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WAR OF THE REBELLION

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies

Series II. Volume VI.

Page 135.

DEFENSES OF BALTIMORE,  
Fort McHenry, Md., July 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U.S. Army:

General: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the want of accommodations a large portion of the prisoners of war received at this post are while here entirely without shelter. Upon many of the sick and wounded these exposures operate with great severity. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, the erection of cheap buildings or sheds of capacity to accommodate 1,000 persons, together with suitable hospital accommodations.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. MORRIS,

Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

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(Extracts from report of Commissary-General of Prisoners):

Office Commissary-General of Prisoners,

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.:

Sir: . . . . .

Yesterday morning I visited Fort McHenry, where I found that nearly all the prisoners of war had been removed to Fort Delaware. There were twelve officers sick at the post hospital, where everything was in excellent condition and the patients received the kindest treatment. There are three other officers--one sick and two wounded--who are in the building in which the prisoners at the post are confined, where they are not properly provided for, but a tent is to be immediately prepared for them near the hospital, where they will be made very comfortable.

There are very limited accommodations for prisoners at Fort McHenry, and the commanding officer will recommend that two rough buildings, to quarter a thousand men, with a hospital sufficient for fifty to one hundred patients, be erected near the building now used for that purpose, and I shall concur in his recommendation.

After returning to the city I visited the jail, where there are about 700 prisoners of war. They occupy one half the building, which is light and airy and well ventilated, and the prisoners are

very comfortable without being crowded. The police is excellent. They are furnished with the fare of the prison, which is beef or bean soup, bread and coffee. Among these prisoners there are about seventy-five case of diarrhea who require only a change of diet. A few of these case who need more special care are provided for in a room in the jail, where they are attended by their fellow-prisoners.

Offers of various articles of food suitable for the sick have been tendered by the Ladies' Association of Baltimore, and I directed that such articles as were approved by the surgeon in charge should be received and used under his supervision and control. I directed also that when any of these prisoners became so ill as to require more careful treatment than could be given to them at the prison the fact should be reported to the medical director in order that the patient might be removed to a hospital.

To insure cleanliness among these prisoners I directed that they might be permitted to receive from the contributions that were offered a sufficient supply of underclothing--shirts, drawers and socks--to be distributed by an officer designated by the provost-marshal to such men as were in actual want.

I then visited the only other hospital containing rebel prisoners and there was but one there. He was in the last stage of typhoid fever and it was not expected he would live through the day. Attendants were with him and he was receiving all the care which his case demanded.

Between the 13th and 19th of July about 900 (892) sick and wounded rebel prisoners were received in Baltimore and transferred to the hospital on Davids Island, N.Y., and 875 were received and transferred to the hospital at Chester, Pa. In almost every instance these men arrived in Baltimore at night, and it could not be otherwise than that there must be some cases of exposure and suffering, though as far

as possible every preparation was made in anticipation of their arrival, and the same thing necessarily occurred with out own sick and wounded arriving from Gettysburg.

A detailed report of the whole matter, of the reception and disposal of the sick and wounded, will be made to the Surgeon-General immediately by Medical Inspector W.H.Mussey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

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Office Commissary-General of Prisoners,  
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

I am satisfied from a personal visit to Fort McHenry that the buildings recommended by General Morris\* are much needed, and I respectfully urge that they be ordered.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General.

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

\*In letter of 22d to Adjutant-General Thomas, p. 135.

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OFFICE COMMISSARY--GENERAL OF PRISONERS,

Washington, D. C., July 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris,  
Commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.:

GENERAL I am happy to inform you that your recommendation for the erection of barracks for prisoners of war at Fort McHenry has been approved and necessary orders will be given. I presume the hospital will also be ordered. I forgot to mention to mention to you that I have found the Farmer boiler the most economical and convenient for cooking for prisoners, and I advise you to use them instead of camp kettles. Those in which the boiler sits inside an outer case are much better than the kind where the boiler is placed on top of the furnace. A boiler of forty gallons and one of fifteen gallons will readily cook for 120 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,  
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary General of Prisoners.

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Medical Director's Office,  
Baltimore, Md., August 29, 1863.

Lieut/ Col. W.H. Chesebrough,  
Assistant Adjutant General,

Middle Department:

Colonel: I have the honor to report that in my capacity of medical inspector of this department, I yesterday visited the hospital at Fort McHenry, finding it in excellent order.

I also visited the building in which rebel and other prisoners are confined, finding it filthy in the extreme, and a disgrace both to humanity and the service.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE SUCKLEY,

Surgeon, U.S. Volunteers,

Actg. Medical Director and Medical Inspector, Middle Department.

(First indorsement)

Headquarters, Middle Department,  
Baltimore, Md., August 31, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer of the Second Brigade

(Second indorsement)

Headquarters, Defense of Baltimore,  
Fort McHenry, September 4, 1863.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters, Eighth Army Corps, with the accompanying report of the provost-marshal of this post.\*

W.W.MORRIS,  
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

\*See September 3, p.255.

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OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,  
Fort McHenry, September 3, 1863.

Evt. Brig. Gen. W.W.Morris, U.S.Army,  
Fort McHenry, Md.:

General: In accordance with an order from headquarters Second Separate Brigade, I have the honor to report that until I Received the report of Medical Inspector George Suckley, U.S.Volunteers,\* I was wholly ignorant of any inspection having been made of the building used as a prison house at this post, as were all connected with this department. Could I have had the honor of explaining to Surgeon Suckley, I could have undoubtedly convinced him that, under the circumstances, it was an utter impossibility to keep the prison in a state of cleanliness.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the fact that the building referred to was formerly used as a stable; that the alterations/ only made since its use as a prison have been in throwing up some board partitions; that even the old stalls still remain, and that at the outside it ought not to receive more than 300 prisoners. I would also respectfully state that during my term of service I have had almost constantly on hand over 600 prisoners, over 500 of whom I have had to confine in this stable and the small inclosure around it, making it an impossibility, where men of all classes are thus huddled together, to keep it in <sup>a</sup>proper condition.

I would also call your attention to the repairs and alterations now being made in this building through your influence, of the new barracks now being erected by order of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, showing his opinion of the necessity of better ac-

comodation for the number of prisoners confined here.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, commanding post, in his monthly inspection, accompanied by the post-adjutant, former provost-marshal.

Feeling, general, that I have worked faithfully and hard since my appointment to this post, and done all possible under the circumstances for the comfort and benefit of prisoners, and knowing that in a short time, with the means now at my disposal, I can place the building in such a condition as to seek myself an inspection from the medical director,

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. ANDREWS, Jr.,

Lieut. Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery, and Provost Marshal.

\*See p. 240.

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Page 287.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF BALTIMORE

Fort McHenry, Md., September 14, 1863.\*

Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,\*\* in which you state that your---

Letter of instructions of the 3d instant\*\* was intended to apply to all prisoners of war, including spies under trial or sentence, whether soldiers or citizens, and to all prisoners belonging to the rebel States; also that persons who reside in the loyal States arrested for disloyal conduct are political prisoners only, and are not classed as prisoners of war.

The prisoners held at this post hitherto have been divided into three classes, as follows:

First. Soldier prisoners, or those belonging to the U. S. Army and charged with offenses punishable by military law.

Second. Prisoners of war, who are subject to no punishments except that of being held in safe confinement until duly exchanged.

Third. Political prisoners, or those other than the first class who are charged with offenses for which they may be tried and punished by a court martial or military commission.

*Classification*

This classification, so far as it relates to prisoners of war and political prisoners, I have regarded as fully authorized by General Orders, No. 100, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 24, 1863. Paragraph 49, Section 3, said orders, defines a prisoner of war to be a public enemy armed or attached to the hostile army for active aid who has fallen into the hands of the captor, either fighting or wounded on the field, or in the hospital, by individual surrender, or by

capitulation, &c. See also on the same point paragraphs 50 and 51, same section. By paragraph 56, same section, "A prisoner of war is subjected to no punishment for being a public enemy;" and see also paragraph 75, same section. By paragraph 82, section 5 of said orders, "Men who commit hostilities without being part and portion of the organized hostile army, &c., if captured are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as robbers and pirates." See also paragraphs 83, 84, and 85 of the same section, and paragraphs 88, 90, 91, 92, and 100 of section 5, said orders, in which several other classes of enemies not belonging to the hostile army, are named, who, when captured, are not to be held as prisoners of war, and are made liable to punishments to which prisoners of war are not subject.

A large portion of the prisoners held at this post and classified as political belong to these classes or some of them, and belong also to the rebel States. For example: Walter Lennox, ex-mayor of Washington, D.C., now belonging to Richmond, Va., is a prisoner at this post, and held in close confinement by order of the Secretary of War. If all prisoners belonging to the rebel States "are to be held as prisoners of war, and to be released from close confinement," then this prisoner, now held as political, must be included, and if so included, must be regarded as entitled to all the privileges of a prisoner of war, including that of exchange.

If such be a correct interpretation of your letter, your directions will work an entire revolution in the system established at this post from the commencement of the war, both for the classification of prisoners and further treatment and government. Permit me, respectfully, to ask for further instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MORRIS,  
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

\* Should be 1864.

\*\* See Vol. VII, this series, pp.714,811.

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Page 639.

OFFICE COMMISSARY--GENERAL OF PRISONERS

Washington, D.C., December 29, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commissioner for exchange of prisoners.

The report called for from Colonel Porter, commanding Fort McHenry, shows that the prisoners had no sufficient cause for complaint.\* The buildings in which they were quartered were such as it was convenient to assign to them. They were used by Federal officers as well as by prisoners of war. The medical officers at first occupied the soldiers' barracks, and had the limits of all the grounds of the fort under an implicit understanding that they would not take advantage of this liberty to make their escape, but when ten of them, by the opportunity which this indulgence afforded them, did escape, they were placed in a room 120 by 35, which was certainly not crowding them. The provisions furnished them were the same as used by our own troops and were good and well prepared. Until recently there was little restriction in friends visiting prisoners, and there was none at all in their receiving contributions from friends, but both of these indulgences were so much abused that it has been found necessary to curtail them very much. They are still permitted to receive money and clothing from relatives, and visiting is allowed on special permits.

The post adjutant keeps an account of all money belonging to prisoners of war, amounting in two months to \$1,500, pays their orders, and send their money with them when they leave.

WM. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary General of Prisoners.

\* For Porter's report see December 19, p.720.

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Page 641.

OFFICER COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS

Washington, D. C., December 3, 1863.

Col. P. A. Porter,

Commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.:

Colonel: By direction of the Secretary of War you will prohibit all trading by prisoners of war with the sutler at Fort McHenry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary General of  
Prisoners.

(Same mutatis mutandis, to commanding officers Forts Lafayette and Warren.)

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Headquarters Fort McHenry, December 19, 1863.

Col. William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners:

Colonel: In reply to your indorsement on the communication of the Confederate surgeons, received December 17, I have the honor to report as follows: The general treatment intended for prisoners of war at this post will best be gathered from post orders. General Orders, No. 49, October 11, 1863, says:

The circular issued by Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated Detroit, Mich., July 7, 1862, will be regarded as the organic law for the government of prisoners of war at this post, including what are usually termed political prisoners. Every officer connected officially with such prisoners, on permanent or daily duty, will make himself familiar with the contents of that circular, and will strictly carry out its orders in letter and spirit. He will report to the commander of the post any deviations from the above circular in order that they may be remedied in the public interests and for the protection of all engaged in duties of great difficulty and responsibility.

Special Orders, No. 247, November 6, says:

Articles of food or clothing intended for prisoners of war, or Union prisoners, will be left at the exterior gate in charge of the officer of the guard, carefully labeled.

Special Orders, No. 252, says:

The articles left for prisoners at the exterior gate are subject at all times to the orders of the provost-marshal.

A receipt book was placed in charge of the officer of the exterior gate for the registry of articles left for prisoners of war, and as several articles miscarried an order of November 27 enjoins on the provost-marshal "to procure the receipts of the prisoners on the delivery of the articles." This has been done. Special Orders, No. 215, October 1, says:

In pursuance of the recommendation of the post surgeon the prisoners confined in the interior (under charges of being spies, etc.) will be allowed to exercise in the open air for half an hour each day under guard.

A similar order was issued on December 13 in regard to other prisoners of the same class. An order of the same date says:

The provost-marshal, in pursuance of Paragraph IV, circular of Commissary-General of Prisoners, will give notice of any clothing needed for prisoners of war in order that the proper requisitions may be made at these headquarters.

I add the abstracts of provisions issued by the post commissary for two months:

October	November
(Average of 313 prisoners of war, including political prisoners.)	(Average of 256 prisoners of war, including political prisoners.)
3,307 rations of pork.	2,967 rations of pork.
3,453 rations of fresh beef	2,529 rations of salt beef
3,307 rations of salt beef	2,480 rations of fresh beef
386 rations of flour	389 rations of flour
9,625 rations of hard bread	7,587 rations of hard bread
9,780 rations of beans	7,850 rations of beans
386 rations of molasses	1,861 rations of onions
7,251 rations of rice	6,215 rations of rice
10,008 rations of pepper	7,976 rations of adamantine candles
10,008 rations of coffee	7,976 rations of soap
10,008 rations of potatoes	7,976 rations of salt
10,008 rations of sugar	7,976 rations of potatoes
10,008 rations of vinegar	389 rations of molasses
10,008 rations of adamantine candles	7,976 rations of pepper
10,008 rations of soap	7,976 rations of coffee
10,008 rations of salt	7,976 rations of sugar
10,008 rations of onions	7,976 rations of vinegar

Such were the general directions and regulations, the execution of which was confided to a provost-marshal who is described by the accusing surgeons as "deserving all praise." He declares the food to have been good and well prepared, the coffee better than that used by several companies of the garrison. He confesses judgment in the matter of knives and forks and plates. He also acknowledges that water for bathing was not furnished the prisoners. Two brick buildings, formerly stables, 120 by 30 feet, with an upper and lower floor, and two rooms in the interior of the fort were used for the accomodation of an average of 400 Fed-

eral prisoners and 250 prisoners of war, including some thirty political prisoners. Building No. 1 has been fitted up and divided off, and building No. 2 is about to undergo the same process. The policing, privy arrangements, drainage, although not perfect, are, as the buildings stand within a few feet of the water, tolerable. Extensive outlays are being made to remedy whatever is at all defective. The health of the prisoners has been excellent, and since July 20 only one Confederate prisoner (Lewis Call, of Virginia) has died. The post adjutant keeps a ledger account of all money taken from the prisoners of war or sent by their friends, amounting to \$1,500 in two months. He pays their orders on the sutler and washerwomen and sends the money with them when they leave. I now proceed to the details of treatment.

Surgeons (about sixty-five).--These occupied the soldiers' barracks for two months, and afterward an upper room of brick building No. 1 (120 by 30 feet), alone. There were some fifteen bunks, holding four persons each. Some forty arrived here in transitu a day or two before the final departure of all. When the surgeons first arrived in August they enjoyed the freedom of the whole grounds of the fort, but as ten of them escaped, violating, I think, an implied parole, or at any rate (to borrow a phrase from another learned profession), being guilty of sharp practice, I restricted the remainder to an area of three acres. They were visited by scores of friends, chiefly females, and received clothing and delicacies in profusion. The visits were interdicted by the order of September 19 totally, but the supplies were allowed to continue. I found it necessary to refuse admittance to the ladies who brought them, as when admitted they acted in some instances upon the principle that, "All was fair in love and war," and disobeyed the rules of the post. It was for this, I suppose, that I am indebted to the surgeon's unfavorable diagnosis of my character, which has filled me with astonishment rather than any other sensation. I rarely exchanged words with them, and never unkind ones. I was told that they did

not hesitate to express satisfaction with their treatment. They appeared to enjoy their daily game of ball greatly. When the surgeons left I took from them vast supplies of clothing and other articles, leaving all they had when captured, and at least a full suit. But I thought it politic (not just) during the negotiations concerning our prisoners at Richmond to forward ~~MMMM~~ the huge pile of redundant articles to General Meredith, who restored them. Twelve Government blankets were distributed among the surgeons.

Wounded officers (twenty-nine).--These occupy the large room previously assigned to the surgeons, with the parole of the same grounds. One of them, Colonel Connally, of North Carolina, has a tent with young Latrobe of Maryland. They are fully supplied with clothing from Baltimore, as they came from our hospitals to this post. Most of them had blankets. Captain Baylor, of Virginia, had a tent also, Several of these have bedding.

Other prisoners of war (about 130).--These, including a few officers, occupy two rooms (each sixty by thirty feet) of the upper floor of brick building No. 2. They have received and are receiving clothing from friends, and are comfortably clad. Several have applied recently to the provost-marshal for clothes, who has furnished one or two suits and will furnish, when called upon, whatever is needed. They are allowed to go out upon a balcony for sun and air during the day, and go down into the prison yard for water roll-call, and to the surler, under guard, to purchase allowable articles. Some ninety Government blankets are distributed among them. Soft bread has been allowed to sveral who needed it. Some few have bedding. Eight prisoners who attempted to escape occupy a smaller room, but are not in irons.

Offenders against the law of nations (twenty-six).--These accused of being spies, pirates, recruiting within our lines, under sentence of death, &c., occupy two rooms in the interior of the fort. Only a portion are in irons. The doors are open all day to admit air and light, and exercise in the interior parade is allowed for half an hour each day. Some have received U.S. blankets. Most of them have received food and clothes from friends.

Hospital.--I can imagine, as a layman, no hospital in better condition. The prisoners of war are admitted as freely (as patients) as our own soldiers. A case of smallpox occurring some two weeks ago, all prisoners were vaccinated.

In reply to the allegations concerning a remark of Lieutenant Webster, the commissary of prisoners, to one of the surgeons, I would state that that officer was busy in attending to his onerous duties when he made the reply in question. This was about the time when reports were prevalent of the extraordinary treatment of our prisoners at Richmond. By the side of what he said should be placed the record of what he did. He inquired into the matter when his duties permitted, and could find no prisoner without breeches. The provost-marshal says that no prisoner to his knowledge left in that condition. The commissary of prisoners has nothing to do with their clothing, and no official character can be attached to his remark, which was accompanied by the observation that---

Considering how our prisoners fared at Richmond the demand was rather extraordinary, but that he had nothing to do with the clothing.

I have replied, I believe, fully to the communications referred to me; not by mere answers to special allegations, but by the fullest information concerning the treatment of prisoners here. I do not claim that the prison arrangements are perfect, but I do claim that humanity has something to do with all the regulations of this post, and that I shall be thankful if the chance of war shall never subject me to greater

hardships than are felt in prison life at Fort McHenry.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully yours,

P. A. PORTER,

Colonel Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Commanding Post.

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Office Commissary-General of Prisoners,

Washington, D. C., December 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fort Monroe, Va.:

General: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter\* referred by Mr. Ould from medical officers recently held at Fort McHenry as prisoners of war, complaining of the treatment received while at the fort. I have indorsed upon it a reply to such of their complaints as are of any consequence, though I have great doubt of the propriety of taking any notice of such a paper.\*\* Mr. Ould has forwarded several such complaints, some of them being mere tissues on untruths, all of which have been satisfactorily answered, and he has no right to expect that they shall be further answered. I respectfully refer this case to you for such action as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

\* Not found.

\*\* See p. 639.

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Pages 839-840.

Fort Monroe, Va., January 13, 1864. (Received 5.20 P.M.)

Major-General HITCHCOCK:

I have forwarded Mr. Warfield this morning to exchange Trimble for White. We shall ~~only~~ be spit upon for the offer. Please order all the prisoners of war from Fort Delaware, Fort McHenry, and Capital prison down to Point Lookout. Am I expected to take them at Baltimore?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,  
Major-General.

Washington City, D.C., January 14, 1864.

Maj.Gen.B.F.Butler, Commanding, &c., Fort Monroe:

Sir: In answer to your telegram of yesterday in reference to the prisoners at Fort Delaware, Fort McHenry, and Capital prison, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that he does not wish them sent to Point Lookout at present. Those at Johnson's Island are also detained for the present by his order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Major-General of Volunteers, Commissioner for Exchange, &c.

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SPECIAL ORDERS )  
                  )      WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
                  )      Washington, January 21, 1864.  
No. 31.            )

12. Judge (J.C.) King and Judge Hugh Lennox Bond, of Maryland, appointed commissioners in paragraph 36, Special Orders, No. 13, of January 9, 1864, from this office, will also hear and determine the cases of state prisoners who have been confined at Fort McHenry by orders from the general commanding Middle Department; the instructions heretofore given the said commissioners will apply in the present instance. The commanding officers of the Middle Department and of Fort McHenry will give them every facility in prosecuting their duties.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

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Pages 1014-1015.

OFFICE COMMISARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,  
Washington, D.C., March 3, 1864.

Brig.Gen.W.W.Orme, Commanding Post, Chicago, Ill.:

(Copies of this were sent to commandants of  
many prison posts, including

Col. P. A. Porter, commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.:)

By authority of the Secretary of War I inclose herewith a list of articles which may be sold to prisoners of war in confinement at Camp Douglas (applies obviously to McHenry and similar posts), by some suitable person to be appointed by yourself. It is not expected that a large sutler's store will be established, but merely a small room where supplies for a day or two may be kept on hand. None but the articles enumerated on the list can be sold, and every precaution must be taken to prevent abuse of the privilege, either by the person permitted to sell or the prisoners. No sale should be made before 8 o'clock in the morning or after half an hour before sunset. As prisoners are not permitted to have money in their possession, all sales should be made on orders on the commanding officer or officer in whose hands is deposited the money belonging to prisoners, and these orders should be paid as often as once a week, if practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of

Prisoners.

List of articles which sutlers may be permitted to sell to prisoners of war.

Respectfully submitted for the approval of the Secretary of War,  
and approved.

Tobacco, cigars, pipes, snuff, steel pens, paper, envelopes, lead pencils, pen knives, postage stamps, buttons, tape, thread, sewing cotton, pins and needles, handkerchiefs, suspenders, socks, underclothes, caps, shoes, towels, looking glasses, brushes, combs, clothes brooms, pocket knives, scissors, Groceries: Crushed sugar, bologna sausage, sirup, family soap, butter, lard, smoked beef, beef tongues, corn-meal, nutmegs, pepper, mustard, table salt, salt fish, crackers, cheese, pickles, sauces, meats and fish in cans, vegetables, dried fruits, sirups, lemons, nuts, apples matches, yeast powders. Table furniture: Crockery, glassware, tinware.

W. HOFFMAN,  
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary General of Prisoners.