

# DOWNLOAD PDF FREEDMENS BUREAU IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1865-1872.

## Chapter 1 : History of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina - Lowcountry Africana

*Black history: History of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina - Reconstruction, emancipation, slavery, plantations, labor contracts, African Americans.*

Wartime Reconstruction or "Forty acres and a mule" [edit] At the beginning of Reconstruction, Georgia had over 1 million freedmen. Sherman issued Special Field Orders, No. 15, which set aside land for freedmen. Tunis Campbell, a free Northern black missionary, was appointed to supervise land claims and resettlement in Georgia. The state's chief money crop, cotton, fell from a high of more than 1 million bales in 1864 to less than 500,000 in 1865, while harvests of corn and wheat were also meager. Many emancipated slaves flocked to towns, where they encountered overcrowding and shortages of food, large numbers dying of epidemic diseases. The Freedmen's Bureau returned much black labor to the field, mediating a contract-labor system between white landowners and their black workers, usually their former slaves. Taking advantage of educational opportunities available for the first time, within a year, at least 80,000 former slaves were attending schools in Georgia, established with northern philanthropy. Delegates to a constitutional convention, meeting in Milledgeville in October, abolished slavery, repealed the Ordinance of Secession, and repudiated the Confederacy debt. On November 15, 1865, Georgia elected a new governor, congressmen, and state legislators. Voters repudiated most Unionist candidates, electing to office many ex-Confederates, although several of these—including the new governor, former Whig Charles J. Jenkins—initially opposed secession. The new state legislator created a political firestorm in Washington by electing to the Senate Alexander Stephens and Herschel Johnson, respectively, Vice-President and Senator of the Confederacy. Radical Republicans also passed an ironclad oath which prevented ex-Confederates from voting or holding office, replacing them with a coalition of Freedmen, Carpetbaggers, and Scalawags, mostly former Whigs who had opposed secession. This coup galvanized white resistance to the Reconstruction, fueling the growth of the Ku Klux Klan. Grand Wizard Nathan Bedford Forrest visited Atlanta several times in early 1865 to help set up the organization. The state's Democrats—including former Confederate leaders Robert Toombs and Howell Cobb—denounced the policies of the Reconstruction in a mass-rally in Atlanta described as the largest in the state's history. The principal target of the rally, Joseph E. Brown. In September, white Republicans joined with the Democrats in expelling the three black senators and twenty-five black representatives in the lower house from the General Assembly see E. Woolley, *The Reconstruction of Georgia* p. 100. A week later in the southwest Georgia town of Camilla, white residents attacked a black Republican rally, killing twelve people. The same month the U.S. In January, Gen. Akerman [edit] During the tenure of Amos T. Akerman as Attorney General of the United States from 1869 to 1870, thousands of indictments were brought against Klansmen in an effort to enforce the Civil Rights Acts of 1866 and the Enforcement Acts of 1870. Attorney General Amos T. Akerman set up a justice system that vigorously prosecuted the Ku Klux Klan. Akerman, though born in the North, moved to Georgia after college and owned slaves; he fought for the Confederacy and became a Scalawag during Reconstruction, speaking out for civil rights for blacks. Attorney General under President Grant, he became the first ex-Confederate to reach the cabinet. Akerman was unafraid of the Klan and committed to protecting the lives and civil rights of Blacks. The investigations revealed that many whites actively participated in Klan activities. When the Klan ignored the proclamation, Grant was able to send in Federal troops in nine South Carolina counties to put down the violent activities of the Klan. Grant teamed Akerman up with another reformer in 1870, a native Kentuckian, the first Solicitor General Benjamin Bristow, and the duo went on to prosecute thousands of Klan members and brought a brief quiet period of two years in the turbulent Reconstruction era. Kimball, owner of the Atlanta opera house where the state legislature met, of embezzling state funds. His efforts to prolong military rule caused considerable divisions in the state party, while black politicians complained that they did not receive an adequate share of patronage. In February the newly constituted legislature ratified the Fifteenth Amendment and chose new Senators to send to Washington. On July 15, Georgia became the last former Confederate state readmitted into the Union. The

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Democrats subsequently won commanding majorities in both houses of the General Assembly. Governor Rufus Bullock fled the state in order to avoid impeachment. The so-called Redeemers used terrorism to strengthen their rule. The expelled African American legislators were particular targets for their violence. African American legislator Abram Colby was pulled out of his home by a mob and given lashes with a whip. His colleague Abram Turner was murdered. Other African American lawmakers were threatened and attacked.

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### Chapter 2 : Carolina Family Roots: Friend of Friends Friday~SC, Freedmen's Bureau Records,

*The records left by the Freedmen's Bureau through its work between and constitute the richest and most extensive documentary source available for investigating the African American experience in the post-Civil War and Reconstruction eras.*

Library of Congress [http](http://www.loc.gov/rr/bcp/lifeof/bureau.html): The life of the Bureau was extended twice by acts of July 16, 14 Stat. The Bureau was responsible for the supervision and management of all matters relating to refugees and freedmen, and of lands abandoned or seized during the Civil War. Oliver Otis Howard as Commissioner of the Bureau, and Howard served in the position until June 30, , when activities of the Bureau were terminated in accordance with an act of June 10, 17 Stat. Bureau officials issued rations and clothing, operated hospitals and refugee camps, and supervised labor contracts. In addition, the Bureau managed apprenticeship disputes and complaints, assisted benevolent societies in the establishment of schools, helped freedmen in legalizing marriages entered into during slavery, and provided transportation to refugees and freedmen who were attempting to reunite with their family or relocate to other parts of the country. The Bureau also helped black soldiers, sailors, and their heirs collect bounty claims, pensions, and back pay. The act of March 3, , authorized the appointment of Assistant Commissioners to aid the Commissioner in supervising the work of the Bureau in the former Confederate states, the border states, and the District of Columbia. While the work performed by Assistant Commissioners in each state was similar, the organizational structure of staff offices varied from state to state. At various times, the staff could consist of a superintendent of education, an assistant adjutant general, an assistant inspector general, a disbursing officer, a chief medical officer officer, a chief quartermaster, and a commissary of subsistence. Subordinate to these officers were the assistant superintendents or subassistant commissioners as they later became known, who commanded the subdistricts. The Assistant Commissioner corresponded extensively with both his superior in the Washington Bureau headquarters and his subordinate officers in the subdistricts. Based upon reports submitted to him by the subassistant commissioners and other subordinate staff officers, he prepared reports that he sent to the Commissioner concerning Bureau activities in areas under his jurisdiction. The Assistant Commissioner also received letters from freedmen, local white citizens, state officials, and other non-Bureau personnel. These letters varied in nature from complaints to applications for jobs in the Bureau. Library of Congress, [http](http://www.loc.gov/rr/bcp/lifeof/bureau.html): In October , a degree of centralized control was established over Bureau educational activities in the states when Rev. Alvord was appointed Inspector of Finances and Schools. In January , Alvord was divested of his financial responsibilities, and he was appointed general Superintendent of Education. An act of Congress approved July 25, 15 Stat. For the next year and a half the Bureau continued to pursue its education work and to process claims. In the summer of , the superintendents of education were withdrawn from the states, and the headquarters staff was greatly reduced. From that time until the Bureau was abolished by an act of Congress approved June 10, 17 Stat. Generally, the records pertaining to Georgia and Florida among those of the Assistant Commissioner of South Carolina were created during this period. Officers subordinate to Saxton were responsible for administering the policies of the Bureau in the subdistricts of south Carolina. The subdistricts were administered by subassistant commissioners. Officers or civilians serving under the subassistant commissioner were called agents. Rufus Saxton established his headquarters in Beaufort, but in September he moved his headquarters to Charleston. Scott succeeded Saxton in January and carried out the duties of the Assistant Commissioner until July when he resigned to become Governor of South Carolina. Just before Scott resigned, the headquarters was moved to Columbia. Edie assumed the position of Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina in August and served until may Horace Neide, superintendent of education for South Carolina, acted as Assistant Commissioner until May 31, , when the office was abolished in South Carolina. Neide and his successor, Bvt. Deane, served as superintendent of education until June when that office was discontinued. Many of the series of records begun by Assistant Commissioners that were continued

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by superintendents of education will be found with those of the Assistant Commissioners. The Bureau functioned in South Carolina until June , but its activities after June were mainly in the area of military claims. The Bureau issued rations and provided medical relief to both freedmen and white refugees, supervised labor contracts between planters and freedmen, administered justice, and worked with benevolent societies in the establishment of schools. When Rufus Saxton assumed office as the Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina, he found tens of thousands of freedmen and white refugees in dire need of relief. By mid-summer , with help from the offices of the Commissary General of the Army, the Quartermaster General, and the Surgeon General, Saxton provided more than , rations, clothing, and medical supplies to nearly 9, destitute persons. Scott, drastically reduced the number of rations issued and limited them to blacks and whites in hospitals and orphan asylums. In , the Bureau adopted a crop-lien system in which planters both black and white were given rations to distribute to laborers, and a lien was placed against their crops as collateral for repayment for the value of the rations. While the crop-lien plan was well-conceived and helpful for both the employers and their employees, many planters were unable, and in some cases unwilling, to repay their loans. Under the guidance of the surgeon-in-chief, W. De Witt, the Bureau established several camps, dispensaries, and hospitals with a staff of 16 contract physicians and 29 attendants. In spite of limited funding resources, the agency treated more than 8, freedmen and white refugees, and by the end of , it provided care for close to 5, whites and more than 40, blacks. In the latter part of , Bureau hospitals were either closed or turned over to local officials, and dispensaries were discontinued. Officers were told that agreements that called for a share of the crop were best suited for both landlords and laborers. This was especially true among freedmen on the Sea Islands who had been issued possessory titles under Gen. Scott, issued a circular Circular Number 1 publishing model contracts for a share of the crop and wages. Under the terms of the contracts, blacks were entitled to housing, rations medical attention, fuel, and at least half of the crop. By the end of , the Bureau closed its operations in South Carolina and thus brought an end to the free labor system [3]. Safeguarding rights and securing justice for freedmen was also a priority of the Bureau. Freedmen were often given harsh sentences for petty crimes and in some instances were unable to get their cases heard in state courts. These courts, although subject to change, consisted of one military officer and two civilians who handled cases generally involving larceny and assault and battery. Military commissions were responsible for overseeing more serious cases involving burglary and murder, and functioned under rules similar to those for military courts-martial. Perry, military courts were given responsibility over all cases involving blacks, and state courts were to handle cases involving whites. Tomlinson sought to expand the number of schools throughout the state and increase enrollment. In the summer of , he reported that freedmen schools had increased to 54 with teachers providing instruction for a daily average of more than 5, pupils. By June , an additional 19 schools had been added to the system, along with 10 new teachers. Limited funds, waning support from Northern benevolent societies, and a steady decrease in freedmen contributions reversed some of the early progress made in the establishment of the freedmen school system. The number of schools in operation during the and school terms dropped from 73 to The University of North Carolina Press, , esp. Micropublication M, Reel Guide, Introduction. As a work product of the NARA the text resides in the public domain and may be reproduced elsewhere without seeking permission from Lowcountry Africana. You may read the text in its original context here on Lowcountry Africana:

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### Chapter 3 : Holdings : The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, -- | York University Libraries

*Freedmen's Bureau Report of Conditions of Freedmen at Pineville, South Carolina Freedmen's Bureau Report of Outrage in Barnwell, S. C. Sub-District Freedmen's Bureau Report of the killing of Elbert MacAdams in Abbeville, S. C.*

Written by James D. Schmidt Created by an act of Congress in March , the bureau grew out of efforts by northern Republicans and reformers to bring the free labor society and culture of the antebellum North to the post-emancipation South. The Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands dispensed poor relief, administered lands abandoned during the Civil War, organized education for freed people, and most importantly, resolved land and labor disputes during the early years of Reconstruction. Created by an act of Congress in March , the bureau grew out of efforts by northern Republicans and reformers to bring the free labor society and culture of the antebellum North to the post-emancipation South. The structure, goals, and accomplishments of the bureau in South Carolina mirrored those in other states. The institution, the first federal social welfare bureaucracy in American history, functioned under the War Department. As a prominent Massachusetts attorney and career army officer, Saxton brought the liberal ideas of northern reformers to the state. Additionally, he had headed the Port Royal Experiment with free labor in the Sea Islands during the war. Saxton focused on land distribution and jobs for freed slaves, and he spoke highly of freed people and pursued policies in their interests. In January General Robert K. Scott replaced Saxton as bureau chief in the state and immediately instituted stricter policies on land and labor. Scott came to the position as a typical middle-class northerner, a man who had studied medicine, dabbled in real estate, and tried his hand at merchandising. A political moderate who favored gradual abolition but also supported civil rights for former slaves, Scott enforced a policy of binding labor contracts between freed people and white planters. This system was preferred by Howard as well as planters who were bringing pressure to bear on the bureau. Nonetheless, Scott and his officers sought to balance the interests of former slaves with those of their employers, frequently using Union troops to enforce orders aimed at settling disputes between whites and blacks. Scott resigned the position in July to enter state politics, one of the few officers in the state to do so. In the following years bureau operations wound down, ending entirely by The real work of the bureau in the state was done by its local agents. Usually veterans of the Union army and hailing from the North, these men faced the daunting challenge of adjudicating the frequent and sometimes fundamental disputes between former slaves and former masters. They pursued a variety of policies, a fact that might help explain the widely divergent views of the bureau held by contemporaries and more recent observers. Some agents, such as A. Willard in Georgetown, clearly favored the planters. Others, such as the African American Martin R. Delany in the Sea Islands, worked for the benefit of former slaves. Most tried to balance competing interests in the manner pursued by Scott. Liedtke was typical; for example, he arrested freed people for breach of contract but also strongly sponsored their cases for wages against employers. In the short term, if judged by the idealistic goals of its founders, the bureau in South Carolina largely failed. Its educational efforts remained limited, its poor-relief efforts fell vastly short of need, and its aim of bringing peaceful land and labor relations gave way to violence and the descent into formal segregation. Planters did not get all they wanted; physical coercion sanctioned by law did not return. The bureau established the notion of rights for African Americans, even if it took years for those rights to be fully realized. The institution helped provide the limited safety required for black political activism. Perhaps most importantly, by enforcing labor contracts and establishing the beginning of a free labor culture, the bureau nurtured aspirations that would come to fruition many decades later. University of North Carolina Press, *The Work of Reconstruction*: Cambridge University Press, *Reconsiderations*, edited by Paul Cimbala and Randall M. Fordham University Press, *The Negro in South Carolina during Reconstruction*, 1865-1872

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### Chapter 4 : Freedmen's Bureau

*Get this from a library! The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, [Martin Linton Abbott] -- "For almost a half a century the Freedmen's Bureau has remained a relatively neglected chapter of Reconstruction history.*

Academic Standards Standard The student will demonstrate an understanding of Reconstruction and its impact on racial relations. Social Studies Literacy Elements A. Distinguish between past, present, and future time. Use texts, photographs, and documents to observe and interpret social studies trends and relationships. Consider multiple perspectives of documents and stories. How did life for African Americans in South Carolina change, yet stay the same, during Reconstruction? How are primary and secondary sources different? Confederate money was worthless. Lives were in ruins. Abraham Lincoln wanted to heal the wounds caused by the War and begin to rebuild the union. He set down criteria for the Southern states to rejoin the Union. They would have to free their slaves, disband their Confederate government and form a new state government. No former leaders of the Confederacy would be allowed to hold an office in the new government. Also, former leaders and officials of the Confederacy would have to seek presidential pardon before being allowed to vote. This angered many Southerners. Andrew Johnson, then Vice President, became President. The Radical Republicans in Congress passed many laws to accomplish this goal. These laws were designed to prevent freed slaves and white refugees from voting, serving on juries, getting jobs, owning land, or going to school. Early in , several hundred thousand freedmen were in South Carolina alone. Northern teachers were brought in to teach day and night schools. For example, at the end of , there were only twenty-four assistants and twenty doctors to take care of the needs of four hundred thousand freedmen. Also, there was much opposition towards the freedmen and white refugees by the military. Supplies were denied for many except the severely destitute. Abbott, , 13 The passing of the Thirteenth Amendment on December 18, declared slavery illegal. Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of This required Southern states to write new constitutions giving African American men the right to vote. As a part of this Act, Federal troops were sent to the South to prevent discrimination against African Americans and to make sure former slave holders honored work contracts and paid their freed laborers. The 14th and 15th Amendments were passed, granting former slaves citizenship and the right to vote. Freedom was still not guaranteed. Jim Crow Laws limited the civil rights of African Americans. Through excessive poll taxes, threats of violence and unfair literacy tests, the right to vote was literally taken away. Freedmen could be arrested if they refused to sign or honor a work contract. Freedmen who left their plantations to look for relatives could be arrested as vagrants or killed. Without slaves to work on the plantations, landowners had to sell some of their land. The idea of sharecropping began in the South. A tenant or sharecropper agreed to give the landowner, as rent, a portion of the crop raised from his labor. This made the freedmen accountable to their former masters. There was some relief at this time for the newly freed slaves and refugees. Some were returned to their homes and reunited with their families. Educational programs enabled them to find work in the North and West. Many were able to purchase land of their own for the first time. In , Rutherford B. Hayes, then President, withdrew troops from the South. But, Reconstruction was the tool that gave the African Americans the courage and hope for a new beginning. The fight for equality has never ended. Hansen, , Materials Primary Sources D. Excerpt from Senate Report , 46th Congress, 2nd Session Da Capo Press,

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### Chapter 5 : Georgia during Reconstruction - Wikipedia

*Abbott's book deals with the Freedmen's Bureau, the agency that faced the main challenge of defining the meaning of freedom for four million slaves after the Civil War.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: University of North Carolina Press, Webster who wrote a comprehensive study of the Bureau in South Carolina back in These include the papers of the Bureau commissioner , Gen. Howard, as well as those of Robert K. Scott, assistant commissioner for the Bureau in South Carolina and subsequently governor of the state. Most every avenue of approach seems to have been explored by the author. Especially is this true in the section dealing with the alleged political activity of the Bureau in South Carolina. Rather he found that the great majority of Bureau officers and agents were honest in carrying out their official duties and were not involved in partisan political activity. One of the big surprises of this slim book is the virtually clean bill of health given General Scott, whose reputation as governor has not been the best. Indeed, Scott is praised for his fairness, integrity, and common sense. Abbott concludes that in the areas of relief, for both races, and medical aid to freedmen, the Bureau did a commendable job. Abbott presents a clear and balanced account of this complicated question. Only a small fraction of the freedmen of South Carolina received even a smattering of education during the life of the Bureau. Indeed, the establishment of such institutions was one of the lasting contributions of the Bureau toward the advancement of the freedmen. The author notes the peripheral activities of the Bureau in promoting the cause of temperance and regularizing the marriage ties of the freedmen. The implication is that, since the bank later failed following the Panic of , somehow the Bureau was responsible. Such was not the case and long before the failure of the bank which did not, incidentally, mean total loss to depositors the Bureau had ceased functioning in South Carolina. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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### Chapter 6 : Freedmen's Bureau Records - Lowcountry Africana

*In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content. BOOK REVIEWS91 The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, By Martin Abbott. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press,*

In the early 21st century, new research has found that half the teachers were southern whites; one-third were blacks mostly southern , and one-sixth were northern whites. The salary was the strongest motivation except for the northerners, who were typically funded by northern organizations and had a humanitarian motivation. As a group, the black cohort showed the greatest commitment to racial equality; and they were the ones most likely to remain teachers. The school curriculum resembled that of schools in the north. Some white officials working with African Americans in the South were concerned about what they considered the lack of a moral or financial foundation seen in the African-American community, and traced that lack of foundation back to slavery. Generally, they believed that blacks needed help to enter a free labor market and reconstruct stable family life. Heads of local American Missionary Associations sponsored various educational and religious efforts for African Americans. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute from They said that black students should be able to leave home and "live in an atmosphere conducive not only to scholarship but to culture and refinement". For instance, at the majority of these schools, students were expected to bathe a prescribed number of times per week, maintain an orderly living space, and present a particular appearance. At many of these institutions, Christian principles and practices were also part of the daily regime. Under the direction and sponsorship of the Bureau, together with the American Missionary Association in many cases, from approximately until its termination in , an estimated 25 institutions of higher learning for black youth were established. As of [update] , there exist approximately HBCUs that range in scope, size, organization and orientation. One in three degrees held by African Americans in the natural sciences, and half the degrees held by African Americans in mathematics, were earned at HBCUs. The Methodist denomination had split into regional associations in the s prior to the war, as had the Baptists, when Southern Baptists were founded. In some cities, Northern Methodists seized control of Southern Methodist buildings. Numerous northern denominations, including the independent black denominations of the African Methodist Episcopal AME and African Methodist Episcopal Zion , sent missionaries to the South to help the freedmen and plant new congregations. By this time the independent black denominations were increasingly well organized and prepared to evangelize to the freedmen. Within a decade, the AME and AME Zion churches had gained hundreds of thousands of new members and were rapidly organizing new congregations. In many places, especially in more rural areas, they shared public services with whites. Often enslaved blacks met secretly to conduct their own services away from white supervision or oversight. Within a short time, they were organizing black Baptist state associations, and organized a national association in the s. Most of the assistant commissioners, realizing that African Americans would not receive fair trials in the civil courts, tried to handle black cases in their own Bureau courts. Southern whites objected that this was unconstitutional. In Alabama , the Bureau commissioned state and county judges as Bureau agents. They were to try cases involving blacks with no distinctions on racial grounds. All but three judges accepted their unwanted commissions, and the governor urged compliance. It had not suffered wartime devastation or Union occupation, but white hostility was high against the black majority population. Well-meaning Bureau agents were understaffed and weakly supported by federal troops, and found their investigations blocked and authority undermined at every turn by recalcitrant plantation owners. Murders of freedmen were common, and white suspects in these cases were not prosecuted. Bureau agents did negotiate labor contracts, build schools and hospitals, and aid freedmen, but they struggled against the violence of the oppressive environment. Henry Jones, accused of being the leader of the purported insurrection, was shot and left to burn by whites, but he survived, badly hurt. Other freedmen were killed or driven from their land by Arkansas Desperadoes. In early October, blacks arrested two whites from Arkansas "accused of being part of a mob Blacks were reported to

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have killed the two white men in the altercation. Grant and the Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano , General Howard was asked to temporarily leave his duties as Commissioner of the Bureau to deal with Indian affairs in the west. Upon returning from his assignment in November , General Howard discovered that the Bureau and all of its activities had been officially terminated by Congress, effective as of June Howard, But insurgents showed that the war had not ended, as armed whites attacked black Republicans and their sympathizers, including teachers and officeholders. Congress dismantled the Bureau in due to pressure from white Southerners. The Bureau was unable to change much of the social dynamic as whites continued to seek supremacy over blacks, frequently with violence. He said, "the legislative action, however, was just what I desired, except that I would have preferred to close out my own Bureau and not have another do it for me in an unfriendly manner in my absence. Alabama[ edit ] The Bureau began distributing rations in the summer of Drought conditions resulted in so much need that the state established its own Office of the Commissioner of the Destitute to provide additional relief. The two agencies coordinated their efforts starting in The Bureau established depots in eight major cities. Counties were allocated aid in kind each month based on the number of poor reported. The counties were required to provide transportation from the depots for the supplies. The ration was larger in winter and spring, and reduced in seasons when locally grown food was available. In , the depot at Huntsville provided five thousand rations a day. The food was distributed without regard to race. Corruption and abuse was so great that in October , President Johnson ended in-kind aid in that state. One hundred twenty thousand dollars was given to the state to provide relief to the end of January Aid was ended in the state. Records show that by the end of the program, four times as many White people received aid than did Black people. He was warmly praised by observers on all sides. Whittlesey was questioned but said he was not involved in nor knew of anyone involved in such activities. The bureau exercised what whites believed were arbitrary powers: They were considered to be disregarding the local laws and especially the statute of limitations. Their activities resulted in resentment among whites toward the federal government in general. These powers invoked negative feelings in many southerners that sparked many to want the agency to leave. In their review, Steedman and Fullerton repeated their conclusion from Virginia, which was to withdraw the Bureau and turn daily operations over to the military. General Saxton was head of the bureau operations in South Carolina; he was reported by Steedman and Fullerton to have made so many "mistakes and blunders" that he made matters worse for the freedmen. He was replaced by Brigadier General R. Steedman and Fullerton described Scott as energetic and a competent officer. It appeared that he took great pains to turn things around and correct the mistakes made by his predecessors. The investigators learned of reported murders of freedmen by a band of outlaws. These outlaws were thought to be people from other states, such as Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, who had been part of the rebel army Ku Klux Klan chapters were similarly started by veterans in the first years after the war. When citizens were asked why the perpetrators had not been arrested, many answered that the Bureau, with the support of the military, had the primary authority. Many had tried to cultivate the land and began businesses with little to no success in the social disruption of the period. Slavery had been prevalent only in East Texas , and some freedmen hoped for the chance of new types of opportunity in the lightly populated but booming state. Other personnel included orderlies and guards. Many stayed in that area after the war, seeking protection near the federal forts. The Bureau fed 9, to 10, blacks a month over the winter, explaining: The necessity for issuing rations to this class of persons results from their accumulation in large numbers in certain places where the land is unproductive and the demand for labor is limited. As long as these people remain in the present localities, the civil authorities refuse to provide for the able-bodied, and are unable to care for the helpless and destitute among them, owing to their great number and the fact that very few are residents of the counties in which they have congregated during the war. The necessity for the relief extended to these people, both able-bodied and helpless, by the Government, will continue as long as they remain in their present condition, and while rations are issued to the able-bodied they will not voluntarily change their localities to seek places where they can procure labor. They are being digitized and made available through online databases. These constitute a major source of documentation on

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the operations of the Bureau, political and social conditions in the Reconstruction Era, and the genealogies of freedpeople. Tens of thousands of volunteers are needed to make these records searchable online. No specific time commitment is required, and anyone may participate. Volunteers simply log on <http://> Once published, information for millions of African Americans will be accessible, allowing families to build their family trees and connect with their ancestors.

### Chapter 7 : Freedmen's Bureau Records Relating to Murders and Outrages | The Freedmen's Bureau Online

*The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, F A23 Governor Chamberlain's administration in South Carolina: a chapter of reconstruction in the Southern states / by Walter Allen.*

### Chapter 8 : Lesson Plan: What Price Freedom! Civil War Reconstruction

*In South Carolina, General Rufus Saxton opened the state bureau in July As a prominent Massachusetts attorney and career army officer, Saxton brought the liberal ideas of northern reformers to the state.*

### Chapter 9 : Freedmen's Bureau - Wikipedia

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