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# WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,  
BY  
BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,  
CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,  
AND  
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

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SERIES IV—VOLUME I.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1900.

1,510,819	The amount of pork received at the packing house at Thoroughfare, according to a statement from the books of the agent (being the gross weight of the dead hogs), was
267,518	To Captain McKinn, at Manassas, pork, bacon, and lard
30,929	To Wortham & McGruder, for sale, lard
155,663	Sold and issued to army, faces, ribs, &c
546,600	To Gordonsville and Orange Court-House, pork and bacon
90,000	To Warrenton, by wagons, bacon
188,852	Loss in weight from shrinkage 12 1/4 per cent
1,379,562	Total amount of pork, &c., sent from Thoroughfare
281,257	Balance of pork, lard, &c., left at Thoroughfare

Col. L. B. NORTROP,  
 Commissary-General of Subsistence, Richmond, Va.:  
 ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, VA., March 27, 1862.

By your letter of the 24th instant I was instructed to render to you a report of my operations at Thoroughfare, Va., to report the reasons for the destruction of the meat packed under my direction at that place, the amount packed, the quantity brought away, and how much was abandoned or destroyed on the movement of the Army of the Potomac at Manassas. In compliance with these instructions I have the honor to report as follows:

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant reached here on the 8th. My report to the resolution of Congress showed that a due regard to the possible contingency of injury from the enemy was entertained, and our consultation and schedule of places before you left Richmond exhibit the intention as soon as the meat was ready to be received that it was to have been distributed to various points of the interior. This precaution was determined on, although the commanding general had preferred a reserve at Bowling Green. In face of this fact, known previous to your departure from Richmond, it was not reasonable to risk the injury of moving meat not ready. I am happy to find by your letter that on your return and before the fall of Fort Henry you, concluding that the meat at Clarksville and Nashville was sufficiently salted to bear removal, and that the roads preferred taking it in packages, had begun to put it up for transportation southward; also that the fall of Henry caused you to change your proceeding, and at once resort to the most rapid removal in your power. You will please endeavor to collect all further information possible respecting the quantity destroyed or abandoned and communicate the same. I am sorry that your private loss has been so heavy, and glad that your attention has been devoted to the care of the public property. When you write give details on this feature of the affair.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 L. B. NORTROP,  
 Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

Mr. R. T. WILSON,  
 London, Roane County, Tenn.:  
 SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. ARMY,  
 Richmond, Va., March 17, 1862.

See also  
 RELIC 973, 732 New - Joseph E Johnston and the  
 Defense of Richmond pp. 39, 46,  
 48-49, 52-55

	Pounds.
Amount of beef packed at Thoroughfare (net) .....	1,195,914
Amount sent to Captains McKinne and Vaughan ..	1,087,260
Amount sent to Warrenton .....	15,000
Amount consumed by hands and guard .....	5,099
	1,057,352
Balance of beef at Thoroughfare .....	188,562
Total amount of meat left at Thoroughfare .....	869,819
Of this amount there was given to the people of the neighborhood, and to the parties engaged in hauling meat to Warrenton, about.....	200,000
There was burned about, say.....	169,819
Total amount destroyed and given away.....	369,819

There were also burned about 500 hides and a large amount of tallow which had been sold and delivered to George S. Ayre; also two large slaughter-houses and seven house cars. The packing and smoke houses were so near to private property that they could not be burned without destroying it, and they were therefore ordered to be torn down and carried off. All the neat's-foot oil, about 300 gallons, was sent to Warrenton. As for the reasons for the loss exhibited by the foregoing statement, I consider it sufficient to state the facts connected therewith, and to express the opinion that it was not the result of remissness of any one connected with your department. I received from you notice of the proposed evacuation of Manassas on the 21st of February, two weeks before it occurred, and could I have obtained the transportation by railroad which was promised all the property at Thoroughfare could have been removed during the first week; or had I been told that such transportation could not be had I could have removed it all by wagons to Warrenton within the time, but I was not aware of that fact until the day before the evacuation occurred. I came to Thoroughfare on the 22d. Orders were given to stop the slaughtering of cattle and hogs and arrangements made for sending the meat to Mount Jackson and Orange Court-House. Mr. Stuart went on the 24th to Mount Jackson, appointed an agent, and had a house erected to receive the meat. Mr. Hunton was sent to Orange Court-House to get buildings and to secure the meat as sent. By the 26th Mr. Stuart had made arrangements with the superintendents of the railroads for the transportation of at least 200,000 pounds per day. The meat was taken from the houses and placed on platforms for convenience of loading the cars. The force of hands was increased, and every possible arrangement on our part was made for sending off the property. The cars promised by the superintendents were not furnished because, as I was informed, the Government had taken control of the transportation.

On the 28th ultimo, at the instance of Major Cole, we had an interview with Major Barbour, chief quartermaster, who promptly gave an order for such transportation as I needed; but although every effort was made both by Major Cole and myself, as well as by Mr. Stuart (who proved himself in this, as he has in all other matters of business, a most efficient and industrious agent), but forty-five cars could be had, which were promptly loaded and sent off. Up to the 8th instant continual calls were ineffectually made for cars. They were continually promised and expected. The meat was all taken from the houses and placed on scaffolds ready for loading, and remained in that exposed condition for six days. During this time only seven

cars were furnished and they were never taken away, although many trains passed the point and several of them were entirely empty.

On the 8th instant I received an order from Major Cole, commissary of subsistence, to destroy all the meat which was not removed by the 10th instant; but on consultation with General Johnston and himself on the following day at Manassas I was authorized to use my discretion and save from destruction as much as possible by hauling it to Warrenton by wagons and giving it away. I caused combustibles to be placed under every pile of meat for its immediate destruction when necessary. Guards were placed on all the roads leading to Thoroughfare to give notice of the approach of the enemy, and the people for many miles around were notified to send in their teams. A liberal price in money and a load of meat was offered to each person who would send a wagon. The response to the call was prompt and gratifying, and on Monday, the 10th instant, we had about thirty wagons, and others promised for the next day. On Monday night Lieutenant-Colonel Munford arrived with a body of cavalry under orders from General Stuart to destroy all the property along the line of railroad. He, finding that we were engaged in sending off the stores, actively co-operated with us, and sent through the country and impressed all the wagons which could be found. Had he remained three days longer I believe that all the meat could have been removed. His orders, however, were, as I understand, peremptory to destroy all the property left at Thoroughfare on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. On that day we loaded and sent away about fifty wagons, and then under his orders the remaining property was destroyed, except some meat which at my request was reserved to meet my obligations to those engaged in hauling to Warrenton. At the hide depot at Manassas Junction there were on hand about 2,000 hides and about 500 gallons of neat's-foot oil. No transportation could be obtained for anything from this point, and this property (together with the furnaces, buildings, &c.) was all destroyed. I have established myself for the present at this point, but shall be governed in my future movements by those of this army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. NOLAND,  
*Major and Commissary of Subsistence.*

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AN ACT to enable the States assuming the payment of their quotas of the war tax to pay the same into the Treasury.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any State which has agreed to assume the payment of her quota of the tax imposed by the act approved August 19, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption," shall not have been furnished with a correct collated list of the taxes assessed on the people of such State before the first day of April, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury shall agree with the Governor of such State upon the probable amount of such assessment, and the State shall be entitled to pay the same, less ten per centum, in like manner, and with like effect, as if such payment had been made before the said first day of April: Provided, however, That when the corrected assessment is made out, such State shall pay to the Confederate Government or receive therefrom, as the case may*