about nine miles wide, and filled with islands on which hay can be cut. A range of hills of sandy formation skirt the valley on the south side; the range is from one to two miles wide. South of these hills, distant to the Republican River, is about forty miles of table-land slightly undulating. The whole of the country is prairie, and is supposed to be, with little exception, arable, capable of yielding good crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, and all kinds of vegetables that grow in the same latitude in the Eastern States. Soil, sandy loam, yielding annually large crops of grass suited for grazing purposes. The past year there has been a sufficiency of water. Timber is scarce, and grows upon the islands in the Platte River, and upon the banks of the Republican and Blue Rivers, and on Turkey Creek. About forty miles south of the post are large quantities of cedar, oak, and ash, all of which will grow if transplanted; fifty trees are now growing at the post which have been transplanted. The Platte River generally rises about the 1st of June, and remains so for about two months; it seldom overflows its banks, and is fordable at this point for about ten months of the year: the river-bed was dry during the months of August and September, 1863. The locality is very healthy, serious local diseases being unknown. Settlements—Kearney City, two miles west of the post; Kearney Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, six miles from the post; Wood River settlement, ten to thirty miles distant—a valley nearly parallel to the Platte River; Grand Island, west, on the Union Pacific Railroad, about forty miles distant; Junctionville, on the south side of the Platte River, about thirty-five miles east. South of the Platte River, in all the scattering settlements, there are about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Agriculture is the general occupation of the settlers, and there is considerable trading done at the towns of Kearney, Wood River, and Grand Island.

FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Established August 12, 1849.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. T. FLINT, COLONEL, FOURTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $42^{\circ} 12' 38''$; longitude from Greenwich, $101^{\circ} 31' 26''$. Post-office at the post. Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, ninety miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For five hundred and fifty-four men—four sets of wooden buildings, and two sets adobe—in good condition. Officers' quarters, seven buildings—four of adobe and three frame, with adobe lining; all in good condition except one.

STORE-HOUSES.—Five, viz: Quartermaster's, one; capacity, 18,500 cubic feet; commissary, two; capacity, 32,100 cubic feet; clothing room, one; capacity, 80,000 cubic feet; grain-house, capacity, 100,000 cubic feet; all wooden buildings, rough boards, and batted, excepting clothing-room, frame; condition, good.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, frame and adobe, good. Guard-house, built of stone, good. Magazine, stone, good. Bakery, frame, poor. Post-office, adobe, poor. Three laundresses' quarters, two poor and one good. One building for quartermaster's employes, adobe, good. One carpenter's shop, one wagon-shop, and one saddler's shop, all frame buildings, good. Five company kitchens, four adobe and one frame, (adobe lined,) in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at "Camp Carling," near Cheyenne, eighty-nine miles distant. The route of supply is from Cheyenne, (on Union Pacific Railroad,) by Government wagons; practicable throughout the year; summer and autumn the best seasons for transporting supplies.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Laramie river by water-wagons. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sioux.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President under date of June 28, 1869, as announced and described in General Orders No. 31, Headquarters Department of the Platte, dated June 3, 1869; fifty-four square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land well adapted for grazing. Grass, good. Timber, principally cottonwood along the water-courses and ravines. No crops can be raised or gardens sustained but by constant irrigation. Platte and Laramie Rivers usually rise about the middle of May, and continue high from one to two months; not fordable during that time. Climate, healthy; autumn and winter, mild; summer, dry and sultry; spring, usually rainy; high winds prevalent throughout the year. No settlements nearer than Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

FORT McPHERSON, NEBRASKA.

(Established February 20, 1866. Originally known (1863) as "Cantonment McKean," and also as "Cottonwood Springs.")

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. EMORY, COLONEL, FIFTH CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 41° ; longitude from Greenwich, $100^{\circ} 30'$. Post-office, Cottonwood Springs, Nebraska. Platte City, Nebraska, twelve miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For five companies, built of logs, with shingle roofs; a portion of the buildings are entirely frame, well chinked, plastered, and spacious, with large windows. Officers' quarters,

constructed of boards, lathed and plastered, with shingle roofs. Adobe houses better adapted for the climate.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, two log buildings; one 300 feet long and 30 feet wide—30 feet high each; afford security for stores against the weather. Commissary, one portable building.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, constructed of logs, well plastered, shingle roof—a good, substantial building. Guard-house, log building, shingle roof. Landdresses' quarters, log building, shingle roofs. Buildings are all leaky, but it seldom rains. Four stables, very indifferent; one other stable, making the fifth, about being completed, will be excellent.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence-depots are at Omaha, Nebraska, two hundred and eighty-six miles distant. The route of supply is by the Union Pacific Railroad, from Omaha to McPherson Station, distant seven miles; thence across one branch of the Platte River by temporary bridge, and over the other branches by ford. In the spring the Platte rises and washes away the temporary bridge, and makes communication with Union Pacific Railroad Station, distant only seven miles, very uncertain and hazardous. The best season for transportation is from 1st of July until 31st of March. Transportation from railroad station to post done by contract, at 48 cents the hundred.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Platte River, about 600 yards distant. Wood supplied by contract.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road. Seven miles from the post is McPherson Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. A post order, dated June 24, 1866, has declared the following, viz: "Commencing at a point one mile south of the flag-staff, from the center of the parade; thence two miles east, thence four miles north, thence four miles west, thence four miles south, thence two miles east, to the place of beginning."

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Not arable. No timber, crops, or gardens. Grass good, about three miles from the post. Soil sandy. Platte River rises in April, and falls in July; fordable about three months of the year. Climate very dry; estimated average monthly temperature for twelve months ending June 30, 1869, 51°·54; health of locality exceedingly good. There are three ranches or settlements on the reservation, two of them occupying the ground before the post was established, and believed to have good pre-emption claims. Grass of good quality can be harvested on Brady's Island, sufficient to make hay for a division of cavalry, and as this position commands the buffalo range to the south, it will, probably, always be a cavalry station of importance, at least so long as there is a hostile Indian on the plains, so that, in my opinion, all of Brady's Island, embraced by producing the north and south lines of the reservation to the north, or farthest side of the island, should be declared within the reservation. I have no doubt that gardens of the finest quality might be maintained on the island by irrigation; to accomplish this a wind-mill to raise the water would be necessary. No settlements in the immediate vicinity of the post.

NORTH PLATTE STATION, NEBRASKA.

(Established 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. D. EMORY, CAPTAIN, NINTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 41°; longitude from Greenwich, 100° 50'. Post-office, North Platte City, adjoining the post. The post is situated between and within one and a half miles west of the junction of the North and South Platte Rivers, and on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

QUARTERS.—For one company; built of pine lumber. Officers' quarters, one set; built of pine lumber; condition poor, need repairs.

STORE-HOUSES.—One. Quartermaster and commissary, built of pine lumber; capacity for supplies for one company; condition poor.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—No hospital. Guard-house built of pine lumber; condition, poor.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Omaha, Nebraska, two hundred and ninety-one miles distant. The route of supply is by the Union Pacific Railroad; open at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Four to six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from wells. Wood supplied by contract. INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Pawnees.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by Union Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—No reservation proper. The plan of the post embraces about eight acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land between the North and South Platte Rivers is a level plain, with bluffs on the opposite sides of both forks at an average distance of one and two miles; the land, generally, is adapted to cultivation, and will produce most of the cereal crops. Vegetables are not cultivated to any extent. A garden has been made, and it is believed that good vegetables can be raised. Grass good for grazing. Water plenty. Timber, cottonwood, and very scarce. Rivers high from April until July, fordable at other times. Railroad bridge over the North Platte, which can be crossed by men on foot. Climate temperate. Health of locality excellent. North Platte has a population of about three hundred and fifty.

OGALLALA STATION, NEBRASKA.

(Not known when established.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, CAPTAIN, FIFTH CAVALRY, OCTOBER, 1869.
THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 41°; longitude from Greenwich, 102. Post-office at the post. North Platte, Nebraska, fifty-one miles distant, the nearest town or settlement. The post is situated on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

QUARTERS.—None.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, one hundred and seventy-five miles distant. The route of supply is by the Union Pacific Railroad.

SUBSISTENCE.—One month's supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the South Platte River. Wood supplied by contract.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between the post and nearest town is by Union Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—No reservation.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land not arable. No timber. Watered by the South Platte River, which rises in June; fordable at this point. Grass, common prairie. Soil sandy. Climate dry; seasons temperate. Health of locality good. North Platte, (excepting railroad stations,) the nearest town or settlement, contains a population of five hundred.

OMAHA BARRACKS, NEBRASKA.

(Established 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL I. N. PALMER, COLONEL, SECOND CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $41^{\circ} 20'$; longitude from Greenwich, 96° . Post-office, Omaha City, Nebraska, the nearest town or settlement—three miles distant.

QUARTERS.—For one regiment of infantry, frame buildings, filled in with brick; built in 1868 and 1869.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two. Quartermaster and commissary, with ample capacity for all public property required to be kept at post.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital large and commodious; and guard-house, frame buildings, filled in with brick.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—(Quartermaster and subsistence depots at Omaha, Nebraska, three miles distant. The route of supply is by Missouri River and railroad.

SUBSISTENCE.—One and two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from wells. Wood supplied by contract.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon road. Steamboat landing and railroad depot (Union Pacific) about three miles distant.

RESERVATION.—No reservation has been declared by the President. Eighty acres are held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—All the country in the vicinity is arable and extremely fertile; it is not heavily timbered, but the oak, elm, walnut, and maple are being extensively and annually planted; cotton-wood grows on the streams. Water, in ordinary seasons, is not found in great abundance away from the Missouri River, but every crop and species of grain or fruit known in the Middle, Northern, or Western States can be grown in great abundance. The gardens are of the finest description. The grasses are not yet cultivated to any great extent, the wild prairie being almost the only one known. Soil, muck and loam, apparently inexhaustible. The Missouri River has its never failing rise in the spring; there is generally very little water in the smaller streams from May until November, excepting in very rainy seasons. Climate temperate and considered healthy; the thermometer ranges seldom above 96° in summer, or below 8° in winter. Omaha contains at present a population of eighteen thousand; no other settlements worth noticing in the vicinity; the land for twenty or thirty miles around is taken up by small farmers.

PLUM CREEK STATION, NEBRASKA.

(Established 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY FIRST LIEUTENANT J. R. HARDENBERGH, NINTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 41° ; longitude from Greenwich, 101° . Post-office at the post. The post is situated on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the valley of the Platte River. North Platte City, Nebraska, ten miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—Tents.

STORE-HOUSES.—None.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, fifty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by the Union Pacific Railroad; obstructed when snows are heavy in winter, when the road is blocked for days and weeks; summer season best for transporting supplies.

SUBSISTENCE.—One month's supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by wells. Wood supplied by contract. INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Pawnees.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by Union Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—No land held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land is not arable, excepting in a few places by irrigation. No gardens. Heavy dark grass on the bottoms near the river, good for hay in winter; buffalo-grass in the valley; good for grazing. Soil sandy. Timber scarce, and only on the islands in the Platte River; of no use except for fuel. Streams rise in June, and continue high for about a month or six weeks; river not fordable at such times, and at low water the crossing is dangerous owing to quicksands. Climate, dry—very severe in winter, and intensely hot in summer; health of locality very good.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Established July 31, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL J. H. KING, COLONEL, NINTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 41° 08'; longitude from Greenwich, 104° 15'. Post office, Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, about three miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For twelve hundred men, built of pine lumber; condition, fair—need some repairs. Officers' quarters, thirty two sets, in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two—25 by 100 feet each—12 feet high, bad condition, leaky; roofs require to be shingled; they are now simply boarded, and the lumber having shrunk, they leak badly; stores cannot be kept in good condition unless some repairs are made.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of wood, (pine lumber;) capacity, forty-eight beds. Guard-house built of pine lumber, with watch-tower. Eight stables. Blacksmith's and carpenter's shops and granary in fair condition, built of pine lumber. Thirty laundresses' quarters, very small, built of logs, in very poor condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermasters and subsistence depots are at "Camp Carling," one and a half miles distant. The route of supply is from Omaha to Cheyenne via Union Pacific Railroad; summer and fall best seasons for transporting supplies; Union Pacific Railroad best method; open at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—One month's supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Crow Creek, (about two hundred yards distant,) by steam force-pump. Wood supplied by contract.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by good wagon-road to Cheyenne, on line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President under date of June 28, 1869, as described and announced in General Orders No. 34, Headquarters Department of the Platte, June 3, 1869. Four thousand five hundred and twelve acres.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—A plain almost level, without timber, well watered. Short crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn, and barley might be raised. Grasshoppers numerous and destructive. Efforts have been made toward planting a garden, but without success. Soil heavy and full of gravel, scantily covered with bunch-grass. Timber twenty-five miles distant. Streams are easily forded. Climate dry and warm in spring and summer; very cold in winter; average temperature for past twelve months, spring, 41° 81; summer, 67° 30; autumn, 50° 46; winter, 39° 33—generally very healthy. No settlements in the immediate vicinity.

FORT SANDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Established June 23, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL J. H. POTTER, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, FOURTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $41^{\circ} 13' 04''$; longitude from Greenwich, $105^{\circ} 36' 22''$. Post office, Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, two and three quarter miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For six companies, built of logs; in poor condition. Officers' quarters, log buildings; in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Five—quartermaster's, two, 100 by 30 feet, built of logs, in good condition; commissary, three, 50 by 32 feet, built of logs, unfit for storage.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of logs. Guard house built of stone. Magazine built of stone. Block house and cavalry stables built of logs—all in good condition. Quartermaster's stable temporary structure of pine planks, not suitable for the purpose.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, fifty-three miles distant, by Union Pacific Railroad, and forty-three miles by wagon-road. The route of supply is by the railroad; closed during a few days in winter; supplies can be transported at all seasons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by a creek. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Arapahoes, Utes, and Sioux.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by the Union Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President under date of June 28, 1869, as announced and described in General Orders No. 34, Headquarters Department of the Platte, dated June 3, 1869; nine square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Country in vicinity, rolling prairie. Timber in cañons, eight miles distant, pine, fir, and cotton-wood. Soil good, partially alkali, requires irrigation; plenty of water for this purpose. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, &c., can be raised. Grass excellent and abundant. Streams are high in July and August; generally fordable. Climate healthy; average temperature, August 1, 1868, to July 31, 1869, 40° – 38° . Settlements, Laramie City and some stock ranches. Laramie Plains and surrounding country cannot be excelled for raising stock of all kinds.

FORT SEDGWICK, COLORADO TERRITORY.

(Established May 19, 1864.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, MAJOR, NINTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 41° ; longitude from Greenwich, $102^{\circ} 30'$. Post office, Julesburg, Nebraska, three and a half miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies; three sets adobe, and one set portable frame, in good condition, excepting one adobe set unroofed. Officers' quarters, five sets, two portable frame buildings, and three built of adobe; condition good.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three quartermaster's and one commissary—boards battened, in good condition; capacity for four or five months' supplies for four companies.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobe—large and in good condition. Guard-house, boards, not considered safe. One cavalry-stable.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Omaha, Nebraska, three hundred and seventy-seven miles distant. The route of supply is from Omaha via Union Pacific Railroad. The South Platte River is not fordable for teams in very wet seasons. April and May, and September, October, and November are the best months in the year for transporting supplies by wagons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six to seven months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from wells, and from South Platte River. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sioux, (north;) Cheyennes and Arapahoes, (south.) None within a hundred miles.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon road, across the South Platte to Union Pacific Railroad, distant three and a half miles.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President under date of June 28, 1869, as described and announced in General Orders No. 31, Headquarters Department of the Platte, June 3, 1869. Sixty-four square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Wild prairie land. No timber. Watered by South Platte River. No crops have ever been raised. First garden made this spring (1869) destroyed totally by hail-storm; would succeed very well. Splendid grass, buffalo and tall bottom. Soil, coarse sand and gravel. River rises in June, and declines in August; fordable except in June, July, and August of wet seasons. Climate very healthy and dry. Seasons very dry, except in spring; very heavy winds at all seasons, generally from the northwest. No settlements nearer than fifty miles on south side of South Platte River; population of Julesburg, twenty. Game very scarce. A few fish in Lodge Pole Creek, opposite the post. No birds.

SYDNEY STATION, NEBRASKA.

(Established 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR FREDERICK MEARS, CAPTAIN, NINTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 41° ; longitude from Greenwich, 103° . Post office at the post. Cheyenne City, Nebraska, one hundred and two miles distant, the nearest town or settlement. The post is situated on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in the Lodge Pole Creek Valley.

QUARTERS.—For one company: wooden portable building; condition poor.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two. Quartermaster and commissary—the first in bad condition, and the latter fair; capacity for three months' supplies for two companies; capacity of both store-houses utterly inadequate.

HOSPITAL, GUARD HOUSE, &c.—None.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Omaha, Nebraska, four hundred and fourteen miles distant. The route of supply is by the Union Pacific Railroad; not yet known to be obstructed.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water by a well. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by Union and Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—No reservation. A site of one mile square has been selected, but not yet determined upon.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—No arable land. No timber, crops, or gardens. Grass short, and only fit for sheep-grazing. Soil, clay and alkaline. Lodge Pole Creek rises in March and June, fordable throughout the year. Climate healthy and seasons regular. Sidney Station contains a Population of about eighty.

FORT FRED STEELE, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Established June 30, 1868.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN C. C. RAWN, SEVENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $41^{\circ} 48'$; longitude from Greenwich, $107^{\circ} 09'$. Post-office at the post. St. Mary's, about twelve miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For five companies, built of wood, chinked in with mortar, well floored, and each provided with a piazza running along one face; condition very good. Officers' quarters, wooden buildings, in process of construction.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, two buildings at right angles, 130 by 30 feet each; commissary, one, 80 by 30 feet, with cellar for storage of vegetables. Branch track of Union Pacific Railroad alongside.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital in one of the barracks, affording very good accommodation. Guard-house in process of construction of wood. Headquarters building being erected of stone. Bakery, 40 by 20 feet. Ice-house, 50 by 32 by 12; capacity, about 600 tons. Corral covers an area of 250 feet square; sheds of 7 feet high, and 21 feet deep; accommodations for two hundred and sixty animals; condition of buildings generally good. The work at the post is being pushed forward, and, as soon as the officers' quarters are completed, the "bottom" will be vacated.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, one hundred and seventy-six miles distant, by Union Pacific Railroad. The route of supply is by railroad; obstructed occasionally in winter by heavy snows; best season for transporting supplies is in the fall and summer.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the North Platte River. Wood supplied by contract.

MINES.—Coal mines at Carbon—forty one miles distant.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by Union Pacific Railroad.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President under date of June 28, 1869, as described and announced in General Orders No. 34, Headquarters Department of the Platte, June 3, 1869. Thirty-six square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country, with the exception of some of the bottoms along the river, is exceedingly sterile and desolate—barren sandy bluffs and alkali plains, with but little vegetation, save the sage-brush and grease-wood, which are abundant. A garden has been attempted, but the result seems to warrant the statement that the season is too short generally for garden vegetables. Timber, principally cotton-wood, with some pine and fir, exists to a small extent on the bottoms; the majority has been consumed for buildings at the post. North Platte River is subject to rise in June; good fords are above, below, and opposite the post. Climate very dry; elevation about 7,000 feet above sea level; average temperature for May, 1869, was 52° ; for June, $62^{\circ} 27'$; the health of the locality is excellent. Elk, antelope, black-tailed deer, mountain sheep, large and small hare, and sage-hens in the vicinity of post.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

POSTS DESCRIBED.

Abercrombie, Fort, Dakota Territory.
Balford, Fort, Dakota Territory.
Cooke, Camp, Montana Territory.
Ellis, Fort, Montana Territory.
Randall, Fort, Dakota Territory.
Ransom, Fort, Dakota Territory.
Rice, Fort, Dakota Territory.

Ripley, Fort, Minnesota.
Shaw, Fort, Montana Territory.
Snelling, Fort, Minnesota.
Stevenson, Fort, Dakota Territory.
Sully, Fort, Dakota Territory.
Totten, Fort, Dakota Territory.
Wadsworth, Fort, Dakota Territory.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established 1857.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL L. C. HUNT, LIEUTENANT COLONEL TWENTIETH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 46° 27'; longitude, from Greenwich, 96° 28'. Post office at the post. Saint Cloud, Minnesota, one hundred and sixty-eight miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For three companies of infantry—wooden buildings, badly arranged, and in very poor condition in every respect. Officers' quarters—wooden buildings, badly built, badly arranged, and in poor condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three. Quartermaster's, one, 80 by 20 feet; commissary, two, 101 by 26 and 110 by 26 feet respectively; capacity ample. No provision having been made for draining the cellar of one of the buildings, the brick side walls were undermined and gave way; replaced, and a "dry well" dug; condition of buildings generally fair.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital nearly new, wooden buildings; accommodation for twelve patients. Guard-house built of hewn logs, secure, but badly ventilated. Magazine, of brick, badly built; has recently been strengthened by external supports. Stable nearly new, well arranged; accommodation for sixty animals. No out houses. Saw mill within a mile and a half. Drainage of the post very bad and difficult.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Saint Paul, Minnesota, two hundred and forty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by rail to Saint Cloud; thence by wagons in the summer, and by sleds in winter. During November, and after severe snow-storms, the roads are frequently impracticable for either wagons or sleds, and during the latter part of April, and nearly all of May, the streams rise and overflow the roads, carrying away bridges, and making the road impracticable for loaded wagons. July, August, September, and October the best months for transporting supplies.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Red River by wagon. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sisseton, Medawkanton, Wahpeton and Yankton Dakotas, on the south and west; Chippewas on the north and east.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by a tri-weekly line of stages, connecting with railroad at Saint Cloud; time, three days.

RESERVATION.—Reservation not yet declared. Surveyed in 1867, and contains an area of twenty-two square miles, embracing both sides of Red River.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land, prairie and fertile, not well drained. The soil is a rich dark loam, containing much magnesia and soda, and underlaid with a stratum of stiff blue or yellow clay; it repays the labor of the farmers, and all the cereals and vegetables grow well and abundantly. The country is excellent for stock raising, all kinds of prairie grass being plentiful. Timber is found only along the river bank—chiefly oak and elm, with some poplar and iron-wood, but it is so scarce that it should be protected by law. Red river at its lowest stage is fordable in many places above the post, (south,) but nowhere below, (north.) In the spring it rises rapidly, sometimes forty feet above its usual level. Climate from four to five months of the year very cold, frequently 40° below zero, and in the summer 100° in the shade; between these extremes the mean annual temperature is 39°; health of the locality excellent; no epidemic diseases prevail.

FORT BUFORD, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established June 15, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL H. A. MORROW, LIEUTENANT COLONEL THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1880, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 48°; longitude from Greenwich, 101°. The post is situated on the north bank of the Missouri river near the mouth of the Yellowstone. Fort Benton, head of Missouri river navigation, one hundred and thirty-two miles above the post by river, and five hundred miles by land, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For three hundred men, built of adobe, in tolerably good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two, built of adobe—quartermaster's, 236 by 24 feet; commissary, 200 by 24 feet; condition good. Additional store-houses are required.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobe, 121 by 24 feet, in good condition—not built for the purpose, and therefore lacks many accommodations. No guard house. The entire post should be rebuilt if it is to be permanent.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and subsistence depots at Saint Louis, Missouri, two thousand two hundred and thirty-three miles distant. The route of supply is by the river, which is closed for navigation early in the fall. Supplies should be sent early in the spring, as many articles spoil later in the season. Fresh vegetables are always needed, and some means should be devised to supply potatoes at least.

SUBSISTENCE.—To June 30, 1874, on hand, but of many articles a far greater supply is on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Missouri River, a distance of seven hundred and fifty yards, by wagon. There are wells, but the water is not good. Wood supplied by contract, and cut on the reservation.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, (friendly,) Sioux, Unkpapas, and Cut-heads, (hostile.)

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by the Missouri River. No public land conveyance.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Thirty miles square held reserved, as described and announced in General Orders No. 21, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated July 16, 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country around the post is not arable. A plain of perhaps two miles in width stretches from the river to a ridge of hills, the ancient banks of the Missouri River; this plain would produce crops if it could be irrigated. The country is badly watered. Occasionally along the river, strips of land are found capable of producing corn and vegetables; a garden has been made, and good vegetables may be raised if properly watered. The soil is alkali. Timber, cotton-wood, which makes very inferior lumber. The Missouri River has its rise in June; during the summer season it is not fordable, but in the fall it may be crossed in many places. The grass is what is known as buffalo grass. The climate is one of extremes, being excessively hot in summer, and extremely cold in winter. The extreme heat of summer is of short duration, and the nights are always cool; winter sets in early in December, and lasts until near the first of April. The cold is continuous and severe; wind and snow storms are of common occurrence; snow sometimes falls to a depth of two feet, which is the greatest depth ever known here. The atmosphere is dry, and the variations in temperature are not as observable as in more humid climates. The fall of rain is very small, the annual average for two years being about nine and a quarter inches. The health of the locality is excellent, and there are no prevailing diseases. There are no settlements within several hundred miles. If the country was adapted to agriculture it would not be possible to cultivate it until the Indians are subdued.

CAMP COOKE, MONTANA TERRITORY.

(Established July, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR N. W. OSBORNE, CAPTAIN, THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1889, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 47° 30' (about); longitude from Greenwich, (about,) 108°. Post office, Benton, Montana Territory, seventy four miles distant, the nearest town or settlement. The post is situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, near the mouth of Judith River.

QUARTERS.—For three hundred men, built of adobe and cotton-wood—in good condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Four, 107 by 20 by 8 feet, built of cotton-wood, in poor condition; stores not secure at all times from bad weather, and no protection whatever against rats.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobe and cotton-wood. Guard-house built of cotton-wood; other public buildings constructed of adobe and cotton-wood combined. All the buildings are very frail and may be considered unserviceable.

SUPPLY DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Omaha, Nebraska, two thousand one hundred and eighty miles distant. The route of supply is by the Missouri River, considered navigable to this point from middle of May to middle of July; this year the first boat reached the post on the 18th May, and the last boat down left on the 8th July. The expense attending other means of transportation will confine the transportation of supplies to the Missouri River, which is the only practicable route.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two years' supply is usually kept on hand. The early close of navigation has prevented the receipt of supplies this year, and in three months some important articles will run short, unless replaced by contractors' wagons coming in from the last landing on the river.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Missouri River by wagon. Wood furnished by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Blackfeet and River Crows.

MINES.—A coal mine (above) on the Missouri River, distant thirty-nine miles by land.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by the Missouri River; when navigation is closed there is no public land conveyance.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the

President. The amount of land held reserved is estimated at fourteen miles long by one and a half miles wide, principally on the bottom of the Judith River.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Rocky hills, rolling prairie and bluffs in the vicinity of the post. Upon the bottom lands, which are subject to overflow, the soil is arable, but requires to be irrigated; heavy strong crops would not be successful, but quick-growing vegetables for use of troops would succeed; the soil is a clayey loam, and a deposit from the action of the Missouri, peculiar to the "bad lands" and vicinity; and, beyond the strictly bottom lands, is not susceptible of cultivation. Grass, coarse but nutritious, limited in quantity. Timber, cotton-wood exclusively, scarce. Missouri River rises in April, not fordable at this point. Judith River flows into the Missouri about four hundred yards below the post, and is a quick mountain-stream, not navigable—fordable, excepting at times in the early spring. The climate is similar to that of Southern Ohio and Pennsylvania, except that the heats of summer are seldom continuously as warm; on occasional days, however, the thermometer goes much higher—one day this summer being 114° in the shade. In winter strong winds cause a very low temperature—sometimes 40° below zero; nights cool. The locality is ordinarily very healthy, but it has not been so this summer. Average temperature for year ending August 31, 1869, about 46°.

FORT ELLIS, MONTANA TERRITORY.

(Established August 27, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET COLONEL A. G. BRACKETT, LIEUTENANT, SECOND CAVALRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 45° 45'; longitude from Greenwich, 110° 53'. Post office, Bozeman, Montana Territory, three miles distant, the nearest town or settlement. The post is situated on the right bank of the East Gallatin River.

QUARTERS.—Three sets company quarters, 160 by 20 feet, built of round pine logs with dirt roofs, boarded over, in very poor condition. Additional quarters necessary if four companies of cavalry and three of infantry remain here.

STORE-HOUSES.—Three, 20 by 100 feet, for quartermaster and commissary supplies. Forage-house 20 by 132 feet.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of logs, 30 by 40 feet. A new hospital has been ordered to be built. Guard-house in one of the block houses. Bakery and carpenter's shop built of logs. Adjutant's office, and all the other buildings, small and poorly built. No good buildings at the post.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Omaha, Nebraska, distant about two thousand four hundred miles by the Missouri River; overland, about one thousand five hundred miles. The route of supply is by the river; closed from July until April or May—an unsafe and unreliable route. Three or more boats loaded with stores for the post were wrecked last year. The best route, it is believed, would be by rail from Omaha to Corinne, thence by wagons; by this route supplies could be forwarded at any time between March and December, with no risk of loss, and little, if any, increase in cost over river transportation.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve to fifteen months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the West Gallatin River; also, by one well. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are Mountain Crows, Blackfeet, and Piegiens.

MINES.—Emigrant Gulch, thirty-five miles distant. Gold in small quantities found in vicinity.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon road. Stage from Bozeman City to Helena.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. No record at the post of the amount of land held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The farming-land near the post is good, and wheat and small grains are raised; irrigation is necessary. Good gardens. Grass, mountain, excellent. Timber, fir, spruce, and aspen. Streams rise in June and July, generally fordable; the rivers have good bridges. Climate very cold in winter, and cool and pleasant in summer. Gallatin Valley, including Bozeman City, has a population of about one thousand.

FORT RANDALL, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established 1856.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET COLONEL J. N. G. WHISTLER, MAJOR TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1880, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $43^{\circ} 11'$; longitude from Greenwich, $98^{\circ} 12'$. Post-office on the opposite side of the river. The post is situated on the south bank of the Missouri. Yaukton, distant seventy miles by land, below the post, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred and fifty men—five sets for fifty men each, built of logs; only two sets fit for occupation, and those with decayed foundations, and otherwise so dilapidated as to render even them unfit for occupation. Officers' quarters—wooden buildings, decayed and dilapidated. Commanding officer's quarters in fair condition.

STORE-HOUSES.—Ten, viz: Quartermaster's, five, 58 by 16 by 10 feet each; commissary, five, 40 by 18 by 10, 84 by 22 by 9, 93 by 20 by 9, 58 by 18 by 10, and 79 by 20 by 10 feet respectively; condition, decayed foundations, and otherwise dilapidated.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and guard-house—wooden buildings, in a dilapidated condition—poor foundations, considered unsafe, and very likely to breed disease from their decayed condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Sioux City, Iowa. Main supply-depots are at Saint Louis, Missouri, twelve hundred and eighty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by the Missouri River, closed by ice from 1st of November to about 1st of April.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Missouri River, hauled in wagons. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Yaukton, (about two thousand five hundred;) Ponca, (about nine hundred,) and Brule, (about four thousand.)

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by stage.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated was declared by the President, under date of March 9, 1869. Twenty (about) miles long, and about eight miles wide.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The bottom lands of the Missouri River are, in many places, susceptible of cultivation, and will raise fine crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c. The country back from the river is a vast rolling prairie, almost perfectly barren; it is covered, however, with a light short grass, commonly known as buffalo-grass, which is very nutritious, and retains its substance through the long severe winter. Timber, cotton-wood and elm on the islands and river bottoms. Streams are fordable. The water in the vicinity, excepting the Missouri River, is generally alkaline. Climate dry and changeable. Yearly mean temperature, 48° ; extreme heat, July 29, 1869, 106° ; extreme cold, January 16, 1869, 1° . Health of locality very good.

FORT RANSOM, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established June 18, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR L. M. KELLOGG, CAPTAIN, TWENTIETH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 46° 37'; longitude from Greenwich, 97° 36'. Post-office, Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. McCauleyville, Minnesota, sixty-five miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men, built of logs; in good condition for summer use, but require to be ceiled and plastered to be comfortable for winter use. Officers' quarters built of squared logs, generally in good condition, some repairs needed. Accommodation for seven officers.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, one, 100 by 20 feet. Commissary, one, 100 by 27 feet, with cellar 40 by 20 feet. Granary, 40 by 25 by 12 feet; all built of logs and in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, 40 by 33 by 10 feet, built of logs, is now being ceiled and plastered, which, when finished, will leave it in good condition. Hospital store-room, 20 by 20 by 10 feet, built of logs, in good condition. Guard-house, 30 by 20 by 10 feet, built of logs, in good condition. Adjutant's office, 30 by 16 by 10 feet, built of logs, not plastered, in fair condition. Bakery, 34 by 24 by 10 feet, built of logs, in good condition. Block-houses, two, 29 by 21 by 13 feet each, built of logs, no floors. Laundresses' quarters, six, 15 by 30 by 10 feet each, built of logs, in fair condition. Blacksmith's shop, 40 by 12 feet, built of logs, in fair condition. Ice-house, 30 by 25 by 6 feet, stone and earth, good condition. Root-houses, two, stone and earth, 25 by 15 by 8 feet; condition good.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Saint Paul, Minnesota, three hundred and twenty miles distant. The route of supply is by rail to Saint Cloud, thence by wagons via Fort Abercrombie; obstructed during the winter season; best season for transporting supplies is the summer.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two years' supply is usually kept on hand; at present there is thirty months' supply on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied by water from a never-failing spring, five hundred yards distant. Wood supplied by contract, and also by the labor of the troops.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Yanktonais, Cut-Heads, Sisseton, and Wahpeton bands of Dakota Sioux.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. One hundred square miles held reserved, as described and announced in General Orders No. 42, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated May 18, 1869.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Rolling prairie, with many small ponds and lakes scattered over it; nearly all the land is well adapted for grazing, and some of it is doubtless arable. Soil black, sandy loam. The valleys, especially the bottom-lands of the Cheyenne River, are exceedingly fertile, and would produce bountiful crops of spring wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, and also the early varieties of corn. The post has a fair garden; potatoes, beans, and peas the principal vegetables. On the reservation there are extensive meadow-lands, the grass being of the tall, coarse, prairie kind. Timber abundant, confined mostly to the valley of the Cheyenne, oak, elm, ash, and bass-wood. Sand and clay, suitable for making brick, are found in the vicinity; also stone, suitable for making good lime. The Cheyenne River is generally fordable in most places, and has no great rise. The health of the locality is good; average temperature fortnight months, from December, 1868, to July, 1869, inclusive, 31° 39'. No settlements in the vicinity, excepting two isolated ranches between the post and Fort Abercrombie.

FORT RICE, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established 1861.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN GEORGE W. HILL, TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1899, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 46° 40'; longitude from Greenwich, 100° 39'. Post-office at the post. The post is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River. Yankton, six hundred and twenty-five miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four full companies, built of pine and cotton wood; adobe lined, stone foundations. Officers' quarters, seven sets.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, three; one, 90 by 20, and two, 125 by 18 feet each. Commissary, three, 90 by 20 feet each, one with cellar. Ordnance, one, 30 by 20 feet; all new.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and guard-house. Stables, two frame and two built of logs; the latter to be replaced by frame buildings.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Sioux City, Iowa, about seven hundred and fifty miles distant. The route of supply is by the Missouri River; closed from 1st of November to 15th of April; best season for transporting supplies, from latter end of April to the 1st of August.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Missouri River by water-wagon. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sioux.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by Missouri River or wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—Reservation not yet declared. No record at post of the amount of land held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land is generally not arable, sparsely timbered and watered. No crops have been raised, and it is doubtful if any can be. Gardens have generally been a failure from drought and grasshoppers. Soil very light and gravelly. Timber, cotton-wood, elm, ash, and oak in limited quantity. Streams usually rise in April; all fordable at low water except the Missouri River. Climate generally dry and healthy. Summer short and hot; thermometer 90° to 110°; winter long and intensely cold; thermometer frequently 10° below zero; average temperature for the year, 41°. Locality generally very healthy. No settlements in the vicinity of the post.

FORT RIPLEY, MINNESOTA.

(Established 1818.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR E. R. PARRY, CAPTAIN, TWENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1899, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 46° 10' 30"; longitude from Greenwich, 91° 18' 45". Post-office at the post. Crow Wing, seven miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For about one hundred and nineteen men, built of wood, weather-boarded; very much in need of repairs. There are also two log buildings, built during the war, capable of quartering about two companies; condition poor. Officers' quarters, eight sets built of wood and weather-boarded, comfortable and convenient, but very much out of repair; some requiring new roofs and new foundations.

STORE-HOUSES.—One, with capacity for supplies (quartermaster and commissary) for one year for two companies; in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, built of wood and weather-boarded; accommodation for eight patients. Guard-house, built of wood and weather-boarded. Two large stables, with accommodation for all the animals, wagons, sleds, hay, &c., of the command; new stables are necessary.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Saint Paul, Minnesota, one hundred and twenty-five miles distant. The route of supply is by the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad to Sauk Rapids, the terminus of the road, thence by wagons or sleds; obstructed only in case of heavy snow-storms, or for a few days during the spring and fall, when the ice in the Mississippi River is breaking or forming; June, July, and August are the best months for transporting supplies.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Mississippi River by water-wagon; three wells at post, but of no practical use. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Chippewas.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by stage.

RESERVATION.—Reservation not yet declared. One mile square held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country is generally undulating, capable of yielding fine crops of wheat, corn, oats, and most of the staple vegetables. Soil sandy. There is a garden at the post in which will be raised this season (if nothing happens to prevent) potatoes sufficient for the command until next planting season. Grass, prairie, or what is known in this section as "blue-joint" and "pea-vine," a very nutritious and sweet grass, which is harvested for use at the post. Timber, oak, bass wood, maple, &c., in abundance. Streams rise in spring, but not to any damaging extent; crossings made by good bridges. Climate dry and healthy, generally very cool, and sometimes during the winter it is excessively cold; average temperature about 41°. No settlements nearer than Green Prairie. A farm of about ninety acres is under cultivation on the opposite side of the river.

FORT SHAW, MONTANA TERRITORY.

(Established July, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL F. R. DE TROBRIAND, COLONEL, THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 47° 30' 03"; longitude from Greenwich, 111° 10'. Post-office at the post. The post is situated on the right bank of the Sun River, and about fifteen miles from its confluence with the Missouri. Sun River Crossing, six miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For about five hundred men, built of adobe and wood, with stone foundations. Habitable, but unfinished.

STORE-HOUSES.—One built of adobe and wood, with stone foundation, 90 by 33, with two wings, 61½ by 30 feet, in good condition; also one temporary wooden building, 90 by 33, with two wings, 61½ by 30 feet, very much in need of repairs. Granary, with capacity for 200,000 pounds grain.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of adobe and wood, with stone foundation. Guard house built of stone; condition of both, unfinished; they will be completed as soon as circumstances will permit. The other public buildings are of adobe and wood, with stone foundations.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster depot is at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, two

thousand two hundred and sixty-three miles distant; subsistence depot at Saint Louis, Missouri, two thousand five hundred and eleven miles. The route of supply is by the Missouri River to Fort Benton, the head of navigation; thence by wagons over a comparatively good prairie road; the length of time this route is available varies; navigation usually opens the latter part of May, and some years remains open until the latter part of July or beginning of August; but this season no boats could reach Fort Benton after the 27th of June.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from Sun River—a clear stream, flowing easterly, in the immediate vicinity. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Piegan, Blackfeet, and Pend d'Oreilles.

MINES.—Nearest mines are the Whitatch Union and Parkinson mine.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by a line of stages running every other day.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Thirty-two (about) square miles held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country is not well adapted to agricultural pursuits; some portions only of the prairie bottom may be cultivated; the country in the vicinity furnishes grazing and a little hay in some places; the soil is rather light, affording but a scanty covering to the underlying gravel and pebbles. A good garden is sustained, situated in the bottom, about half a mile from the post, irrigated by an extensive ditch running through it; a constant supply of water is necessary, and irrigation is indispensable, but owing to the absence of springs the water must be obtained from the river. During the spring months the river rises to an unusual size from the melting of the snow in the mountains, when it is not fordable. The climate is highly salubrious, and the atmosphere very dry and rarified; a moderate proportion of snow falls in the winter and much rain in the spring months; the summer and fall are almost invariably dry and clear; winds are exceedingly prevalent at all seasons, and of a velocity scarcely surpassed. The locality is exceedingly healthy. The average temperature for the months of 1868 was as follows: January, 11°29; February, 30°18; March, 40°57; April, 47°47; May, 52°25; June, 61°11; July, 70°98; August, 68°35; September, 50°42; October, 47°43; November, 36°65; December, 26°12. Sun River Crossing, the nearest town or settlement, has a population of about thirty. Benton City, sixty miles distant, has a fixed population of about one hundred and fifty, and a floating population of about four hundred.

FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA.

(Established 1820.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE SYKES, COLONEL TWENTIETH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 44°52'45"; longitude from Greenwich, 93°04'54". Post-office at the post. Saint Paul, about six miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies; built of stone in 1830; shingle roofs; condition very poor and dilapidated.

STORE-HOUSES.—Two; capacity ample. One good, and the other in poor condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital built of stone in 1830; shingle roof, in fair condition. Guard-house in poor condition. Several out-buildings were built during the war and are now used by military store-keeper; a large stone prison was also built, which is likewise used by military store-keeper.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Saint Paul, Minnesota. Main supply-depots at Saint Louis, Missouri, distant six hundred and thirty-one miles by rail, and seven hundred and ninety-one miles by river. The route of supply is by the Mississippi

River. Supplies transported by steamboat from the month of May until navigation is closed by ice.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six to nine months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a spring, and from Minnesota River by stationary steam-engine forcing water into a cistern inside the parade, thence by water-pipes to quarters. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Chippewas, in Northern Minnesota, and Sioux, in Western Minnesota.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road. Steamboat landing at the post during high water. Railroad depots at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or Minneapolis—about six miles distant from the post.

RESERVATION.—Reservation not yet declared. Six to seven thousand acres held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The country is fertile, well watered and timbered. Fine wheat region. Good gardens. Climate thought to be unequalled for salubrity.

FORT STEVENSON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established June, 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN S. A. WAINWRIGHT, TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $47^{\circ}30'$; longitude from Greenwich, $101^{\circ}30'$. Post-office at the post. The post is situated at the junction of Douglas Creek with the Missouri River. Pembina, Dakota Territory, two hundred and seventy-five miles distant, near the line of the British frontier, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred and thirty eight men; built of adobe; in good condition. Officers' quarters, three adobe buildings.

STORE HOUSES.—Two, one built of logs for quartermaster's supplies, and one built of adobe, for both quartermaster and commissary supplies; capacity ample for all the stores required at the post; condition good. A new store-house is to be erected.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital and guard-house built of adobe; one adobe building used for offices, &c.; also, two log buildings used as temporary quarters for storing public property.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Saint Louis, Missouri, two thousand miles distant by the Missouri River. The route of supply is by the river, which is considered the safest and most economical method of transportation to this post. Navigation generally opens in April and closes in November.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Missouri River. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, and Mandans, located at Fort Berthold.

MINES.—A coal mine about two and a half miles distant is being worked.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by overland Government transportation and stage-route.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. It has been announced and described in General Orders No. 19, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated June 10, 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The land in the immediate vicinity is not, strictly speaking, arable at the present time: after considerable tillage, say three or four years, it may produce vegetation sufficient to repay the amount of labor and means required. At Fort Berthold, distant fifteen

miles, where the Indians have had the land under cultivation for a number of years, good crops of corn, &c., are raised by the tribes residing there. A garden is being worked for the benefit of the command. Timber, principally cotton-wood, about twelve miles distant. The grazing in the vicinity of the post is good. Water abundant at all seasons. Climate healthy. Health of locality excellent. Average temperature 47.36. No settlements nearer than Pembina, the population of which is at present estimated at twenty-five hundred, principally Canadian and French.

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established July 25, 1866.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, COLONEL TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude 44°20'; longitude from Greenwich, 100° 10'. Post-office at the post. Yankton, Dakota Territory, two hundred and fifty miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies, built of squared cotton-wood logs, weather-boarded with pine, painted and plastered; condition good, but built too contracted and without regard to ventilation.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's, two, one 230 by 22 feet, and one 120 by 24 feet, two stories. Commissary, two, one 228 by 17 feet, with cellar, and one 50 by 22 feet, with half cellar, all in good condition.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, with double "L," built of squared logs, weather-boarded and plastered, contains six rooms and one large ward; condition good, but considered too narrow by medical men; ventilation bad. Guard-house and prison-room in main barracks, occupying opposite sides of sally-port; condition good. Magazine of brick, 20 by 30 feet, condition good. Laundresses' quarters, three sets, frame, in good condition. Stables, shops, and ice-house temporary.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Sioux City, Iowa, three hundred and eighteen miles distant. The route of supply is by the Missouri River, closed from middle of November to middle of March; best season for transporting supplies from 1st of May to 1st of August.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from the Missouri River by wagon. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sioux, (including Upper and Lower,) Yanktonnais, Black-foot Sioux, Two Kettles, Sans Ares, Minneconjou, Upper Brule, and Ogallala.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by steamboat or wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Forty-two (about) square miles held reserved, as described and announced in General Orders No. 46, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated May 24, 1869.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land along the Missouri River bottom rich; bottom-land averages about one mile wide. Grass luxuriant, but only in wet seasons; during seasons of drought (as at present) it is very difficult to procure hay. Wood sufficient to supply this post for forty years within ten miles, mostly cotton-wood, with a small amount of ash and oak. Potatoes, of good quality, raised at the post; garden vegetables difficult to raise on account of grasshoppers. Climate severe in winter, and subject to storms; thermometer goes as low as 40° below zero, yet men work out and travel with ease. This summer the thermometer has been 114° in the shade. Locality healthy. No settlements. Cheyenne reservation seven miles distant, on opposite side of the river. Indians that live here, peaceable; but visited by hostile Sioux from the Yellowstone and other points.

FORT TOTTEK, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established 1867.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, MAJOR TWENTIETH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $47^{\circ} 59' 06''$; longitude from Greenwich, $98^{\circ} 54'$. Post office at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. The post is situated on the southeastern shore of Devil's Lake, Saint Joseph, Minnesota, one hundred and ten miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—Temporary log-huts, in miserable condition. The troops would be much better in tents, and will probably suffer the coming winter. New quarters of brick for four companies are in process of construction; one of the barracks, and part of another, are built, but orders from department headquarters prevent its use at present by troops. Commanding officer's and officers' quarters in process of construction, of brick; foundation of the first and of one of the latter is laid.

STORE-HOUSES.—Log buildings, with loose dirt roofs, leaky and in very poor condition. Two new brick store-houses are in process of construction.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital in process of construction, of brick, foundation laid. All the buildings at the post and now in use are built of logs, with loose dirt roofs, and in very bad condition. The post is being rebuilt of brick.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Saint Paul, Minnesota, four hundred and fifty-three miles distant. The route of supply is at present by the Missouri River to Fort Stevenson, thence by wagon-road; the overland route is considered the best. The river route, though not so certain and expeditions, is cheaper—although but very little; not enough to pay the risk of loss on the river, together with damage and wastage, which is great.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from a spring about three hundred yards distant; water good and abundant. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon-road.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. Ten (about) miles square held reserved, as described and announced in General Orders No. 55, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated June 30, 1869.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land arable, but the season is considered too short to raise crops or vegetables. Gardens have not been attempted, and it is not known whether they would be successful or not. Grass, prairie, of good quality. Timber, oak, poplar, ash, elm, and bass-wood, around the lake. Streams are fordable, and they have but little rise. Climate changeable; in winter the thermometer falls 40° below zero. Health of the locality good. No settlements near except Indians.

FORT WADSWORTH, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

(Established July 26, 1864.)

INFORMATION GIVEN BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. C. BATES, CAPTAIN, TWENTIETH INFANTRY, AUGUST, 1869, THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE TIME.

LOCATION.—Latitude $45^{\circ} 43' 30''$; longitude, from Greenwich, $97^{\circ} 30'$. Post-office at the post. Sauk Centre, Minnesota, one hundred and thirty-seven miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

QUARTERS.—For four companies, built of stone; condition—flooring bad, inconveniently

arranged, badly lighted and ventilated. Officers' quarters brick, 38 by 125 and 38 by 45 feet, flooring bad.

STORE-HOUSES.—One, built of logs, 24 by 150 feet, 8 feet high; roof and flooring bad.

HOSPITAL, GUARD-HOUSE, &c.—Hospital, brick, one and a half stories high, 33 by 60 feet; needs plastering. Guard-house, brick, 22 by 50 feet, flooring very bad. Adjutant's office, stone, 19 by 25 feet, good condition. Stable, stone, 36 by 240 feet, very good. Carpenter's, wheelwright's, and blacksmith's shops, two-story log building, in good condition. Cavalry stables built of logs; worthless.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at Saint Cloud, Minnesota, one hundred and ninety-seven miles distant. Main supply depots at Saint Paul, Minnesota, three hundred miles distant. The route of supply from Saint Paul is by rail to Saint Cloud—thence by wagons via Sank Centre; obstructed during the months of January, February, and March; best seasons for transporting supplies from June to September.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—The post is supplied with water from lakes two hundred yards distant. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Sisseton and Walpeton bands of Sioux.

MINES.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by stage.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the President. A tract of 9 by 15 miles held reserved, as described and announced in General Orders No. 41, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated October 1, 1867.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Land arable; high-rolling prairies, interspersed with many lakes, very sparsely timbered along the margin of the lakes with scrub-oak, water elm, lynn, and cotton-wood. Corn and potatoes are raised, and from the appearance of the land most cereals might be. Soil sandy loam. Several good gardens are in course of cultivation for use of the command. Grass abundant and suitable for hay. No streams in vicinity of post. Seasons mild and dry; no dews; average temperature—February, 1869, 12°; July, 69°·29; locality very healthy. Small settlements from fifteen to thirty miles east of post. No other settlements within seventy miles, other than about twelve hundred Indians on Lake Traverse reservation.

APPENDIX.

C I R C U L A R .

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

October, 1872.

The following additional information is derived from the edition of 1872 of Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, which was not received at this Office until after the preceding pages had passed through the press.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, United States Army.



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MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

The Military Division of the Missouri was established January 30, 1865, and Major General John Pope assigned to command.

On June 27, of the same year, it was merged into the Military Division of the Mississippi, and placed under command of Major General W. T. Sherman. On August 6, 1866, the style of the command was changed to the Military Division of the Missouri.

On March 27, 1869, General Sherman was succeeded by Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan.

The division at present comprehends four military departments, viz :

DAKOTA, embracing the State of Minnesota and Territories of Montana and Dakota ; the **PLATTE**, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and Territories of Wyoming and Utah ; the **MISSOURI**, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico ; and **TEXAS**, embracing the State of Texas, and the Indian Territory north of Texas and south of Kansas.

The general extent of the division is from British America on the north, to Mexico on the south ; and from the Mississippi River on the east, to the Rocky Mountains on the west.

The State of Arkansas was taken from the division in March, 1867 ; and in March, 1869, the State of Illinois and post of Fort Smith, Arkansas, were added to it. On June 27, 1871, Fort Smith was discontinued as a military station.

The Department of Texas was added to the division November 1, 1871, since which time the extent and boundaries of the division have been unchanged.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

EMBRACING

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, AND TERRITORIES OF MONTANA AND DAKOTA: HEADQUARTERS SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

POSTS.

FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA.

[See page 237.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 237. Railroad and telegraph stations at Mendota, about one mile distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—For two companies, built of stone; officers' quarters, hospital, chapel, magazine, guard-house, and prison, of stone; stables, of lumber, need repairs; workshops, &c. All the out-buildings require new roofs.

RESERVATION.—Reduced May 7, 1870, to 1,531 acres, embracing a cemetery of 10 acres.

FORT RIPLEY, MINNESOTA.

[Abandonment authorized. See page 235.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 235. Post-office and telegraph-station at the post. Sauk Rapids, on the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, 46 miles distant. The Mississippi River here is navigable only for small steamers from Little Falls, 17 miles below, to Pokegama Falls, 175 miles above. Brainerd, on the Northern Pacific Railroad and Mississippi River, 17 miles distant. On completion of the Brainerd branch of Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, which runs through the reservation, on opposite side of the river, a station with telegraph-office will be placed within half a mile of the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—For two companies; officers' quarters, eight sets. All the buildings are constructed of white pine, and are in fine condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's stores from depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana; subsistence stores from depot at Saint Louis.

RESERVATION.—Land reserved by President, September 15, 1810. Area, one mile square.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 229.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 229. On the Red River of the North. Post-office at the post. Telegraph and railroad (Saint Paul and Pacific) station at Breckinridge, 12 miles distant. Morehead, a town on the Northern Pacific Railroad and Red River, 30 miles distant. The Red River is navigable for small steamers. This point is the head of navigation during high water.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, three buildings; hospital for twelve patients; guard-house; store-houses, one 79 by 20 feet, and three 100 by 26 feet each; stables for sixty animals; officers' stables, 35 by 26 feet; two magazines, one new and one old; three black-houses, bake-house, ice-house, workshops, &c. All the buildings of wood, except magazines, which are built of brick. The buildings are in fair condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are furnished from depot at Saint Paul, via Breckinridge, by rail.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, April 12, 1867. Reduced in 1871. Area, about 13 square miles.

FORT WADSWORTH, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 240.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 240. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Morris, Minnesota, 90 miles east. Northeast to Fort Abercrombie, 76 miles; northwest to Fort Ransom, 68 miles; and west to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, 195 miles.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies; two stone buildings in good condition; officers' quarters, two brick buildings; adjutant's office, built of stone; hospital, 33 by 60 feet, 1½ stories, built of brick; guard-house, brick building of one story; magazine, stone and brick; store-house, 24 by 150 feet, built of hewn logs; stable, 36 by 210 feet, built of stone; workshops, laundresses' quarters, &c., built of logs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Saint Paul, by rail, to Morris; thence by wagons.

RESERVATION.—Declared by President, February 7, 1871. Area, about 12½ square miles.

FORT RANSOM, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[Abandonment authorized. See page 234.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 234. On the Cheyenne River, about 75 miles above its junction with the Red River of the North, and 75 miles west of the Minnesota State line. Telegraph-station at Cheyenne Crossing, 25 miles distant. Wagon-roads to both points in good condition.

QUARTERS, &c.—For one hundred men; nine sets of officers' quarters; hospital; guard-house; store-houses, two, with capacity for two years' supplies; stable for fifty animals; granary, magazine, &c. Buildings are constructed of logs, except magazine, which is built of stone.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's stores, from Fort Snelling. Subsistence stores, from depots at Chicago and Saint Louis. By rail to Breckinridge, thence by wagon to post.

RESERVATION.—Declared by President, January 11, 1870. Area, 100 square miles.

FORT TOTTEN, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 240.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 240. Post-office at the post. Nearest railroad and telegraph at Breckinridge, 172 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—For four companies; officers' quarters, five buildings; hospital; guard-house, magazine, bakery, offices, two store-houses, with capacity for a year's supplies, grain excepted. Buildings of brick, with stone foundations. Stockade stable, in poor condition. Grain stored in a log building.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, Saint Louis, and Saint Paul by rail to Breckinridge; thence by wagons, 172 miles.

RESERVATION.—Declared by President, January 11, 1870. Area, about 10 miles square.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is elevated prairie, extending to the Missouri River on the west and to the Pembina and Red River of the North on the east. Devil's Lake is about fifty miles in length and from five to fifteen miles in width; it is dotted with numerous islands, several of which are more than two miles long, all well timbered. No streams enter or leave the lake; its waters are salt, but much less so than those of the ocean. The country generally, as before stated, is not adapted to agriculture; the land is arable, but the season is considered too short to raise crops or vegetables. No gardens at the post. Timber scarce, and found only around the lake.

FORT PEMBINA, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[Established July 8, 1870. Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 48° 58', longitude 97°. On the left bank of the Red River of the North, and near the line of the British Possessions. Post-office, Pembina, 1½ miles distant. Nearest telegraph station at Grand Forks, 80 miles south, on the Red River. A telegraph line to Fort Garry, British North America, passes the post, and an office at the post is expected to be soon in operation. Nearest railroad station at Morehead, on the Northern Pacific, 146 miles distant. Breckinridge, on the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, 194 miles distant. Saint Paul, 419 miles distant.

QUARTERS.—For two hundred men, two buildings, each 17½ by 25 feet; officers' quarters, four buildings, each containing two sets.

HOSPITAL, &c.—Hospital for twelve patients; guard-house; store-house, 192 by 30 feet, two stories; stable for fifty-six animals; bake-house. All frame buildings, weatherboarded, with shingle roofs; in good condition. Magazine, built of brick; workshops, landdresses' quarters, ice-house, built of logs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Saint Paul and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, by rail, to Breckinridge; thence by wagon-road.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water obtained from Red River by water wagons. Wood supplied by contract.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

INDIANS.—The Pembina band of Chippewa Indians, numbering about three hundred, range in the vicinity of the post. The Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas are scattered through the country as far west as Turtle Mountain, 160 miles distant. The disposition of both bands is at present friendly.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, October 4, 1870. Area, about 1,900 acres, or nearly three square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country for thirty miles is flat and low. The land is arable and well watered, but its agricultural resources have not as yet been much developed. Most of the cereals, except corn, can be raised; also potatoes and turnips, but it is estimated that one crop in three will be lost, through the ravages of grasshoppers. Early vegetables can be raised in gardens. The timber is very scarce, chiefly oak, with a little cotton-wood. Grass good and abundant. No stone or sand within 30 miles. Streams rise in April, and are not fordable until about the middle of May. Climate cold; winter sets in with November, and continues until about the middle of April. Scattering settlements along the Pembina River, mostly half-breeds.

FORT RANDALL, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 233.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 233.

QUARTERS, &c.—For four companies; officers' quarters, six buildings; hospital; guard-house; store-houses, two; landdresses' quarters. The foregoing are all new cotton-wood buildings. The old buildings are as described on page 233.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence furnished from depot at Sioux City, Iowa, by water transportation; clothing from Jeffersonville, Indiana.

COMMUNICATION.—Post-office and telegraph-station at post. A railroad from Sioux City to Yankton is expected to be in operation by September, 1872. Wagon-route from Sioux City, via Yankton and Springfield, to post, 150 miles. River route, 275 miles.

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 239.]

LOCATION, &c.—As described on page 239. Post-office and telegraph-station at the post.

FORT RICE, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 235.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 235. Nearest post-office, Grand River Agency, Dakota, 85 miles distant. Nearest telegraph-station at Fort Sully, Dakota, 160 miles distant. Sioux City, Iowa, 593 miles distant by land, and 750 miles by Missouri River.

RESERVATION.—Originally declared by the President September 2, 1864. Same lands declared by the President under date of January 22, 1867. Area, 25 miles long and about 7 miles wide.

FORT STEVENSON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 238.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 238. Nearest telegraph-station at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, 252 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, one single and two double sets; hospital; guard-house; store-house, capacity inadequate; one building for offices and armory. All adobe buildings, in good condition.

RESERVATION.—Declared by President, June 30, 1865. Reduced in 1870. Area, about 40 square miles.

FORT BUFORD, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[See page 230.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 230. No public land-conveyance. Mail communication irregular and uncertain. Nearest post-office, Fort Stevenson, Dakota, 115 miles distant. Nearest telegraph at Fort Sully, Dakota, 397 miles distant; Yankton, Dakota, 655 miles; and Sioux City, Iowa, 740 miles distant; all land distances; Sioux City, Iowa, 1,215 miles distant by river route.

QUARTERS, &c.—The following are new buildings, viz.: frame officers' quarters, one building; headquarters, one building; hospital, guard-house, bakery; store-houses, four; offices; magazine, built of stone; laundresses' quarters, stables, saw-mill, employes' quarters, &c., built of boards and slabs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, Saint Louis, Leavenworth, and Jeffersonville, by rail to Sioux City; thence via Missouri River.

SUBSISTENCE.—Eighteen months' subsistence kept on hand.

INDIANS.—Rees, Mandans, Gros-Ventres, Yanktonais, Sioux, and Umpapap constantly surround the post. The Rees and Mandans are trusted. Some of the Gros-Ventres keep away from their agency, and are mistrusted. All of the Yanktonais are regarded as treacherous; and the Sioux and Umpapap are openly hostile. The Assinaboines heretofore in the vicinity, under Red Stone, are supposed to be on their way back. Hostile and ill-disposed Indians now in the vicinity can muster about one thousand warriors.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, August 15, 1855. Reduced in 1870. Area, about 30 square miles.

FORT SHAW, MONTANA TERRITORY.

[See page 234.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 236. Post-office and telegraph-station at the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four hundred men and band. Officers' quarters, six double sets, with wings, and quarters for commanding officer; hospital, 83 by 33 feet, with wing; guard-house and prison, 68 by 31 feet; store-house, 90 by 34, with two wings 61 by 29 feet each; storage capacity inadequate; temporary building for storage of grain, &c.; stables, workshops, saw-mill, bakery, laundresses' quarters, &c. All the buildings are constructed of adobe and wood, and are generally in need of repairs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and Chicago, Illinois, by rail to Corinne; thence by wagons to post; and also by Missouri River to Fort Benton; thence by wagons.

INDIANS.—Nearest Indians are the Piegiens, numbering about three thousand.

RESERVATION.—Declared by President, January 11, 1870. Area, 45 square miles, or 29,842 acres.

FORT ELLIS, MONTANA TERRITORY.

[See page 232.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 232. Post-office and telegraph-station at Bazeman, Montana Territory, 3 miles distant. Nearest railroad-station, Corinne, Utah, on the Union Pacific, 410 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for about four hundred men, three log buildings with wings, in poor condition; officers' quarters, five buildings, in good condition; hospital, frame, two-story, ten rooms, with wing, in good condition; guard-house built of logs; one log building used as offices; quartermaster's store-house, 94 by 62 feet, built of logs; commissary store-houses, two, main building 62 by 22, of logs; forage-house, with capacity for 31,500 bushels; quartermaster's stables and four company stables; laundresses' quarters, built of logs; saw-mill building, frame; workshops, &c.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Saint Louis, Chicago, Fort Leavenworth, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, by rail to Corinne; thence by wagon-road to post.

RESERVATION.—The reservation was originally declared in February, 1868; enlarged in 1869, and declared by the President, March 1, 1870. Area, about 25 square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The Gallatin Valley, in which the post is situated, has a width of about 15 miles by 35 long. Ranges of hills and mountains, which form the divide between the waters of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, surround the post on east and north sides. Agriculture is confined to the river-bottoms, and irrigation is necessary. The soil is fertile, and large crops of wheat, rye, oats, and barley are raised; also the hardy varieties of vegetables. The grass is excellent. The neighboring mountains are clothed to their summits with forests of white pine, red fir, and cedar, and contain immense beds of bituminous coal of good quality. Gold mining is carried on extensively in the vicinity. Streams rise in June and July, and are generally fordable. The rivers have good bridges. The climate is dry and pure, very cold in winter, cool and pleasant in summer. Bozeman Lake in the mountains, 15 miles distant, southeast of the post. Several farms in the vicinity.

FORT BENTON, MONTANA TERRITORY.

[Re-established in July, 1869, not hereinbefore described. Abandonment authorized.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 47° 50', longitude 110° 30', on the left bank of the Missouri River, at the head of Missouri River navigation, and adjoining Benton City. Telegraph-office and post-office at the post. The telegraph line extends via Fort Shaw, Helena, and Corinne, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Helena, Montana Territory, 143 miles south. Corinne, Utah, 593 miles south. Tri-weekly stage between the post and Corinne. Distance from Sioux City, Iowa, by the Missouri River, 2,333 miles.

QUARTERS, &c.—No Government buildings. Six adobe buildings, one long building, and two block-houses are rented, and used as follows, viz: Quarters for one company; officers' quarters; hospital; guard-house; store-rooms; magazine; granary; bakery; offices; workshops, &c.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Jeffersonville, Indiana, Chicago, Illinois, and Sioux City, Iowa, by rail to Sioux City, thence by the Missouri River.

SUBSISTENCE.—One year's supplies are kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water obtained from the Missouri River. Wood furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are those belonging to the agency at Fort Browning trading-post, on Milk River, 110 miles north, viz: Gros-Ventres, numbering about 700; Upper Assinaboines, about 500; Lower Assinaboines, about 1,000; Santee Sioux, about 600; Yankton Sioux, about 3,000; River Crows, about 800. The Piegiens, Bloods, and Black-foot range over the same country as the Gros-Ventres, and the Piegiens often range in the vicinity of the post.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, December 1, 1869. Area, about 4 square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is mostly prairie, with good grass, but without timber or water. The land is not adapted to agriculture. On the bottom lands of the Missouri and Teton Rivers, crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and the hardy varieties of vegetables may be raised by irrigation. The only timber is some cotton wood along the banks of the Teton. A species of pine is found on the mountain ranges. Belt Mountains are south of the post, about 25 miles, and Bear's Paw Mountains east of north, about 15 miles. The Great Falls of the Missouri are about 40 miles distant by land. The Missouri River generally has its rise in April or May; it is fordable at several points from the latter part of summer until spring. Climate considered healthy. Extremes of heat and cold generally very great. The winter, in the main, is mild and genial. Winds prevail from the east and south, and frequently blow with great violence. The settlers of this region are principally fur traders and hunters.

CAMP BAKER, MONTANA TERRITORY.

[Established in November, 1869. Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 47°, longitude 111°. In Smith's River valley, near the junction of Camas Creek and Smith's River, about 18 miles northeast of Diamond City. Post-office at Diamond City. Nearest telegraph-station at Helena Montana Territory, 55 miles distant. Corinne, Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, about 510 miles distant. Benton, on the Missouri River, about 210 miles distant, via Fort Shaw, Helena, and Diamond City.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for one hundred men, built of logs, in good condition; officers' quarters, two log and one frame buildings, in good condition; hospital, 41 by 30 feet, built of logs, shingle roof; store-houses, two, 60 by 30 feet each; block-house, two-story log building; all in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, transported by Missouri River to Fort Benton, thence by wagon-trains to post. Supplies are also sent over the Union Pacific Railroad to Corinne, thence by wagon.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supplies kept on hand in advance of yearly estimates.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water obtained from a stream running through the post. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—No Indians in the immediate vicinity. River and Mountain Crows on the Yellowstone River, about 6 miles distant, supposed to number nearly 3,000, considered friendly. During the hunting season, Flatheads, Black-foot, Nez Percés, and Gros-Ventres pass through the country near the post.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President May 16, 1871. Area, 3½ square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The valley and bottom lands of the surrounding country are fertile and well adapted to agriculture, but irrigation is necessary. All kinds of grain, except corn, can be raised, and also the hardy varieties of vegetables. Country is well adapted to grazing, stock as a general rule being able to remain out the year round. The grass is very nutritious, and is known as "bunch grass." Pine timber, of good quality, grows in the surrounding mountains, and cotton-wood, of scanty growth, in the valley along the water courses. Streams rise during spring, and are fordable. The climate is changeable, but very healthy. The settlers in this region are mostly engaged in gold mining and grazing.

POST AT WHETSTONE INDIAN AGENCY.

[Troops withdrawn April 30, 1872. Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—Whetstone agency is located on the Missouri River, 30 miles distant from Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and 175 miles from Sioux City, Iowa, by land. Nearest post-office and telegraph-station at Fort Randall.

QUARTERS, &c.—The military buildings consist of quarters for one company; officers' quarters; hospital; guard-house; block-houses; store-house; magazine; bakery; stables; workshops, &c. All the buildings are constructed of logs and cotton-wood boards and slabs, and are in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished chiefly from the depot at Chicago by rail to Sioux City, thence by steamer to post.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is obtained from the Missouri River by wagons. Wood supplied by contract, and cut on the Indian lands in the vicinity.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

INDIANS.—There are only a very few Indians now at this agency; Brulé's, Ogallalas, Yanktonnais, and Two-Kettle bands of Sioux. The agency for the Indians belonging to this reserve was removed June 2, 1871, to a point on White River 200 miles distant, and about 100 miles from Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory.

POST AT LOWER BRULÉ INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—On the Missouri River, 80 miles, by land, above Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and about 300 miles from Sioux City, Iowa, by river. Nearest post-office at Crow-Creek Agency, Dakota Territory, where it is expected a telegraph-office will soon be in operation. Nearest telegraph-station, at present, White Swan City, Dakota Territory, 87 miles distant. Springfield, Dakota Territory, the nearest town of any importance, 132 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—The military buildings consist of quarters for one company; officers' quarters; hospital, in bad condition; guard-house; offices; store-houses, three; bakery; stables, &c. All the buildings are constructed of cotton-wood logs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at Chicago, Sioux City, and Jeffersonville, and transported by rail to Sioux City, thence by boat to post.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water is obtained from the Missouri River by wagons. Wood furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—The Indians occupying this reservation are the Lower Brulé Sioux. At present there are two hundred and fifty lodges, with an average of six persons to each lodge. The estimated number of warriors is five hundred.

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POST AT CHEYENNE INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—On the Missouri River, 7 miles above Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, 302 miles from Sioux City, Iowa, by wagon-road, and about 500 miles by river. Yankton, Dakota Territory, 237 miles distant by land, and 315 by river. Nearest post-office and telegraph at Fort Sully.

QUARTERS, &c.—The military buildings consist of quarters for two companies, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters; hospital; guard-house; block-houses, two; store-houses, three, capacity inadequate; bake-house; stable; workshop; landress' quarters, &c. All the buildings are constructed of cotton-wood logs, with the exception of a frame store-house.

SUPPLY-DEPOT, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from the depots at Sioux City, Chicago, and Jeffersonville by rail to Sioux City, thence by Missouri River. Hay contracted for in the vicinity.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water obtained from the Missouri River by wagons. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The Indians at this agency are the Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Two-Kettle tribes of Sioux. About 1,500 are now at the agency and in the vicinity, and not more than this number are considered as permanent residents. The number present has varied from 1,500 to 7,000; the latter number being at the agency during part of 1869 and 1870. The majority of the Indians belonging here are constantly coming and going, and associate with roving hostile bands. The disposition of the Indians at the agency, who receive rations all the year round, or nearly so, is good, with the exception of the young men, who are not reliable.

POST AT GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—On the Missouri River, 90 miles by land, and about 120 miles by river above Fort Sully, Dakota Territory. Post-office at the post. Telegraph at Fort Sully. Yankton, Dakota Territory, the nearest town of any importance, 370 miles distant by wagon-road. Sioux City, Iowa, 410 miles distant by land, and about 60 miles by river.

QUARTERS, &c.—The military buildings number twenty-four, and are constructed principally of cotton-wood logs. They consist of quarters for two companies; officers' quarters; hospital; guard-house; library; store-houses; stables; laundresses' quarters; bake-house; workshop, &c. All the buildings are in fair condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOT, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Chicago, Sioux City, and Jeffersonville; transported from Sioux City by Missouri River.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water obtained from the Missouri River. Wood supplied by contract.

INDIANS.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Ojibwas, Blackfeet, One-papas, and Sans Arc bands of Sioux, numbering from 7,000 to 9,000. Disposition at present peaceable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

EMBRACING

THE STATES OF IOWA AND NEBRASKA AND TERRITORIES OF WYOMING AND UTAH; HEADQUARTERS
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

POSTS.

OMAHA BARRACKS, NEBRASKA.

[See page 221.]

LOCATION, &c.—As described on page 221.

FORT McPHERSON, NEBRASKA.

[See page 221.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 221. Post-office and telegraph-station at the post. McPherson Station on the Union Pacific Railroad seven miles distant. Omaha 277 miles distant by rail from McPherson Station.

QUARTERS, &c.—Are now reported in serviceable condition.

INDIANS.—There are now in the vicinity of the post three bands of the Sioux, numbering about 3,000, whose camps are within a range of 50 to 140 miles.

RESERVATION.—The reservation was originally declared by the President, January 22, 1867, enlarged January 25, 1870, and further extended October 11, 1870. Area, about 16 square miles.

NORTH PLATTE STATION, NEBRASKA.

[See page 222.]

LOCATION.—Latitude $40^{\circ} 6'$, longitude $101^{\circ} 25'$. [See, also, page 222.]

QUARTERS, &c.—Now reported in fair condition. Guard-house built of adobe.

INDIANS.—Bands of the Sioux and Cheyennes range in the vicinity during the hunting season.

SIDNEY BARRACKS, NEBRASKA.

[See page 227.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 227.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, four buildings; hospital, three wards and fifteen beds; guard-house, bake-house, and landresses' quarters; stables for ninety horses; store-house, 157 by 26 feet; forage-house and blacksmith shop. All wooden buildings, in excellent condition.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[See page 225.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 225.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for eleven companies and band, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters, seven-teen buildings; hospital, with two wings; guard-house; store-houses, two; stables for six hundred and seventy-two horses; bake-house, forge-house, engine-house, workshops, landresses' quarters, &c. All frame buildings.

FORT SANDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[See page 225.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 226. On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Station at the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four hundred and eighty men, six buildings; officers' quarters, nine buildings, with accommodations for twelve officers; hospital, with capacity for twelve patients; store-houses, three; cavalry stable for one hundred horses; corral, with capacity for one hundred animals; bakery, black-house, workshops, &c. All the foregoing buildings are built of logs, and are in fair condition, excepting four sets of the company quarters. Guard-house built of stone. Magazine built of brick.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at Omaha by rail.

INDIANS.—No Indians in the immediate vicinity.

FORT FRED, STEELE, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[See page 228.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 228. On the North Fork of the Platte River and crossing of the Union Pacific Railroad. Benton Station about one mile distant. Telegraph-station at Benton.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for three hundred and twenty men, four log buildings with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters, one stone and four frame buildings, one and a half stories each; adjutant's office, library, &c., one frame building; hospital, built of logs; quartermaster's and commissary store-houses, two frame buildings; guard-house, built of stone; stables for ninety-two horses, built of logs; corral built of logs; quartermaster's and commissary offices, carpenter and blacksmith shops, bakery, landresses' quarters, &c. All the buildings are in good condition.

FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[See page 217.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 217. Post-office and telegraph-station at the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—The buildings (heretofore described on page 217) generally are in poor condition.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Utes, on their reservation, about 75 miles south; friendly with the presence of troops, but generally distrusted; Shoshones, 120 miles north, at their reservation on Wind River, disposition friendly.

RESERVATION.—Redeemed under act of February 21, 1871. Area, (re-located,) sixteen square miles.

CAMP BROWN, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[Established June 28, 1869. Not heretofore described.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 43°, longitude 100°. On the Shoshone Indian reservation, in the Wind River Valley, and half a mile distant from the Popsagie River. Post-office and telegraph-station at Camp Staunbaugh, Wyoming, 48 miles distant. Railroad-station at Bryan, on the Union Pacific, 150 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for one company, with out-buildings containing store-rooms, bakery, &c.; officers' quarters, two sets, with out-buildings, hospital, guard-house, stable, landresses' quarters, &c. The buildings are constructed principally of adobe, and are in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at Omaha, 578 miles by rail to Bryan Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, thence by wagon-road to post.

SUBSISTENCE.—One to eight months' subsistence kept on hand, according to the time of year.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water obtained from wells, and from a ditch running through the post. Wood furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—Shoshones and Bannacks in the vicinity; the first tribe numbers about 1,200, of which number 200 are able to bear arms; the latter tribe number about 425, about one-fifth being warriors.

RESERVATION.—No reservation has been declared. The plan of the post is one mile square.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—The surrounding country is bounded on the west and south by the Wind River range of mountains, and on the north and east by high hills. The land in the valleys is a sandy loam, easily cultivated and irrigated. Oats, barley, and wheat can be raised, and nearly all kinds of vegetables. The grass is short-prairie and bunch, affording excellent grazing nearly all the year. Timber, pine and cotton-wood, in abundance; the former on the mountains and the latter along the large streams. Streams rise in May, and with the exception of some of the larger ones, during the heavier rise in June, are fordable throughout the year. Climate temperate, and health of the locality generally good. In the hills and mountains bordering the west and south sides of the valley in which the post is located, coal exists in abundance. Sweetwater gold mines about 25 miles distant, south.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[Established August 20, 1870. Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 42° 30', longitude 109°. In the region of the Sweetwater gold mines, 2½ miles from Atlantic City and 6 miles from South Pass City. Post-office and telegraph-station at the post. Bryan, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 105 miles distant. Good wagon-roads between the post, settlements, and Bryan Station. Nearest railroad-station Point of Rocks, on Union Pacific, 67 miles distant. Salt Lake City, 272 miles; Cheyenne, 541 miles, and Omaha 900 miles distant, via Bryan.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies, two buildings with wings; officers' quarters, eight sets; hospital; guard-house; store-houses, five; adjutant and quartermaster's offices; cavalry stables, 183 by 30 feet; corral, 64 by 64 feet; workshops and miscellaneous buildings. All the buildings are constructed of logs, and are in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished principally from depots at Cheyenne and Omaha, via rail to Bryan, thence by wagon-road.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD.—Water obtained from wells at post. Wood furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—The nearest Indians are the Shoshones and Bannacks, on their reservation in the Wind River Valley, about 40 miles distant, numbering about 1,700. Friendly.

RESERVATION.—No reservation has been declared. One mile each way from the flag-staff is held reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c. The land generally is poor, and not well adapted to agriculture. By means of irrigation good vegetables can be raised in the bottoms. Timber abundant, but of small growth, and only useful as fuel. Climate very healthy; pleasant in summer, but very cold in winter, with high winds. Gold mines around and in the immediate vicinity of the post. Sweetwater River 8 miles south of the post. Trout Lake, at the headwaters of the Sandy, about 30 miles distant. The settlers generally are engaged in gold mining.

FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[See page 221.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 221. Telegraph-station at the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for six companies, two frame and one adobe building, with porches, stone foundations and shingle roofs; mess-rooms and kitchens in the rear, four adobe and one frame building; officers' quarters, ten buildings, six frame and four adobes, containing forty-three rooms and fourteen kitchens; hospital, 32 by 118 feet, frame building on stone foundation; guard-houses, two buildings, one stone and one adobe; six store-houses, frame buildings, capacity 34,000 cubic feet; stables, frame, for one hundred and forty-four horses; magazine, built of stone; landresses' quarters, three adobe buildings; adjutant's office, school-house, post-office, bakery, workshops, &c., adobe, and frame buildings. The buildings generally require repairs.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Fort D. A. Russell depot, near Cheyenne.

INDIANS.—At the Red Cloud agency, 35 miles from the post, are the following tribes, viz: Ogallala Sioux, Brulé Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000.

FORT FETTERMAN, WYOMING TERRITORY.

[See page 219.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 219. At the junction of La Poudre Creek and North Platte River. Nearest post-office, Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, 75 miles distant; telegraph station at the post. Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 169 miles distant, via Fort Laramie, and 135 miles via "Cut-off." The road between the post and Cheyenne, via Fort Laramie, is practicable at all times, and is the route usually traveled. The nearest railroad stations are Rock Creek and Medicine Bow, on the Union Pacific, about 99 miles distant. The roads between these points and the post are obstructed only during deep snow in winter. Wagon road from the post to Fort Reno and Phil Kearney to Fort C. F. Smith, 231 miles.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for three hundred men; officers' quarters; hospital, with accommodations for fifteen patients; guard-house; store-houses, two; stables for fifty animals; corral, with capacity for fifty-six mule teams; magazine, granary, bake-house, workshops, saw-mill, landresses' quarters, employe's quarters, &c. The buildings are principally constructed of adobe, and are in fair condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Fort D. A. Russell depot, near Cheyenne, by wagon-road via Fort Laramie, and occasionally via "Cut-off" route.

RESERVATION.—As described on page 219. In 1870 a "wood and timber reserve" was set aside in a portion of the Black Hills; also a "hay reserve," embracing a portion of the bottom lands of Deer Creek. A reduction of the reservation has been ordered.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.

[See page 218.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 218, excepting the error of placing it in "Wyoming Territory" instead of "Utah Territory."

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for about four hundred men, consisting of eleven barracks, 22 by 87 feet each, built of logs, in poor condition; mess-rooms, landresses' quarters, &c., new, built of lumber; officers' quarters, sixteen sets, principally log buildings. With the exception of four sets with new additions, their condition is poor; hospital in fair condition; guard-house, new, built of lumber; prison 18 by 58 feet, built of stone, in fair condition; magazine and armory built of stone; store-houses, five, built of stone, viz, one ordnance, 23 by 156 feet, one commissary, 50 by 100 feet, and three quartermaster's, 50 by 100 feet each, in fair condition; stables, two, 28 by 105 feet each, with shed 105 by 11 feet; corral, 105 by 34 feet; bakery, workshops, &c.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's stores furnished principally from depot at Omaha, occasionally from depot at Cheyenne, by rail. Subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, Saint Louis, Omaha, and Cheyenne. Fresh beef furnished by contract, and the greater portion of the flour required by the troops purchased in open market at Salt Lake City.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President September 3, 1867. Area, two miles square.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

EMBRACING

THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, AND KANSAS, AND TERRITORIES OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO, AND POST OF CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY; HEADQUARTERS FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

POSTS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

[See page 265.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 265.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for six companies, band, and non-commissioned staff, five frame buildings and one brick, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters, seven frame buildings and one brick, two story; post headquarters building, brick, one story; hospital, ten rooms, two-story brick; guard-house, built of stone; post school and chapel, one-story stone building; store-house, bakery, laundresses' quarters, workshops, &c., frame buildings; stable, frame, eighty stalls. Department headquarters-building and buildings of the supply-depot consist of thirteen frame buildings as quarters and offices; three store-houses, built of stone, three-story, 100 by 40 feet each, and twelve frame stables of eighty stalls each. All the buildings in fair condition.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

[See page 269.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 269. Post-office, telegraph-office, and station of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four batteries or light artillery or eight companies of cavalry or infantry, six buildings, 88 by 40 feet; officers' quarters, six buildings, 60 by 40 feet; chaplain's quarters, 43 by 40 feet; hospital, 57 by 40 feet, for forty-nine patients; guard-house, 43 by 20 feet; all substantial stone buildings of two stories; chapel, one-story stone; magazine, brick; two store-houses, 149 by 40 feet, inferior frame structures; one store-house, 119 by 18 feet, substantial one-story stone building; five stables, 257 by 32 feet, ninety-four stalls, built of stone; two corrals, 277 by 277 feet, one with stables and one open, built of stone. Miscellaneous buildings, viz, forage-house, office, employes' quarters, bakery, laundresses' quarters, blacksmith-shops, saddler's and carpenter's shops, &c., in good condition.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President May 5, 1855. Reduced as per act of March 2, 1867. Area, about 19,500 acres.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS.

[See page 269.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 269. Nearest post-office, railroad and telegraph stations at Hays City, Kansas, 81 miles southwest, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for three companies, two stone and one adobe building; officers' quarters, one stone, four frame, and one adobe; hospital, built of stone, with twelve beds; guard-house, temporary building; offices; store-houses, two, 130 by 30 feet each, one story, built of stone; corrals, with accommodation for two hundred animals. All the buildings are in good condition.

FORT HARKER, KANSAS.

[Abandonment authorized. See page 203.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 203. Post-office, telegraph, and station of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the post.

FORT HAYS, KANSAS.

[See page 204.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 204. Latitude $38^{\circ} 48' 30''$, longitude $99^{\circ} 9' 30''$.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four hundred men; officers' quarters, six sets and one double building, each with wings; commanding-officer's quarters; officers' hospital; store-houses, two; all the foregoing are frame buildings with shingle roofs; guard-house, new, built of stone. The following are stockade buildings with shingle roofs, viz, post headquarters and library, guard-house, bakery, granary, workshops; cavalry stables for one troop; post stables for three hundred and fifty animals; laundresses' quarters, &c. The buildings, generally, are in good condition.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS.

[See page 205.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 205. Post-office at the post; railroad station and telegraph-office at Hays City, Kansas, 45 miles distant. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is expected to be finished the present summer (1872) to a point on Pawnee Creek, about five miles from the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, three sets, built of sand-stone, in good condition; hospital in one of the company quarters; guard-house, 57 by 40 feet; quartermaster's store-house, $157\frac{1}{2}$ by 42 feet; commissary store-houses, two, 153 by 30 feet and 82½ by 20 feet, respectively; workshops, bakery, all sand-stone buildings; laundresses' quarters, ice-house, &c.; corral for one hundred and fifty animals.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, January 3, 1868. Area, 4 miles square.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.

[See page 214.]

LOCATION.—Latitude $38^{\circ} 47' 20''$, longitude $101^{\circ} 35''$. At the junction of Pond Creek with the South Fork of the Smoky Hill River. Post-office at the post. Wallace Station, with the telegraph-office, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, two miles northwest of the post.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

[Established October, 1869. Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—Latitude $37^{\circ} 40'$, longitude $94^{\circ} 45'$. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station in the town of Fort Scott. The post was established as headquarters for troops operating in southeastern Kansas.

QUARTERS, &c.—No Government buildings. Frame buildings erected by the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company as quarters for three companies of troops.

RESERVATION.—No land held reserved.

FORT LYON, COLORADO TERRITORY.

[See page 206.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 206. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 52 miles distant. Fort Leavenworth, via Kit Carson, 520 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for three hundred and twenty men, four buildings, 100 by 34 feet each, two of which are built of sandstone and two of adobe; officers' quarters, seven adobe buildings, one and one-half stories, containing twelve sets; headquarter building, hospital, guard-house, magazine, chapel, bakery; stables for three troops of cavalry; store-houses, two built of stone, each 100 by 40 feet; laundresses' quarters, workshops, granary, corral, &c. All the buildings are in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by rail to Kit Carson, thence by wagons.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply usually kept on hand.

FORT REYNOLDS, COLORADO TERRITORY.

[See page 208.]

LOCATION, &c.—As described on page 208. The post is to be discontinued.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for eighty men; officers' quarters, one building, containing two sets; hospital; guard-house; store-houses, two, with ample capacity for the wants of the post; corral for sixty animals; workshops, &c. The buildings are constructed of adobe and wood, and are in fair condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOT.—Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by rail to Pueblo, via Denver, thence by wagons to post.

RESERVATION.—Declared by President, June 22, 1865. Area, about 23 square miles.

FORT GARLAND, COLORADO TERRITORY.

[See page 201.]

LOCATION, &c.—As described on page 201. The location commands the mouth of the cañons of the Rio de los Yufos and the Rio del Sangre de Christo, through which are the roads of travel. Post-office at the post. Nearest railroad and telegraph station at Pueblo, the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 90 miles distant. Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 223 miles distant. Fort Leavenworth, via Kit Carson, 637 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies, one-story adobe buildings, in fair condition; officers' quarters, seven one-story adobe buildings, in good condition; hospital and guard-house built of adobe; store-houses, two well constructed adobe buildings, with ample capacity for quartermaster's stores and for a year's supply of subsistence; corral, built of adobe, containing three open stables (sheds) for two troops of cavalry; offices, workshops, bake-house, granary, laundresses' quarters, &c.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by rail to Kit Carson, thence by wagons. The route via Denver and Pueblo is recommended.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, March 29, 1870. Area, 6 square miles.

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 213.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 213. Post-office and telegraph-station at the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, eight sets; commanding officers' quarters, hospital, guard-house, and prison; store-houses, three, with a capacity for a year's supplies for four companies of cavalry; corrals, two, one with stables for one hundred animals, and one with stables for two hundred and fifty animals; laundresses' quarters, workshops, &c. The buildings are principally constructed of adobe, with stone foundations.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Fort Leavenworth, via rail, to Kit Carson, thence by wagons. Flour, beef, and forage procured in the vicinity.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supply kept on hand.

FORT WINGATE, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 215.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 35° 20', longitude 105° 20'. Nearest post-office at Albuquerque, 115 miles. Mails come via Santa Fé, 170 miles distant, once a week. (Further description on page 215.)

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies; quarters for officers of three companies; hospital, guard-house, adjutant's office. The foregoing buildings are new, constructed of pine lumber and adobe, and in good condition. Store-houses, bakery, stable, landresses' quarters, &c., built principally of adobe, in fair condition.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, February 1*, 1870. Area, 100 square miles.

FORT CRAIG, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 193.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 193. Nearest telegraph-station, Santa Fé, New Mexico, 175 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, three one-story buildings, hospital, guard-house, stables, corral; store-houses, three, of large capacity; offices, landresses' quarters, &c. All the buildings are constructed of adobe, and, with the exception of the store-houses, are in very poor condition.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, September 23, 1869. Area, about 38 square miles.

FORT STANTON, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 212.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 212. Nearest telegraph-station at Santa Fé, 194 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two hundred men; two large barracks, with commissary store-rooms attached, with capacity for six months' supplies for four companies; officers' quarters, five buildings; hospital of ample size for a four company post; adjutant's office and small guard-house under same roof; store-house, with capacity for six months' supplies; quartermaster's stores for four companies; granary, with additional rooms for workshops, &c. The foregoing are substantial stone buildings with shingle roofs; bakery, landresses' quarters, &c., built of adobe; corral, in poor condition.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, May 12, 1859. Area, 114 square miles. Reduced as per act of May 21, 1872. Area not to exceed 16 square miles, and to embrace a strip of land eight miles in length and one mile from each bank of the Rio Bonito.

FORT McREA, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 207.]

LOCATION, &c.—As described on page 207. Nearest telegraph at Santa Fé, 210 miles distant.

FORT TULEROSA, NEW MEXICO.

[To be established September, 1872.]

LOCATION.—About 100 miles west of Fort Craig, and 76 miles northwest of Fort Bayard.

QUARTERS, &c.—The buildings of the post have not yet been erected; \$20,000 remitted in September, 1872, to build the post.

FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 198.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 198. Nearest telegraph-station at Santa Fé, 350 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, eight sets; hospital, guard-house, adjutant's office; store-houses, two; corral for one hundred animals, and one with accommodation for one troop of cavalry; magazine built of stone; bakery built of stone; laundresses' quarters, workshops, &c. The buildings generally are constructed of adobe and logs, and have been built by labor of the troops.

RESERVATION.—Declared by President, April 19, 1869. Area, about 13 square miles.

FORT CUMMINGS, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 200.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 200. Nearest telegraph-station, Santa Fé, 316 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for one company; officers' quarters, five sets; hospital, guard-house; store-houses with capacity for two years' supply for one hundred men; corral, &c. The buildings are built of adobe, and are in fair condition.

SUBSISTENCE.—Twelve months' supply kept on hand.

INDIANS.—Predatory bands of Apaches often range in the vicinity.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, April 29, 1870. Area, 2 miles square.

FORT SELDEN, NEW MEXICO.

[See page 209.]

LOCATION.—Latitude $32^{\circ} 27' 6''$, longitude $106^{\circ} 53' 30''$. Nearest telegraph-station at Santa Fé, 263 miles north. Fort Union, New Mexico, 350 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, two double and two single buildings; hospital, capacity for ten beds; guard-house, offices, store-house, workshops, magazine, bake-house, four corrals, &c. The buildings are constructed of adobe, and are in good condition.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, November 27, 1870. Area, about 15 square miles.

POST OF SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO.

[Not hereinbefore described.]

LOCATION.—The city of Santa Fé is situated on an extensive plateau on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains; latitude $35^{\circ} 41'$, longitude $106^{\circ} 2'$. The Rio Grande runs in a southwesterly direction from the city, about 20 miles distant at the nearest point. A small mountain-stream, a tributary of the Rio Grande, called the Rio de Santa Fé, nearly bisects the town. Fort Union, New Mexico, is about 100 miles distant, in a northeasterly direction. To the south runs the main road to Albuquerque and southern New Mexico. Post-office and telegraph-station. Nearest railroad terminus is at present Pueblo, Colorado Territory, distant about 300 miles by wagon-road.

QUARTERS, &c.—Santa Fé is the headquarters of the district of New Mexico, and the buildings formerly composing Fort Marcy, which was abandoned as a post in 1867, are still used as quarters for troops, officers, band, &c. There are two commissary store-houses and two quartermaster's store-houses. The hospital is located upon grounds 201 by 120 feet, and is well adapted for the purpose; guard-house well ventilated and in good condition. The stables and corral are separate, and 100 yards distant from the quarters. The buildings generally are adobe.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies are furnished principally from depot at Fort Union.

WATER AND WOOD.—The water supply is obtained from wells at the post. Wood furnished by contract.

INDIANS.—The principal Indian tribes in and about the vicinity are the Pueblos. They are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are quiet and industrious. The Utes, Northern Apaches, and Navajos are frequently seen in and about Santa Fé.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY.—The soil of Santa Fe is dry, light, and sandy, yet very fertile. Irrigation is almost entirely relied upon, and extensive systems of acequias or canals surround the town, the water for this purpose being taken from the Santa Fe River. Good crops of wheat, corn, beans, red peppers, and many of the vegetables are raised. Potatoes cannot be successfully cultivated in this vicinity. The country for miles is destitute of trees. On the hills toward the mountains are found large pine and cedar trees. The pine, a species of *pinus*, furnishes the almost sole supply of fire-wood. There are beds of bituminous coal about 25 or 30 miles to the south-west. The post has a garden of about 2 acres. The climate is very salubrious. Mean annual temperature about 50°.

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

[See page 212.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 212. Hays City, Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 190 miles distant, the nearest railroad station, post-office, and telegraph-station.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for six companies; officers' quarters, with accommodation for seventeen officers; adjutant's office, hospital, guard-house; store-houses, two, with capacity for one year's supplies for six companies; granary, with capacity for eight hundred thousand pounds of grain; cavalry stables, two, for one hundred horses each; corral for one hundred and seventy-five animals; bakery, &c. All the buildings are built of cotton-wood logs.

SUPPLIES.—Furnished from Fort Leavenworth and Saint Louis, via the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Hays City; thence by wagon-road.

SUBSISTENCE.—Six months' supplies kept on hand.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

EMBRACING

THE STATE OF TEXAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY NORTH OF TEXAS AND SOUTH OF KANSAS;
HEADQUARTERS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

POSTS.

POST OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

[See page 54.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 29° 32'; longitude 98° 52'. Nearest railroad at Austin, 80 miles north. Good wagon-roads to all important points in the State of Texas and along the coast.

QUARTERS, &c.—No Government buildings, excepting one frame stable on private grounds.

RESERVATION.—None.

POST OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

[See page 55.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 30° 45'; longitude 97° 47'; otherwise as given on page 57.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for one company, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters, four sets; adjutant's office, library, &c.; hospital, guard-house, quartermaster's store-house, commissary store-house, stables, and wagon-shed; laundresses' quarters; all frame buildings, and in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—From depot at San Antonio, by contract and Government wagon-trains.

SUBSISTENCE.—Three months' supply kept on hand.

WATER AND WOOD, &c.—Water obtained from cisterns and from a well at the post. Wood, hay, and corn furnished by contract, and purchased in open market.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

[See page 56.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 44. Nearest railroad at Austin, about 218 miles distant via San Antonio.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters, built of stone, for three companies and band; officers' quarters, three stone and three log buildings; hospital, stone, capacity sixteen beds; guard-house, stone; store-house, two stories, of stone; bakery, stone; magazine, stone; stables, two, built of frame; workshops, &c. All the buildings, stables excepted, are in very bad condition.

FORT McKAVETT, TEXAS.

[See page 49.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 49. Nearest telegraph at San Antonio, 175 miles distant; nearest railroad at Austin, distant 185 miles.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for eight companies, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters of ample accommodations; hospital, guard-house; store-houses, two; magazine, bakery; stables, three; forage-house, workshops. The buildings are constructed of wood and stone, principally stone, and are in fair condition.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

[See page 11.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 32° 24', longitude 101° 22'. Nearest telegraph-station, at San Antonio, 215 miles distant; nearest railroad at Austin, about the same distance. Good wagon-roads south, east, and west. Communication by stages.

[See, also, page 11.]

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for eight companies, some of which are yet in process of construction; officers' quarters, seven buildings; hospital, twenty-four beds; guard-house; store-houses, two; corrals, three, with stables inside; magazine, workshops, &c. All the buildings are of stone, and well built.

FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS.

[See page 15.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 32° 51', longitude 99° 40'. Post-office at the post. Nearest railroad and telegraph-station at Corsicana, Texas, about 180 miles distant. San Antonio 305 miles distant.

[See, also, page 15.]

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for six companies and band; officers' quarters, eleven sets; adjutant's office, hospital, guard-house; store-houses, five; forage-house, bakery; stables, four open sheds; workshops, laundresses' quarters, &c. All the buildings are temporary structures, of wood, in very poor condition, and inadequate in capacity.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at Saint Louis, New Orleans, and San Antonio. From Saint Louis, via Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and Fort Richardson, Texas, by rail and contract-trains; total distance, 879 miles. From New Orleans, via Galveston and Corsicana, 305 miles by water, 271 miles by rail, and 180 miles by wagons; total, 757. From San Antonio, via Fort Mason, 305 miles by wagons.

FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

[See page 52.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 33° 15', longitude 98°. Nearest telegraph and railroad (Texas Central) station at Corsicana, Texas, 130 miles distant; Austin 210 miles, and San Antonio 320 miles distant. (See also page 52.)

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for seven companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry; officers' quarters, eleven buildings, with necessary out-buildings; offices, three; library; hospital; guard-house; store-houses; quartermaster's, two; commissary, one; ordnance, one; forage-house; magazine; bakery; workshops; laundresses' quarters; stables, six; corral. The hospital, commissary store-house, one quartermaster's store-house, bakery, magazine, and guard-house are built of stone; all the other buildings are constructed of wood and pickets.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at New Orleans and Saint Louis. From New Orleans the route is via Corsicana, and from Saint Louis through the Indian Territory.

FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS.

[See page 53.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 53. On Comanche Creek and line of the great Comanche trail, the highway from San Antonio to Old and New Mexico and California, 71 miles northeast of Fort Davis. Post-office at the post. Nearest telegraph at San Antonio, 392 miles distant. Nearest railroad at Austin, about 470 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, eight buildings, with accommodations for fifteen officers; adjutant and quartermaster's offices; hospital; guard-house; magazine; bakery; store-house, with capacity for quartermaster's and subsistence stores for four hundred men for six months; workshops; stables for one hundred horses. All the buildings are constructed of adobe, excepting the guard-house and magazine, which are built of stone.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

[See page 43.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 43. Nearest railroad and telegraph station at Austin, 130 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, ten buildings; adjutant's office; chapel; hospital; guard-house; store-houses, two; bakery; forge-houses, five; corals, two; workshops; one building with corral in use by Government employees. All the buildings are of adobe, excepting four of the officers' quarters and the guard-house, which are built of cut stone.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

[See page 46.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 46. Post-office and telegraph station in Brownsville. No railroads in the vicinity. River steamers run between Brazos Santiago and the post; also to Ringgold Barracks, 121 mile above.

QUARTERS, &c.—About the same as described on page 46.

POST OF RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

[See page 53.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 53.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies, with out-buildings, new, built of brick and well constructed; officers' quarters, nine sets, new brick buildings; hospital, new, built of brick; store-houses, two; bakery; stable and corral. Additional quarters for officers are in course of construction. The old buildings consist of one two-story frame barrack and five sets of officers' quarters.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at New Orleans, via Brownsville, by water transportation.

FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS.

[See page 48.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 48. Post-office at the post. Nearest telegraph at San Antonio, 150 miles distant. Nearest railroad-station at Victoria, (Victoria and Indianola Railroad,) about 200 miles distant.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies in course of erection; store-house, stone buildings, 25 by 61 feet, used at present as barracks; officers' quarters in course of erection, one of the buildings, stone, near completion; hospital, 135 by 40 feet, built of stone; guard-house, stone; bakery, stone; cavalry stables, 25 by 155 feet, built of wood, unfinished; four adobe buildings in use as officers' quarters, offices, workshops, &c.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Quartermaster's stores furnished from the depot at New Orleans via Brazos to Ringgold Barracks by water, thence 115 miles by land; total distance, 265 miles. Subsistence stores from Fort Brown (Brownsville) via Ringgold Barracks.

RESERVATION.—None. Private lands occupied, and measures taken to obtain a lease.

FORT DUNCAN, TEXAS.

[See page 44.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 44. Post-office at the post. Nearest telegraph at San Antonio, 155 miles distant. Nearest railroad at Austin, distant 250 miles.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for four companies, two new buildings, one of adobe and one of stone; officers' quarters, stone and adobe buildings, of ample accommodations; hospital built of stone; guard-house, stone; store-houses, two,

built of stone; magazine, stone; bakery, built of adobe; adjutant's office, stone; stables, two, one built of wood and one of stone and wood; workshops, &c. The hospital and guard-house are in poor condition.

INDIANS.—A band of Seminole negro Indians reside on the reservation, some of whom are employed as scouts and trailers. Bands of the Kickapoo, Lipans, Mesquero, and Apache tribes depredate in the vicinity, and are all hostile; Kickapoos in Mexico estimated at 1,200; Apaches, about 500; Lipans and Mesqueros live together, and range between Mexico and Texas.

FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.

[See page 51.]

LOCATION.—Latitude 31° 10', longitude 105° 40'. Nearest telegraph at Santa Fe, New Mexico, about 400 miles distant. (See, also, page 51.)

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two companies; quarters for ten officers; adjutant's office; hospital; guard-house; store-houses, two; bakery; workshops. All the foregoing buildings are constructed of adobe, and at present are in very poor condition. Cavalry sheds and corrals built of wood.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

[See page 39.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 39. Nearest telegraph at Santa Fe, 330 miles distant. San Antonio about 600 miles distant, time six days by stage; mail twice a week. Daily mail by mounted carrier to and from Santa Fe, and by stage weekly. No railroad near.

QUARTERS, &c.—No Government buildings. Five buildings rented, described on page 39.

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

[See page 210.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 210. Nearest railroad and telegraph-station is McAlester, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, 180 miles distant. During August, 1872, the railroad will be completed to Buggy Depot, which point is 145 miles due east of the post.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for six companies, occupied at present by nine companies, with out-buildings, built of stone; stockade building, with accommodation for one company; commanding officer's quarters, and ten double sets officers' quarters; guard-house, office; store-houses, three; bake-house, workshops, corrals, new stone buildings; commissary store-house, built of logs on stone foundation; hospital and two additional store-houses, with cellars in course of construction. The new buildings are in good condition.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS, &c.—Supplies furnished from depots at Fort Leavenworth and Saint Louis, by rail and contract-trains.

SUBSISTENCE.—About four months' subsistence kept on hand.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, October 7, 1871. Area, 36 square miles.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY.

[Established in 1824. See page 202.]

LOCATION.—As described on page 202. Telegraph and railroad-station at Muskogee, 8 miles distant, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Talequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, 21 miles distant in a northeasterly direction.

QUARTERS, &c.—Quarters for two hundred men, stone building with slate roof; officers' quarters, one stone and three wooden buildings; adjutant's office, built of stone; hospital, of wood; guard-house, of wood; magazine, of stone; store-houses, three, two of stone and one of wood, (old, with stone basement); bakery, of wood; stables and stable-yard, built of stone; workshops, &c. All the buildings are in good condition.

RESERVATION.—Declared by the President, January 25, 1870. Area, about 8 square miles.

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