

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

On 16 June, 1775, the Continental Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, adopted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That there one Quartermaster General for the grand army, and one deputy under him for the separate army."*

This appears to have been the earliest legislation of Congress creating these or any other grades in the Quartermaster's Department.

The great necessity for establishing in this department an office, to be filled by one person having general control of its affairs and the guidance and superintendence of its operations, was generally felt by those conversant with the wants of the army then organizing. General George Washington gave the matter his special attention immediately after his election as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and on 10 July, 1775, apparently not informed of the passage of the foregoing resolution, wrote to the President of Congress as follows :

"In the arrangement of troops collected upon the spur of immediate necessity, several appointments have been omitted which appear to be indispensably necessary for the good government of the army, particularly a Quartermaster General, a Commissary of Musters and a Commissary of Artillery. These I must particularly recommend to the notice and provision of Congress."†

On 19 July, 1775, and probably upon the receipt of this letter, Congress resolved that the appointment of a Quartermaster General and certain other officers be left to General Washington.‡

Acting under this authority, General Washington appointed Major Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, § Quartermaster General: writing to the President of Congress on 21 September, informing him of the fact and hoping and believing that such appointment would be universally acceptable.¶

Major Mifflin immediately after his appointment, entered upon his duties in the Quartermaster's Department.

Prior to 22 December, 1775, no provision had been made for the rank of the person filling the position of Quartermaster General of the army of the United Colonies, but on that date a resolution was passed conferring upon this officer a Colonelcy.

On 16 May, following, Colonel Mifflin was elected by Congress, a Brigadier General of the army, ¶ whereupon he resigned his office of Quartermaster General, and on 5 June, 1776, Stephen Moylan was elected to fill the vacancy.**

* Journals of Congress, 1775. The pay of the Quartermaster General was established by this resolution at \$80 per month; that of the Deputy \$40 per month.

† Sparks' Writings of Washington, vol. 3, p. 21.

‡ Journals of Congress, 1775.

§ Major Mifflin was born in Philadelphia, in 1744. In 1772, he was a member of the Colonial Assembly, subsequently of the first Continental Congress. Entering the military service, he was on duty with General Washington, in camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts, until August, 1775, when he was selected to fill the position of Quartermaster General. He was a man of great energy and ability. Washington in his correspondence at the time speaks in terms of the highest praise of his qualifications and of his integrity of character.

¶ Sparks' Writings of Washington, vol. 3, p. 104.

** Journals of Congress, 1776.

** Prior to his appointment Colonel Moylan had been connected with the army, and had been appointed to the staff of General Washington for duty as Aid-de-Camp. (Sparks' Writings of Washington, vol. 3, p. 109.)

The position and duties of Quartermaster General appear to have been distasteful to Colonel Moylan, his preference being for more active military service.*

Having tendered his resignation to Congress, that body, on 1 October, 1776, resolved that General Mifflin be authorized and requested to resume the said office, and that his rank and pay as Brigadier General be still continued to him;†

In accordance with this resolution but with some reluctance, General Mifflin again took charge of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department.

On 26 December, 1776, Congress empowered General Washington to appoint a clothier general for supplying the army.‡

In the following February General Mifflin was elected a Major General. On 8 October, 1777, he requested leave to resign his commission as Major General and office of Quartermaster General, on account of ill health; whereupon Congress resolved that his resignation of the office of Quartermaster General be accepted, but that his rank and commission of Major General be continued to him, without the pay annexed to that office, until the further order of Congress.§

With a view however to temporarily retain his services in the Quartermaster's Department, Congress resolved, on 8 November, 1777, that he be desired notwithstanding his resignation of Quartermaster General was accepted, to continue in the exercise of that office, and that he be invested with full powers to act until another Quartermaster General should be appointed and should enter upon the duties of that office.||

It does not appear however, that he again entered formally upon these duties.†

The condition of the Quartermaster's Department without any ostensible head, and with an organization to a certain extent defective and incomplete, was regarded with much solicitude by General Washington; the sufferings of the following winter at Valley Forge arising in part from its insufficiency, increased his disquietude.

"Week after week often passed away without a single responsible officer of the department appearing in camp. Hence the difficulty of following up any extensive plan of operations, and the embarrassments experienced even in the most trifling. The wagons that should have been kept ready to move at a moment's warning, for the transportation of stores and provisions had been scattered over every route by which the army had passed, and through every position in which it had encamped. The intrenching tools, so often essential for the immediate protection of a camp, had been left in the hands of private individuals, under no other security than the chances of personal honesty.

"Although the want of proper materials for constructing tents had been a constant source of complaint and suffering, a large supply of tents and tent cloth had been suffered to lie throughout a whole campaign in a farmer's barn, and was only secured in the end by a special order of the Commander-in-Chief.

"To such a height had this carelessness arisen, that the troops were actually sickening and dying for the want of straw, the most common of materials. Out of camp there were neither wagons nor draught enough for the transportation of supplies; and in the camp everything was drawn by the soldiers, who yoked themselves together to the carts. To complete this picture of confusion and suffering, the military chest was empty, public credit was rapidly sinking to its lowest ebb, and with large arrears for past expenses, and the certainty of a still heavier expenditure for the future, there was

* On 22 January, 1777, General Washington wrote to the President of Congress that Colonel Moylan had remained constantly with the army as a volunteer since leaving the Quartermaster's Department, and that he was to be placed in command of a regiment of light dragoons then being recruited. (Sparks' Writings of Washington, vol. 4, p. 293.)

† Journals of Congress, 1776.

‡ The duties of this officer did not then properly pertain to the Quartermaster's Department, but in view of subsequent consolidation, this notice of this legislation is taken.

§ Journals of Congress, 1777.

|| Journals of Congress, 1777.

¶ General Mifflin soon afterwards withdrew entirely from the army. (Hildreth's History of the United States.) In 1783, he was a representative in Congress, and in the autumn of that year was appointed its President. He subsequently served in the Pennsylvania Legislature and as Governor of that State; by his personal exertions he greatly assisted in quelling the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794. Governor Mifflin retired from office in December, 1799, and on 20 June, 1800, died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the age of 56 years. (Lossing's Pictorial History of the Revolution.)

hardly money enough, even in the depreciated currency of the country, to meet the most trifling exigencies of the moment. To crown all, a new campaign was approaching, in which the most energetic exertions were to be looked for, from an enemy exasperated by the ill success of his former efforts.

Under such circumstances not a moment was to be lost in placing at the head of the department, a man of approved and extensive capacity, whose energy might relieve present wants, while his provident care extended itself to those of the future.*

Major General Nathaniel Greene,† an able, gallant officer and a personal friend of General Washington, was selected by him to fill the vacancy, and was elected by Congress on 2 March, 1778. That body gave him authority to employ two assistants, who should be acceptable to him, and power to appoint all other officers of his department,‡ and specially provided that he should retain the army rank which he then held.§

General Greene unwillingly accepted this office. He disliked any appointment which required the keeping and expenditure of public funds, and was unwilling to forego any of the opportunities which might arise for active service in the regular line of the army.

It was only at the earnest entreaty of Washington that he finally consented, stipulating meanwhile that he should not lose his right of command in action.¶

Entering, however, upon his new duties he executed them with great zeal and ability, encountering obstacles of no ordinary kind, and rendering services of the utmost importance to the army. He considered, however, that Congress did not promptly second his views in relation to the business of the department, and he became disinclined to remain at its head. On 22 April, 1779, he wrote to General Washington that he would be happy to obtain the command in the South, if General Lincoln's physical condition rendered him incapable of continuing in command.

General Washington replied, 24 April, 1779, as follows:

"I am sorry for the difficulties you have to encounter in the Department of Quartermaster, especially as I was in some degree instrumental in bringing you into it. If your judgment points to a resignation of your present office, and inclination leads to the southward, my wishes shall accompany it."¶¶

It does not appear, however, that this point was pressed by General Greene at the time. He rendered active services in the field in 1779 whilst Quartermaster General. The question having been raised as to his proper command under such circumstances, he wrote to General Washington on the subject, and received a reply dated 3 September, 1779, stating that when General Greene accepted office as Quartermaster General and made a reservation of his rank, General Washington did not consider that he was to retain thereby an actual permanent command.

He further wrote:

"The military reason which prevents a Quartermaster General from exercising command in ordinary cases I take to be this, that whatever may be the fact, the presumption is that both in action and out of action he has, generally speaking, sufficient employment in the duties of his office, and circumstances alone can decide when these are compatible with actual command."**

At this time the attention of Congress had been attracted to the organization of the staff departments as they then existed, and radical changes were contemplated.

* Sparks' American Biography, second series, vol. 10, pp. 61, 62, 63.

† Major General Nathaniel Greene was born in Rhode Island, 27 May, 1742. In 1775 the assembly of the colony of Rhode Island voted a force of 1600 men; its officers were to be appointed by the same body, and with a common consent Nathaniel Greene was raised to its command with the rank of Major General. In May, 1775, he took command of the army of Rhode Island, and in June of that year his command was engaged in the leaguer of Boston. The American Army, very soon after the arrival of Washington in July, was placed on the continental establishment. The effect of this arrangement was to reduce the rank of Greene from that of a Major General to that of a Brigadier. In the engagements with the British forces in Long Island the same year he was raised to the rank of Major General. (Simms' Life of General Greene.)

‡ Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. 9, p. 169.

§ Journals of Congress, 1778.

¶ Simms' Life of Greene.

¶¶ Sparks' Writings of Washington, vol. 6, pp. 229, 230.

** Sparks' Writings of Washington, vol. 6, pp. 337, 338.

On 20 January, 1780, a committee of three officers, consisting of General Schuyler, General Mifflin, and Colonel Pickering, were chosen to make inquiry into the expenses of these departments. *

In view of this inquiry a draught of plan of re-organization of the Quartermaster's Department, considered practicable both by General Washington and General Greene, was submitted by the latter to this committee.

Great hostility to both of these officers, however, was manifested by certain members of Congress, especially by those who it was believed had organized the movement to place General Gates at the head of the army, and the plan finally submitted to that body and adopted by it on 15 July following, was found to differ widely from that which had been proposed by them.

The new system provided for one Quartermaster General and one Assistant Quartermaster General, to be appointed by Congress; one Deputy Quartermaster for the main army, and one for each separate army, to be appointed by the Quartermaster General, who was also to appoint, if he deemed it necessary, a deputy for each State, to be approved by the supreme executive of the State, said deputies to appoint, in turn, as many assistants as required, and all storekeepers, contractors, clerks, conductors, artificers, and laborers, found necessary to the service to be appointed by the deputies in their respective districts. The Act occupies several pages, and enters into the most minute details for the government of the department. †

General Greene was greatly dissatisfied with this system. He considered the number of assistants too small, their salaries too low, and the whole scheme inefficient.

Early in August, 1780, he tendered his unconditional resignation as Quartermaster General, requesting Congress to appoint his successor at once without loss of time, expressing his desire to remain no longer in the department than was necessary to close his accounts and to set fairly in operation the new system as adopted for the future government of the department. ‡

On 5 August, 1780, Colonel Timothy Pickering was elected by Congress to fill the vacancy. § He accepted that position on the 7th of that month.

The following is the resolution adopted in the case:

"Resolved, That Timothy Pickering, Esq., having been appointed Quartermaster General, upon an extraordinary emergency, be continued as a member of the Board of War; but that the exercise of all his powers at the said Board, and his pay as a member thereof, be suspended during such time as he shall continue Quartermaster General.

"That while he holds the office of Quartermaster General, he have the rank of Colonel and the pay and rations of a Brigadier General, over and above the pay allowed the Quartermaster General in the late arrangement of the Quartermaster's Department." ¶

Upon assuming the duties of his office, Colonel Pickering found many serious difficulties with which to contend.

* Journals of Congress, 1780.

† Journals of Congress, 1780.

Under this Act, on 25 July, 1780, Charles Pettit, Esq., was elected Assistant Quartermaster General, to reside near Congress, and on 20 June, 1781, his resignation was accepted and the office abolished, the duties being added to those of the Quartermaster General and his deputies. (Journals of Congress, 1780-81.)

‡ General Greene remained for two months in the Quartermaster's Department, performing the duties of Quartermaster General, and preparing the place for his successor. Soon after he was appointed to the command of the Southern Army, which he joined at Charlotte, North Carolina. He served with great distinction until the close of the war, when he returned to Rhode Island. Subsequently he removed to Georgia with his family, and entered upon the cultivation of a plantation near Savannah, which had been presented to him by the State of Georgia. This he made his home until 19 June, 1786, when he died.

§ Timothy Pickering was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1745. With the commencement of hostilities in 1776, he entered the service as Colonel of Militia, and was engaged thenceforward in active field service, and for several months Adjutant General, until 17 October, 1777, when he was appointed by Congress a member of the Continental Board of War. The duties of this Board of War were multifarious and of great importance, corresponding in general to those of Secretary of War of subsequent years. Upon these important duties he was engaged until his election to fill the position of Quartermaster General

¶ Journals of Congress, 1780.

The scarcity of funds and the depreciation of the currency, and the want of a system and harmony in the Quartermaster's Department under the new organization, seriously interfered with the prompt transaction of business. His personal pecuniary affairs were also a source of embarrassment to him, although his compensation had been considered favorably by Congress in appointing him to the office, and he made repeated applications for appointment to more lucrative positions.*

The business of the department, however, was growing less with a constantly decreasing army, and with a view to economy and reduction of expenses, Congress at length, on 25 July, 1785, resolved that the Department of Quartermaster General be considered as ceasing from that date, and that the Secretary of War and all others concerned be governed accordingly.†

By a subsequent resolution, dated 29 September, 1785, a commissioner, previously appointed for the settlement of the accounts of the Quartermaster General's Department, was authorized and directed to enter upon a general settlement of the various accounts of Colonel Pickering, as Quartermaster General, and of the several deputies serving in the department.

The Quartermaster's Department at this time existed more in name than reality. It had no organization or effective force.

A committee which had been appointed by Congress to make full inquiry into the condition of the Department of War, reported on 2 October, 1788, that at that time all supplies required for the Quartermaster's Department were furnished by persons known as "contractors of provisions," who from time to time contracted with the Secretary of War, to furnish all necessary articles required for the troops, principally stationed on the frontiers.‡

Steady reductions were also being made in the army until, in 1790, it was enacted that its total strength should not exceed 1216 men.

On 4 March, 1789, the first Congress of the United States convened.

As has been seen, the army at this time was virtually disbanded; it consisted of but between one and two thousand men, and no legislation effecting an increase of this force appears to have been thought necessary by Congress until 1791, when the Indian hostilities on the Western frontier attracted the special attention of that body.

After a careful examination of the subject, it was decided to establish a line of posts sufficient to maintain communication from the Ohio to the Maumee, the intention being to build a strong fort on that river, and to leave in it a garrison of a thousand men, large enough to send out detachments to keep the neighboring Indians in awe.§

On 3 March, an Act was passed which authorized raising and adding another regiment to the force at that time in the service, &c. From sections 5 and 6 of this Act, is taken the following:

"In case the President of the United States should deem the employment of a Major General, Brigadier General, a Quartermaster and Chaplain, or either of them, essential to the public interest, that he be, and he is hereby empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the same accordingly. * * *
The Quartermaster shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and forage, as the Lieutenant Colonel commandant of a regiment." * * * * *

* The pay proper of the Quartermaster General was at that time \$166 per month, in addition to which Colonel Pickering received the compensation set forth in the resolution appointing him, making his pay equivalent to \$4396 per annum, besides forage allowances.

† Journals of Congress, 1785.

On the return of peace, Colonel Pickering engaged in business in Philadelphia as a commission merchant; subsequently he entered upon several negotiations with the Indian tribes under appointment from President Washington. In August, 1791, he was appointed Postmaster General. On 2 January, 1795, he was transferred to the office of the Secretary of War, and on 12 December, 1795, to that of Secretary of State, in which office he continued until 12 May, 1800, when he was removed by President Adams. In the following year he engaged in farming in Massachusetts. In 1802 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex. In 1803 he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and filled this position until the expiration of his second term in 1811. Upon the commencement of hostilities against Great Britain in 1812, he was appointed member of the Massachusetts Board of War. From 1813 to 1817, he was a member of the United States House of Representatives. He died 29 January, 1829, at Salem, Massachusetts. New American Encyclopedia, vol. 13, p. 310.

‡ Journals of Congress, 1788.

§ Hildreth's History United States, vol. 4, pp 203, 204.

On 4 March, the day following, Major General St. Clair was made Commander-in-Chief of forces destined for Forts Pitt and Washington, and neighboring posts as places of rendezvous, whence to carry out the plan of campaign above referred to; and on the same day, Samuel Hodgden, of Pennsylvania, having been appointed a Quartermaster under the Act, by President Washington, was confirmed as such by the Senate.*

On 5 March, 1792, an Act was passed making further provision for the protection of the frontier.

Under section 7 of this Act, fixing the monthly pay, rations, and forage to be allowed to officers of the army, the grade of Deputy Quartermaster was recognized, although it does not appear to have been created by legislation of Congress.

Section 2 of this Act provided for the detail of line officers as Quartermasters of the regiments being formed, with additional compensation for the extra duty thus performed by them.

On 28 March, General St. Clair left Philadelphia for Fort Washington, via Fort Pitt, arriving there 15 May following. Quartermaster Hodgden, however, tardily followed his commanding officer and failed to reach Fort Washington until 10 September, although express orders had been received by him some time previously from General St. Clair to hasten forward.

The little army, numbering but about 2000 men, suffered in the meantime and subsequently for the want of the most necessary supplies.

The Quartermaster's and other stores forwarded from the East to the troops were found to be deficient in quantity and bad in quality. Boats for the transportation of the troops were not in readiness; horses which were to be furnished by the contractors were not brought forward; the rations of the men were failing, and the green forage for the animals had been touched by the early frost. In short, the extreme deficiencies and derangements of the business of the Quartermaster and contractor of provisions were considered to have been, to a great extent, the cause of the subsequent failure of the expedition.†

On 19 April, 1792, Quartermaster Hodgden was superseded by James O. Hara, of Pennsylvania.‡

In the following May the duties of the Quartermaster's Department, at that time light, were rendered still more unimportant by the transfer of the power of purchasing and contracting for army supplies to the Treasury Department.

Section 5 of the Act of 8 May, 1792, under which the transfer was made, reads as follows:

"That all the purchases and contracts for supplying the army with provisions, clothing, supplies in the Quartermaster's Department, military stores, Indian goods, and all other supplies or other articles for the use of the Department of War, be made by or under the direction of the Treasury Department."§

In accordance with the request of the Secretary of War, in a letter to Congress dated 2 December, 1794,|| it was farther enacted, on 23 February, 1795, that an officer be appointed in the Treasury Department, to be known as the "Purveyor of Public Supplies," to attend to this special duty.¶

The grade of Quartermaster General, which had been abolished in 1785, appears to have been revived about this time, it having been recognized in an Act of 3 March, 1795, for continuing and regulating the military establishment,** although not re-created by legislation of Congress prior to 30 May, 1796. At that time an Act was passed authorizing, among other general staff officers, a Quartermaster General.†† The same

* Executive Journal of the Senate, vol. 1, 1791.

† American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 1, pp. 36. 44.

‡ Executive Journals of the Senate, vol. 1, 1792.

§ Laws of the United States, vol. 2, p. 304.

|| American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 1, p. 69.

¶ This office existed until 28 March, 1812, when it was abolished. (Laws of the United States, vol. 2, p. 472.)

** The military establishment, as then authorized, was to consist of 5792 men.

†† Section 12 of the Act provided that these staff officers be taken from the line, receiving \$25 per month additional compensation for the duty performed.

Act provided that the general staff should continue in service until 4 March, 1797, and no longer.*

On the following day, Lieutenant Colonel O'Hara having resigned, John Wilkins, Jr., of Pennsylvania, was appointed Quartermaster General under this Act.†

On 3 March, 1797, the Act above referred to was so amended as to continue indefinitely the grades of Quartermaster General and Paymaster General, these officers to receive the same pay and emoluments previously authorized by law.‡ The duties of this office appear to have been still very light.

During the following year, however, the unfriendly demonstrations of republican France caused much solicitude to the American people, and it was considered necessary to temporarily increase the force of the army to meet any exigency which might arise. Accordingly Congress, by an Act of 28 May, 1798, authorized the President "in the event of declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, to call into active service a provisional army of not exceeding 10,000 men."

Section 7 of this Act provided that in case the President should judge the employment of a Quartermaster General essential to the public interest, he was authorized to appoint the same accordingly, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The Quartermaster General was to be entitled to the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel.§

General Washington had retired to private life and was then residing at Mount Vernon. Just before the close of the session of Congress he was nominated and confirmed Lieutenant General and Commander-in-chief of all the troops to be raised. This command Washington accepted with the express condition that he should not be called into active service until the army was in a situation to require his presence, unless urgency of circumstances should sooner make it necessary.¶

On 4 July he wrote to the Hon. James McHenry, Secretary of War, as follows:

"The Inspector General, Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, and officer commanding the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, ought to be men of the most respectable character and of first rate abilities; because from the nature of their respective offices, and from their being always about the Commander-in-Chief, who is obliged to intrust many things to them confidentially, scarcely any movement can take place without their knowledge. It follows, then, that besides possessing the qualifications just mentioned, they ought to have those of integrity and prudence in an eminent degree, that entire confidence might be reposed in them.

"If the Quartermaster General is not a man of great resource and activity, and worthy of the highest confidence, he would be unfit for the military station he is to occupy; for as it is not possible at all times to conceal from him real designs and movements under false appearances, the better and safer way is to place full confidence in him under the seal of responsibility. Then knowing the plan, he participates in the concealment, on which, and the celerity of a movement, success oftentimes depends. In addition to these requisites in a Quartermaster General, economy in providing for the wants of an army, proper arrangements in the distribution of their supplies, and a careful eye to the use of them, are of great importance and call for a circumspect choice."¶¶

On 31 December following, President Adams transmitted to Congress a special report from the Secretary of War, dated 24 December, 1798, relative to the re-organization of the army, in which the following appeared:

"The only provision for the appointment of a Quartermaster General is to be found in the Act of 28 May, authorizing the President to raise a provisional army, which limits his rank and emoluments to those of Lieutenant Colonel; this provision is conceived to be entirely inadequate for a war establishment. The military duties of the office are of a nature to render it of the first importance in an army, demanding great

* Laws of the United States, vol. 2, pp. 556, 560. In consequence of peace with the Indians, the military establishment had been reduced in 1796 to 2800 men. (Hildreth's History of the United States, vol. 4, p. 628.)

† Executive Journals of the Senate, vol. 1, 1796.

‡ Laws of the United States, vol. 2, p. 588.

§ Laws of the United States, vol. 3, pp. 50, 52.

¶ Hildreth's History of the United States, vol. 5, pp. 240, 241.

¶¶ Sparks' Writings of Washington, vol. 2, pp. 551-52.

and peculiar abilities, and a character every way worthy of trust; accordingly it is the general practice, founded upon very substantial reasons, to confide it to an officer of high military rank. The probability is that, without a similar arrangement on our part, we shall not be able to command a fit character, and in taking one of inferior pretensions, we shall subject the service to disadvantages out of all proportion to any objections which may be supposed to militate against the conferring of such rank.

"It is feared that an appointment under such a provision will only create embarrassment, should there be real necessity for military exertions, and that the alternative must be either to leave the army destitute of so necessary an organ, or to give it one likely in the progress of things to prove unequal to the task. A new provision on this subject appears absolutely indispensable."*

Congress taking the entire subject of army re-organization into consideration, passed the Act of 3 March, 1799. Sections 10 and 12 of this Act read as follows:

"Sec. 10. That there shall be a Quartermaster General of the Army of the United States, who shall be entitled to the rank, pay, emoluments and privileges of a Major General.

"Sec. 12. That to any army of the United States, other than that which the Quartermaster General shall serve, there shall be a Deputy Quartermaster General, who shall be a field officer, and who, in addition to his other emoluments, shall be entitled to \$50 per month, which shall be in full compensation for his extra services and travelling expenses; but the provisions of this Act are not to affect the present Quartermaster General of the Army of the United States, who, in case a Quartermaster General shall be appointed by virtue of this Act, is to act as a Deputy Quartermaster General, and shall hereafter have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and that to every division of an army there shall be a division Quartermaster, who, in addition to his other emoluments, shall be entitled to \$30 per month, which shall be in full compensation for his extra services and travelling expenses; and that to every brigade there shall be a brigade Quartermaster, who, in addition to other emoluments, shall be entitled to \$24 per month, which shall be in full compensation for his extra services and travelling expenses; each of which officers shall be chosen by the Quartermaster General from among the regimental officers."†

It was also provided by this Act, that no regimental officer of higher rank than a Captain be appointed a division Quartermaster, and that no one of higher rank than First Lieutenant be appointed Quartermaster of a brigade.

The apprehended difficulties with France were not however, realized to any serious extent by the United States. Hostilities were mainly carried on by the navy, and under the Acts of 20 February and 14 May, 1800,‡ enlistments and military appointments were suspended.

The appointment of a new Quartermaster General, under the Act of 1799, was not made, and Mr. Wilkins remained in charge of the duties of the station, his position being raised to that of Major General, as would appear from a message of President Jefferson to Congress in 1802.§

Material reductions were in contemplation, and by the Act of 16 March, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment, it was enacted that the army be reduced to one regiment of artillery and two of infantry, with the necessary officers.

Sections 3, 16 and 17 of this Act provided for the appointment of Paymasters, Assistant Paymasters and Military Agents, upon whom the duties of the Quartermaster's Department were thenceforward to devolve. They authorized the appointment of one Paymaster to the army, seven Paymasters and two assistants, who, in addition to their other duties, were to have charge of the clothing of troops; also the appointment of three military agents, and such number of assistant military agents, as might be thought expedient by the President, not exceeding one at each military post, it being the duty of these agents and assistants to purchase, receive, and forward to their destination all military stores and other articles for the troops in their respective departments, and all goods and annuities for the Indians; they were to make returns of all property which would come into their possession to the Secretary of War. Both Pay-

* American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 1. p. 125.

† Laws of the United States, vol. 3, p. 295

‡ Laws of the United States, vol. 3, pp. 305. 400. 401

§ Register of Officials, 1802.

masters and agents were required to file bonds for the faithful performance of these duties. Under operation of this Act, John Wilkins, Jr., ceased to be Quartermaster General, and Peter Gansevoort, of New York, for the Northern Department; William Linnard, of Pennsylvania, for the middle department; and Abraham D. Abrahams, of Georgia, for the Southern department, were appointed military agents and confirmed as such by the Senate, 29 April, 1802.*

There appears to have been no further legislation of Congress affecting the Quartermaster's Department, until the Act of 12 April, 1808, granted authority to raise for a limited time, an additional military force in view of apprehended difficulties with foreign powers. This Act provided for two brigade Quartermasters and a Quartermaster to each of the eight regiments to be raised under it.†

On 1 January, 1810, the following communication was sent to the Senate by the Secretary of War, showing the disadvantage arising from the different systems under which the department was at that time being conducted:

"The inconveniences and embarrassments to the service, together with the neglect and loss of property, arising from the irregular and unprecedented manner in which the Quartermaster's Department is conducted, render it my duty to suggest the propriety of some further legal provision on the subject. The defects in the present system originated in the laws. By the law fixing the military peace establishment, provision is made for the appointment of three military agents, and as many assistant military agents, not exceeding one to each military post, as the President shall deem expedient. The law authorizing an additional military force provides for two brigade and eight regimental Quartermasters. The military agents and assistant military agents are appointed by the President, the brigade Quartermasters by the Brigadiers, and the regimental Quartermasters by the Colonels of regiments.

"The result of this organization is, that the assistant military agents, who ought to account for and make returns to the military agents of all property delivered to them, are not held by a proper responsibility, the military agents having no power or influence in their appointment, nor authority to call them to account for malpractices or neglect of duty. The brigade and regimental Quartermasters are as little under their control.

"It will also be perceived that no provision is made for the appointment of an officer whose duty it should be to have charge of, and be responsible for the property appertaining to that department, to regulate and superintend the distribution of all supplies, and to whom all subordinate officers should be accountable.

"In want of such an officer the Secretary of War has been obliged to perform the duties of Quartermaster General. Under the military peace establishment those duties were laborious. Since raising the additional military force they have necessarily increased, until it is suggested by experience that, if they were compatible with other duties required of him, the Secretary of War cannot continue to discharge them, either satisfactorily to himself or with justice to the public.

"It is therefore respectfully suggested that the President be authorized by law to appoint a Quartermaster General, with rank in the army not exceeding the rank of —, with pay and emoluments not exceeding those of —.

"An Assistant Quartermaster General, to be taken from the line of Captains, whose compensation shall not exceed one-half his monthly pay and emoluments.

"As many Deputy Quartermasters General not exceeding four as the service may require.

"If taken from the line, their compensation not to exceed one-half their monthly pay and emoluments; if not of the line not to exceed the present compensation of the military agents.

"As many Assistant Deputy Quartermasters, not exceeding one to each military post as the service may require, to be taken from the line, and allowed \$8 per month, (as provided by law for the present assistant military agents.)

* * * * *

"In time of peace the proposed system being less complicated, and possessing a more regular and rigid accountability, would be far less expensive in its consequences,

* Executive Journal of the Senate, 1802.

† Laws of the United States, vol. 4, pp. 161, 162.

at the same time that it would instruct the officers in a Branch of service acknowledged by military men to be of the first importance.

"To meet a state of war without such an establishment, which has been justly denominated the right hand of an army, would be to disregard the practice and experience of our own and every other nation, and expose to hazard and defeat every military operation."*

No action appears to have been immediately taken by Congress upon these recommendations.

War with Great Britain at this time seemed imminent. Serious complications had arisen; the maritime rights of Americans had been assailed, and a strong political party were clamorous for a campaign against the Canadas as a retaliatory measure. It was hoped by diplomacy to avoid the impending calamity, but as a prudential measure, it was decided to further increase the military force, and by the Act of 11 January, 1812-13, new regiments were authorized to be added thereto. On 28 March following, an Act was approved re-establishing the Quartermaster's Department and reviving the grade of Quartermaster General.

The first section provided for one Quartermaster General, four Deputy Quartermasters, and as many Assistant Deputy Quartermasters, as, in the opinion of the President the public services might require. The Quartermaster General and deputies to be appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate; the assistant deputies to be appointed by the President alone. The President was further authorized to appoint such additional deputies, not exceeding four, as in his judgment might be required.

The second section provided that the Quartermaster General should be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General, with forage for two additional horses; the Deputy Quartermasters, when not taken from the line, should be entitled to receive \$60 per month, five rations per day, and forage for two horses; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as should be equal to the foregoing provision; the Assistant Deputy Quartermasters, when not taken from the line, should be entitled to and receive \$40 per month, three rations per day, and forage for one horse; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as should be equal to the foregoing provision.

The third section, that in addition to their duties in the field, the Quartermaster General, his deputies and assistant deputies, when directed thereto by the Secretary of War, should purchase military stores, camp equipage, and other articles requisite for the troops, and generally should procure and provide means of transportation for the army, its stores, artillery and camp equipage. The Quartermaster General to account to the War Department for all property and moneys passing through his hands or those of his subordinate officers, and to be responsible for the regularity and correctness of all returns.

The fourth section provided for a Commissary General of Purchases, with as many deputies as the public service might require, to be appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

The fifth section made it the duty of the Commissary General of Purchases, under supervision of the Secretary of War, to conduct the procuring and providing of all arms, military stores, clothing, (heretofore purchased by Paymasters,) and all articles of supply requisite for the military service of the United States; Deputy Commissaries, in cases of necessity, to act under the orders of the commanding General, Quartermaster General, or Deputy Quartermaster, in purchasing supplies.

The sixth section provided that neither the Quartermaster General nor Commissary General shall be concerned in trade or commerce, nor have ownership in any sea vessel, nor purchase public lands or other public property, nor be concerned in public securities of the United States, or of any State, nor receive any emolument other than that provided by law for their services.

The seventh and eighth sections fixed the pay of Commissary General of Purchases at \$3000 per annum, and caused him to file bonds to the sum of \$50,000. The compensation of a Deputy Commissary was not to exceed two and one-half per centum on the public moneys disbursed by him, not exceeding the sum of \$3000 per annum, and he was to file bonds for \$10,000.

* American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 1, pp. 256, 257.

The remaining sections, so far as they relate to the Quartermaster General, provided for the necessary clerks for his office; that letters and packets, to and from it, should be free of postage; gave authority to the Quartermaster General to appoint a principal wagon master, and as many wagon masters as might be required, not exceeding one to each brigade; and authorized the Quartermaster General also to appoint one principal forage-master, and as many assistant forage-masters as the service may require. This Act abolished the office of purveyor of public supplies and the offices of the military agents; the former to deliver public property in his possession to the Commissary General, the latter to the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Quartermasters.* In accordance with the provision of this Act William Jones,† of Pennsylvania, was appointed Commissary General of Purchases, and Morgan Lewis,‡ of New York, Quartermaster General, and were confirmed by the Senate on 3 and 4 April, 1812, respectively.§

On 23 April, 1812, an Act was approved organizing a Corps of Artificers, to be attached to the Quartermaster General's Department, and subject to the orders of the officers of that Department.|| It was enacted that this corps consist of one superintendent, appointed by the President, four assistants, two master masons, two master carpenters, two master blacksmiths, two master boat-builders, two master armorers, two master saddle and harness-makers, twenty house-carpenters, five ship-carpenters, twenty blacksmiths, sixteen boat-builders, sixteen armorers, twelve saddle and harness-makers, and twenty-four laborers, to be selected from the privates of the army, when authorized by the commanding General, or engaged from among citizens by the superintendent. The superintendent to report monthly to the Quartermaster General; payroll to be examined by the Quartermaster General, or a deputy, and be countersigned.

The Corps of Artificers was to be engaged for three years, unless sooner discharged by the President. On 14 May following, an Act was approved, establishing an Ordnance Department and creating the grade of Commissary General of Ordnance, which Act at once relieved the Commissary General of Purchases of some of the most important duties then devolving upon him.¶

On 22 May an Act was approved** which provided:

1. That neither the Quartermaster General, deputies, nor assistant deputies, should be concerned in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any articles intended for their respective Departments, nor receive any emoluments for their services other than that provided by law.

2. That the Quartermaster General should have power to appoint one principal barrack-master, with as many deputies as he should deem necessary.

3. That bonds with sufficient security should be filed by the Quartermaster General, deputies, and assistants, for the acceptance and approval of the Secretary of War.

4. That the Quartermaster General should not be liable for money or property that might come into the hands of the subordinate officers of his Department.††

On 18 June, 1812, war against Great Britain was declared.

On 26 June, 1812, an Act was approved consolidating the old army and the new levies; the regular force was to consist of twenty-five regiments of foot, four of artillery, two of dragoons, and one of riflemen; making on paper, with the engineers and artificers, a total of 86,700 men. The actual force under arms consisted, however, at the declaration of war, of 10,000 men only, of whom about half were new recruits.‡‡ By an Act of 6 July, of the same year, the President was authorized to increase the

* Laws of the United States, vol. 4, pp. 396, 399.

† It does not appear that William Jones entered actively upon the duties pertaining to the purchasing department. On 8 August, 1812, Callender Irvine, of Pennsylvania, who had been superintendent of military stores, was appointed to fill the position, so continuing until his death, 9 October, 1841. In the following year the office was abolished.

‡ Morgan Lewis was born in New York City in October, 1754, and was in active service in the Revolutionary War as Adjutant General to Major General Gates, with rank of Colonel.

§ Executive Journals of the Senate, vol. 2, 1812.

|| Laws of the United States, vol. 4, pp. 410, 411.

¶ Laws of the United States, vol. 4, pp. 430, 431.

** Laws of the United States, pp. 436, 437.

†† Laws of the United States, vol. 4, pp. 436, 437.

‡‡ Hildreth's History of the United States, vol. 6, p. 308.

number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department by the appointment of one Deputy Quartermaster General and such number of assistant deputies, not exceeding three, as might be required, to any army of the United States, other than that in which the Quartermaster General should at the time be serving.*

By the Act of 29 January, 1813, the military force was largely increased to meet the exigency. Under the operation of this and preceding Acts the military organization included 52 regiments of cavalry, artillery, dragoons, and infantry.

On 3 March following an Act was approved providing for the supplies required for the army and for the accountability of persons intrusted with the same.† In view of its important relations to the Quartermaster's Department, as then constituted, the several sections are fully quoted:

"SEC. 2. That there shall be a superintendent general of military supplies, who shall reside at the seat of government, and receive an annual salary of \$3000, and whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary for the War Department, to keep proper accounts of all the military stores and supplies of every description purchased or distributed for the use of the army of the United States, and of the volunteers and militia in the service; to prescribe the forms of all the returns and accounts of such stores and supplies purchased, on hand, distributed, used, or sold, to be rendered by the Commissary of Ordnance and officers in his department, by the Commissary General of Purchases and his deputies, by the several officers in the Quartermaster General's Department, by the regimental quartermasters, by the hospital surgeons, and other officers belonging to the hospital and medical departments, and by all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, distributed, or been intrusted with, such stores and supplies as aforesaid; to call to account all such persons, to audit and settle all such accounts, and, in case of delinquency, to transmit the account, and state the value of the articles unaccounted for by such delinquency, to the accounting officers of the treasury for final settlement and recovery of such value; to transmit all such orders, and generally to perform all such other duties, respecting the general superintendence of the purchase, transportation, safe-keeping, and accountability of military supplies, and stores as aforesaid, as may be prescribed by the Secretary for the War Department.

"SEC. 3. That the Commissary General of Purchases and his deputies, the several officers in the Quartermaster's Department, the regimental quartermasters, the Commissary of Ordnance, his assistant and deputies, the principal hospital surgeons and officers belonging to the hospital and medical departments, and all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received or may be intrusted with, any stores or supplies of any description whatever, for the use of the army of the United States, and of the volunteers or militia in their service, shall render quarterly accounts of the disposition and state of all such stores and supplies to the superintendent aforesaid; and shall also make such other returns respecting the same, and at such other times as the Secretary for the War Department may prescribe; *Provided, however,* That the accounts and returns thus rendered shall relate to the articles of supply only which may have been received and disposed of, or as may remain on hand, and shall not embrace the specie accounts for moneys disbursed by such officers, agents or other persons; which specie accounts shall be rendered, as heretofore, to the accountant for the War Department.

"SEC. 4. That the officers, agents, or other persons who may receive money in advance from the War Department, shall render quarterly accounts to the accountant of the said department, of their specie receipts and disbursements, and shall, moreover, make such other monthly summary statements thereof to the Secretary of the said Department as he may prescribe. And the quarterly accounts of supplies or of moneys rendered as aforesaid shall be respectively settled by the superintendent general of military supplies, and by the accountant of the War Department, according to their respective authorities, within three months after the time when such accounts shall have respectively been rendered to them.

"SEC. 5. That the Secretary for the War Department shall be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to define and prescribe the species, as well as the amount of supplies to be respectively purchased by the Commissary General's and Quartermaster General's Departments, and the respective duties and powers of the said Departments respecting such purchases; and also to adopt and prescribe general regulations for the transpor-

* Laws of the United States, vol. 4, p. 479.

† United States Military Laws, pp. 242, 243, 244.

tation of the articles of supply from the places of purchases to the several armies, garrisons, posts, and recruiting places, for the safe-keeping of such articles, and for the distribution of an adequate and timely supply of the same to the regimental quartermasters, and to such other officers as may, by virtue of such regulations be intrusted with the same. And the Secretary aforesaid is also authorized to fix and make reasonable allowances for the store-rent, storage, and salary of storekeepers necessary for the safe-keeping of all military stores and supplies.

"SEC. 6. That the superintendent general of military supplies shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; but the President is hereby authorized to make the appointment during the recess of the Senate, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at their next meeting, for their advice and consent.

"SEC. 7. That the superintendent general of military supplies shall be authorized to employ a sufficient number of clerks; *Provided*, That their annual compensation shall not exceed, in the whole, \$7000; and the sum of \$8000 is hereby appropriated for paying the said compensation, and that of the superintendent aforesaid, during the year 1813, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"SEC. 8. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, empowered, as he may deem it expedient, either to appoint, for the time being, a special commissary or commissaries, for the purpose of supplying by purchase or contract, and of issuing, or to authorize any officer or officers in the Quartermaster General's Department to supply and issue as aforesaid the whole or any part of the subsistence of the army, in all cases where, either from the want of contractors or from any deficiency on their part, or from any other contingency, such measure may be proper and necessary in order to insure the subsistence of the army; or of any part thereof, and such special commissaries shall each, whilst employed, be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a deputy quartermaster general.

"SEC. 9. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint not exceeding six assistant commissaries, to be attached to such army, or to reside at such places, respectively, as the Secretary for the War Department may direct, for the purpose of receiving from the Commissary General of Purchases, or from his deputies, and of distributing to the regimental quartermasters, and to such officers as may by the Secretary aforesaid be designated, the clothing and other supplies purchased by the Commissary General aforesaid, or his deputies, and destined for the use of the troops belonging to the army, or in the vicinity of the place to which such assistant commissaries may respectively be attached; and said assistant commissaries shall, whilst employed, be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a deputy quartermaster general."

On the same day (3 March, 1813,) an Act was passed "for the better organization of the general staff of the army," and causing radical changes in that of the Quartermasters' Departments.*

Section 1 provided that the department consist of eight Quartermasters General, eight Deputy Quartermasters General and thirty-two Assistant Deputy Quartermasters General.

Section 2 provided that the Quartermaster General attached to the principal army have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General as before.

Section 3 provided that all other Quartermasters General have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of Colonels of infantry, and that the deputies and assistant deputies have the brevet rank, and the pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry and Captains of infantry, respectively.

Section 4 authorized the President to take these officers from the line or not, as he might consider expedient.

*Laws of the United States, vol. 4, pp. 522-3-4.

The following quotation is from the President's annual message to Congress, 12 November, 1812. "I cannot press too strongly on the earliest attention of the Legislature the importance of the reorganization of the staff establishment, with a view to render more distinct and definite the relations and responsibilities of its several departments. That there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war, is equally inculcated by the examples of other countries and by the experience of our own." Executive Journals of the Senate, 1812.

Section 5 made it the duty of the Secretary of War to prepare a code of regulations for the better government of the staff departments, and to be used for the army upon receiving the approval of the President.

Section 8 authorized the appointment of forage, wagon and barrack masters as before, and gave power to each Quartermaster General attached to any separate army, command, or district, to appoint, under the direction of the Secretary of War, as many artificers, mechanics and laborers as the public service might require.

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, Robert Swartout,* of New York, was appointed Quartermaster General on 21 March, 1813, and designated as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, in place of General Lewis, who had received an appointment of Major General in the army.†

On 10 February, 1814, it was enacted that three regiments of riflemen be raised, one Quartermaster and one Quartermaster Sergeant being allowed each.‡

On 30 March, 1814, it was enacted that three regiments of artillery be formed into one corps, and organized into twelve battalions, one Quartermaster being authorized to each battalion. Section 20 of this Act prohibited taking Quartermasters of any grade from the line of the army.§

On 11 February, 1815, news of the proclamation of peace by Great Britain was brought to New York, causing the greatest joy and enthusiasm throughout the country. The evil effects of the disastrous war had been felt from the lakes to New Orleans; and although the United States troops were gaining signal victories at the time peace was thus declared, its return, and with it the cessation of further hostilities, was heartily welcomed by the people.

On 3 March following, an Act was passed reducing the army of the United States to 10,000 men; one Quartermaster and Quartermaster Sergeant to each regiment were authorized; also four brigade Quartermasters, to be taken from the subalterns of line.¶ This Act made it the duty of the President to discharge all officers, who, by its operation, became supernumerary. Accordingly, on 17 May, 1815, orders were issued from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, announcing that the President had so arranged the general staff as to include one Quartermaster General and two Deputy Quartermasters General, provisionally retained, and the four brigade Quartermasters provided for by the law; all other officers of the Quartermaster's Department, whose accounts were unsettled, were to be allowed to remain in service during a reasonable period, for the single purpose of rendering and settling them.

Robert Swartout was continued Quartermaster General, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General.¶

On 27 December, 1815, William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, in a report to the House of Representatives, referred to the staff officers who had been provisionally retained in the military service, and recommended that in organizing the general staff provision be made, among other officers, for one Quartermaster General, who should be stationed at Washington.** This recommendation was not apparently concurred in at that time.

* Robert Swartout had been a Colonel of New York Militia in the War of 1812.

† Quartermaster General Lewis was appointed a Major General of the army on 2 March, 1813, serving as such until 15 June, 1815, when the reduction of the army took place. He filled the position of Governor of the State of New York from 1804 to 1807. He died in New York 7 April, 1844.

‡ But six subordinate Quartermasters General were appointed immediately after the passage of the Act; they were William Linnard, John C. Bartlett, Elisha Jenkins, James Thomas, William Piatt, William Swan, (*American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 1, p. 389.*) On 1 January, 1815, there were the following: William Linnard, Elisha Jenkins, James Thomas, William Swan, James S. Swearingen, Paul Bentalou, Justus Past.

§ *Laws of the United States, vol. 4, pp. 644, 645.*

¶ *Ibid.*, pp. 667, 676.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. 4, p. 825.

¶ Samuel Champlain, of Connecticut, and Samuel Brown, Jr., of New York, who had been appointed Deputy Quartermasters General on 1 and 26 March, 1813, respectively, were retained, the former being assigned to the division of the South, and the latter to the division of the North, the two military divisions of the United States at that date. William Linwood, who was appointed a Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel on 12 April, 1813, was subsequently appointed a provisional Deputy Quartermaster General to assist Major Brown in the division of the North.

** *American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 1, p. 636.*

On 24 April, 1816, however, an Act was passed organizing the staff departments.*

The first section of this Act authorized the appointment of one Quartermaster General, with one Deputy Quartermaster General to each division, and an assistant of each to every brigade; these latter by the law, superseded the brigade Quartermasters and Inspectors then existing.

Section 5 provided that the purchasing department consist of one Commissary General of Purchases, as before authorized, one Deputy Commissary to each division, six assistant Commissaries of Issues, and as many *military storekeepers* as the service might require. The salaries of the latter were to be regulated by the Secretary of War, according to the duty they were performing, not, however, to exceed the pay and emoluments of a Captain of infantry. The salaries of the former were fixed by the law.

Section 6 directed that all officers of the Quartermasters' and other disbursing departments, file bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War might direct, and that military storekeepers be subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as officers of the army.

Section 7 made it the duty of the President of the United States to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued annually to the troops,†

Section 9 authorizes all officers of the general staff to retain the pay and emoluments secured to them by the Act of 3 March, 1813.

General orders issued from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, 3 May, 1816, announced that in conformity with the above Act, James R. Mullany,‡ of New York, and George Gibson,§ of Pennsylvania, had been appointed Quartermasters General of the divisions of the north and south respectively, with rank of Colonel, to date from 29 April, 1816.

On 14 April, 1818, an Act was passed further regulating the staff of the army,|| in accordance with a plan suggested by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War.¶

Section 3 of this Act, repealed so much of the Act of 24 April, 1816, as allowed one Quartermaster General to each division, and provided that the Quartermaster's Department consist, in the addition to the two Deputy Quartermasters General, and the four Assistant Deputy Quartermasters General, then authorized, of *one Quartermaster General*, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General, and as many Assistant Deputy Quartermasters General as the President might deem proper, not exceeding in the whole number, 12.

Section 6 provided for a Commissary General of Subsistence, thereby taking from the duties of the Commissary General of Purchases.

Former enactments relative to forage, wagon and barrack masters, were repealed by this Act.

Under this Act, by general orders of the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, 30 April, 1818, William Cumming, of Georgia,** was appointed Quartermaster General, to date from 18 April, 1818, in lieu of Quartermasters General of divisions, one of whom Colonel Gibson, was appointed Commissary General of Subsistence from the same date.††

* Laws of the United States, vol. 6, pp. 79; 81.

† This duty seems to have devolved upon Congress. (See Act of 16 March, 1802.)

‡ James R. Mullany entered the army as Major of the 23rd Infantry, 13 March, 1812; he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel on 3 March, 1813, and to be Colonel of the 30th Infantry, on 30 November, 1814. Under the reductions of the army, he was discharged the service, on 14 April, 1818.

§ George Gibson, of Pennsylvania, entered the service as Captain in the 5th Infantry, 3 May, 1808. He was promoted to be Major of the 7th Infantry, 9 November, 1811, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Infantry, 15 August, 1813, leaving the service 15 June, 1815, on the disbandment of the army.

|| Laws of the United States, vol. 6, pp. 288, 289.

¶ Hildreth's History of the United States, vol. 6.

Colonel Gibson, who was discharged from service by virtue of this Act, was, on 18 April, 1818, appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, and subsequently brevetted Brigadier General and Major General.

** William Cumming, of Georgia, was appointed Major in the 8th Infantry, 25 March, 1813; he was appointed Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel, 16 February, 1814, resigning that position on 31 March, 1815. He was occupied in civil pursuits when the appointment of Quartermaster General was conferred upon him.

†† The other officers of the Quartermaster's Department, who by the law, were rendered supernumerary, were retained in the service until 1 June following.

General Cumming declined the appointment conferred upon him, and on 8 May, 1818, Brevet Colonel Thomas S. Jesup, Lieutenant Colonel 3rd United States Infantry,* was appointed to fill the vacancy.†

Immediately upon the receipt of the notice of this appointment, Colonel Jesup, then at Brownsville, Texas, started for Washington City, and on 15 June, 1818, entered upon the duties of his new position.

On 17 July following, he submitted to the Secretary of War a comprehensive *projet* of the nature and functions of the Quartermaster's Department and the duties of its officers. This *projet*, having met with the approval of the Secretary of War, was embodied by Major General Scott in the code of regulations compiled under the Act of 8 March, 1813, and published for the information and guidance of the army, in July, 1821.

On 2 March, 1821, an Act of Congress was approved reducing the army and fixing the military peace establishment.‡ Under this Act, the army was to be composed of four regiments of artillery and seven of infantry, with certain officers of engineers, ordnance, and the staff.

Section 7 of this Act provided for one Quartermaster General, (who under the Act of 28 March, 1812, received the pay and emoluments of Brigadier General,) two Quartermasters, with the rank, pay, &c., of Majors of cavalry, and ten Assistant Quartermasters, to be taken from the line and to receive additional compensation varying from \$10 to \$20 per month, as the Secretary of War might decide.

This great reduction in the effective force of the Quartermaster's Department proved disadvantageous and embarrassed the prompt transaction of its business. On 22 November, 1823, General Jesup wrote to the Secretary of War as follows: * * *

"In 1820, when the military frontier was not so extensive as at present, there were attached to the Department, in addition to the Quartermaster General and two deputies, sixteen assistants, besides eighteen regimental and battalion Quartermasters. The Act of Congress of March, 1821, re-organizing the army, abolished the regimental and battalion Quartermasters, and reduced the number of assistants from sixteen to ten; so that, of thirty-seven officers, thirteen only were retained. The same Act reduced the purchasing department to one Commissary General and two storekeepers, and the duties relative to the administration and accountability of army clothing were necessarily transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, thus nearly doubling its labors and responsibility; though its force had been reduced nearly two-thirds. The law, it is true, authorized the employment of Subsistence Commissaries in the Quartermaster's Department, but they have the duties of their own Department to perform, which, at stations where their services are most necessary, give them sufficient employment; besides, the experience of every Department proves that the only way to insure strict accountability is to confine officers to the duties of their own branches of service, to compel them to perform them, and positively to prohibit their interference with those of others.

"The reduction of the rank and file of the army from 10,000 to 6000 men by no means warranted a corresponding reduction in the disbursing departments, for it is well known to every intelligent military man that the labors of most branches of the staff, and particularly of the Quartermaster's Department, depend not on the number of troops in service, but on the number and remoteness of the posts occupied, the extent of the frontiers, and the dispersed state of the military resources of the nation.

* Thomas Sidney Jesup was born in Virginia in 1778. On 3 May, 1808, he was appointed from Ohio as Second Lieutenant of 7th infantry. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant in December, 1809. In the War of 1812, he served under Brigadier General Hull as brigade Major and Acting Adjutant General. He was promoted to be Captain and Major and was transferred to the 25th infantry in 1814, receiving during the same year the Brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, for gallant and distinguished services in the Battles of Chippewa and Niagara, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On 30 April, 1817, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd infantry, and on 27 March, 1818, appointed Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, and was serving in this capacity when appointed Quartermaster General.

† The Army Register of May, 1818, shows that William Linwood and Milo Mason were Deputy Quartermasters General under the Act, and that there were nine assistant deputies under appointment. The number of assistants was increased in 1819 to sixteen, the maximum number allowed by the law.

‡ Laws of the United States, vol. 6, pp. 553, 554.

"The officers at present attached to the Department are entirely inadequate to the proper and efficient discharge of the duties required of them; and the compensation of the assistants, on whom necessarily devolve most of the laborious details of the Department, does not bear a just proportion to their duties and responsibility. The officers of that grade now in the Department are equal in capacity and intelligence to those of any other grade or corps in the army, but I fear that, unless measures be adopted to render their situation more desirable, they will for the most part abandon their situations and return to their companies. They should be allowed a compensation which would not only afford them a competent support, but be an equivalent for the talents and labor required in the discharge of their duties. But, it may be said, let those who are dissatisfied retire, there are others who would gladly fill their places. True, there are; and if the importance of a station depended upon the number of applicants to fill it, and the merit of those applicants upon the clamorous assertion of their pretensions, this might be good reasoning. But every day's experience proves that the number of applicants does not depend upon the value of the station sought; reduce the compensation one-half, and they would not be diminished. The difference would then consist in the character, and not in the number; for even if an office be set up to the *lowest bidder*, there will always be bidders enough.

"I would, therefore, propose that in addition to the officers now attached to the Department, there be authorized three Quartermasters and eight assistants, to be taken from the line of the army. This change, with an allowance of forage to the assistants by presenting sufficient inducements to men of character to enter and remain in the Department, would better secure a strict accountability than all the restrictive laws on the statute book. It is called for by every consideration of policy as well as economy; for the best guarantee the nation can have for the proper application of its funds will be found in the honor, intelligence, and abilities of its officers. Let it not be said that the system of bonding affords this guarantee; experience proves the contrary. It may secure the payment of duties at the custom house, or afford ultimate security against defaulters, but can never insure good faith in the public expenditures."* * *

This recommendation does not seem to have been acted upon, and no further legislation of Congress affecting the Quartermaster's Department is recorded prior to the Act of 18 May, 1826.†

Section 1 of this Act made it the additional duty of the Quartermaster's Department to receive from the purchasing department and distribute to the army of the United States all clothing, camp and garrison equipage required for the use of the troops, and called upon the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce a system of accountability for all clothing and equipage issued to the army.

Section 2 made it the duty of every company commander or other officer who should receive clothing and equipage for the use of his command or for issue to the troops, to render to the Quartermaster General quarterly returns of such supplies, with vouchers, according to prescribed forms, such returns and vouchers, after due examination by the Quartermaster General, to be transmitted for settlement to the proper officer of the Treasury Department.

Section 3 provided for the proper care and preservation of clothing and equipage by the officers having it in charge.

Sections 4 and 5, in order to enable the Quartermaster's Department to carry out the provisions of this Act, provided for the appointment of two additional Quartermasters and ten assistant Quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army, to have the same rank and pay as authorized for like grades in the Act of 2 March, 1821, each officer thus appointed to file bonds in the usual manner.

The Quartermaster's Department, as constituted under this and the preceding Acts, suffered no change in its organization prior to 1838.

The so-called Black Hawk War and the campaigns in Florida had been successfully met, without any great increase of the standing army, forces of militia being called out by several of the States, from time to time, to resist Indian encroachments and depredations.

* American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 2, pp. 559, 560.

† Laws of the United States, vol. 7, pp. 505, 506.

Serious questions were, however, again arising with England, and complications on the North-eastern frontier, led Congress, on the application of the President, to pass the Act of 5 July, 1838, again increasing the military establishment.* This Act, besides providing a large military force, caused many needed changes in the various departments of the army.

As early as 24 May, 1836, Major Thomas F. Hunt, acting as Quartermaster General in the absence of General Jesup, who was actively participating in the Florida War, wrote to the Secretary of War, asking for an increase of officers, and the creation of new grades in the department, which was forwarded two days afterwards with favorable endorsement to Congress. From this letter is taken the following extract:

* * * * *

"The increase which suggests itself to me as necessary to the proper and efficient performance of the duties of the Department, under present circumstances, is fourteen officers, (making with those already in it, thirty-nine, including the Quartermaster General.) viz:

"Two assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel of cavalry.

"Two deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry.

"Ten assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captain of cavalry; those already in the service to be placed on the same footing.

"I would therefore respectfully suggest that an organization in some such form as the following, would be of great service to the public.

"One Quartermaster General, with the rank, pay and emoluments as authorized by existing laws.

"Two assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel of cavalry.

"Two Deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry.

"Four Quartermasters, (the number provided for by existing laws,) with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major of cavalry.

"Thirty Assistant Quartermasters with the rank pay and emoluments of Captain of cavalry. All vacancies of assistant Quartermasters to be filled from officers of the line, who shall have served at least two years with their companies or in the line with troops; and officers thus taken from the line for such appointment to be separated entirely from the line; and promotion in the department to take place as in regiments and corps.

"Even with this organization, cases would arise when from urgent necessity, officers of the line might be required to perform duties in the Department, and if provided by law would conduce to the public good.

"When the present condition of the country, the great and indispensable demands for the services of officers in this Department, (the most important one of all others, when the troops are in the field and engaged in active operations,) the fact that many volunteers, (perhaps as many as 10,000) may be received into service by the President under a law just passed, the proper and economical disbursement of the public funds, the security and preservation of public property, the vigorous and successful prosecution of military enterprises, defence of the country and protection of its citizens, so far as depends on a Department of such vast importance, are taken into view, I cannot but believe that the increase and organization suggested are called for by every consideration connected with the good of the country. The Quartermaster General, before he left here, was satisfied of the indispensable necessity of an increase in the Department, and had he not left for the south, he would have taken some action on the subject, and I doubt not he would have suggested that the two grades between his own and the next in the Department be provided for." * * *

The Act of 1838, embraced in part, the views of the acting Quartermaster General, as will be seen from the following sections:†

"SECTION 9. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to add to the Quartermaster's

* Laws of the United States, vol. 9, pp. 823, 824.

† United States Military Laws, pp. 343, 344.

Department not exceeding two assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank of Colonel; two deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and eight assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain; that the assistant Quartermasters now in service shall have the same rank as is provided by this Act, for those hereby authorized; and that the pay and emoluments of the officers of the Quartermasters' Department, shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the regiment of dragoons: *Provided*, That all appointments in the Quartermaster's Department shall be made from the army, and when officers taken for such appointments hold rank in the line, *they shall thereupon relinquish said rank, and be separated from the line of the army*, and that promotion in said Department shall take place as in regiments and corps.

"SECTION 10. That the Quartermaster General be, and he is hereby authorized from time to time, to employ as many forage masters and wagon masters as he may deem necessary for the service, not exceeding twenty in the whole, who shall be entitled to receive each forty dollars per month, and three rations per day, and forage for one horse; and neither of whom shall be interested or concerned, directly or indirectly, in any wagon or other means of transport employed by the United States, nor in the purchase or sale of any property procured for, or belonging to the United States, except as an agent for the United States."

By the supplementary Act of 7 July, 1838, so much of section 9 of the above Act, as required assistant Quartermasters to be separated from the line was repealed.*

The threatened conflict with England was, however, happily avoided, and no further outbreak called for any increase of the military force, until the commencement of the War with Mexico.

By the Act of 23 August, 1842, the office of Commissary General of Purchases, which had been vacant since the death of Callander Irvine, on 9 October, 1841, was abolished and the duties transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.†

These duties had been less onerous since the appointment of the Commissaries General of Ordnance and Subsistence, and at the time of the discontinuance of the office, consisted principally in providing the required clothing, and equipage, and hospital furniture for the army.

In May, 1846, war with Mexico was declared, and on the 13th of the same month an Act was approved providing for a volunteer force of 50,000 men.‡

On 18 June following, an Act was approved making certain changes in the military establishment in view of the above action.§

Section 5 made it lawful for the President to appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, such additional officers of the Quartermaster's Department as the service might require, not exceeding one Quartermaster to each brigade, with the rank of Major, and one Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, for each regiment, to continue in service only so long as their services should be required in connection with the militia and volunteers.

Section 7 provided that promotion in the Quartermaster's Department to the rank of Major should thenceforward be made from the Captains of the army; that appointments in the line and in the general staff which conferred equal rank in the army should not be held by the same officer at the same time, and that when any officer of the staff who might have been taken from the line had obtained or been entitled to promotion to a grade, in his regiment equal to the commission he might have held in the staff, the said officer should vacate such staff commission or he might at his option vacate his commission in the line.

On 11 February, 1847, an Act was approved,|| increasing the force already authorized, by 10 regiments, each being entitled to a regimental Quartermaster, who should be allowed \$10 per month additional pay, and forage for two horses for such duty.

Sections 5 and 10 authorized the President to appoint in the usual manner four Quartermasters, with the rank of Major, and 10 Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain, to be discharged from the service at the close of the war. This latter

*Laws of the United States, vol. 9, p. 905.

†Laws of the United States, vol. 10, p. 285.

‡United States Military Laws, p. 367.

§United States Military Laws, pp. 372, 373, 374.

||United States Military Laws, p. 368.

clause was repealed by the Act of 19 July, 1848,* which provided, however, that no vacancy which might occur therein should be filled until authorized by subsequent legislation.

One of the results of the Mexican War was the vast accumulation of money and property accounts of the disbursing officers who had been engaged in its campaigns. This led to the passage of the Act of 3 March, 1857,† under which all the accounts and vouchers of the disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department were to be audited and settled by the Third Auditor of the Treasury. The same Act, (section 2,) provided for adding to the Quartermasters' Department five military storekeepers, who were required to file the usual bonds, and who, with those previously authorized, were to be allowed in kind, and in kind only, the fuel and quarters of a first Lieutenant of the army.

On 10 June, 1860, General Jesup died, after a continuous service of 42 years as chief of the Quartermaster's Department, and on the 28th of the same month Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, 1st United States Cavalry, was appointed Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General.‡

The organization of the United States Army at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 provided for 12,931 officers and enlisted men. After the close of the Mexican War and the disbandment of the volunteer forces called out by that struggle, the regular troops had been gradually decreasing in numbers, and at the time of the commencement of hostilities in 1861, were scattered by companies and detachments throughout the country.

Under legislation of Congress, as previously shown, the organization of the Quartermaster's Department was at that time as follows:

- One Quartermaster General—Brigadier General.
- Two Assistant Quartermasters General—Colonels.
- Two Deputy Quartermasters General—Lieutenant Colonels.
- Four Quartermasters—Majors.
- Twenty-eight Assistant Quartermasters—Captains.
- Seven military storekeepers. Total 44.

On 15 April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 men to serve three months.

On 22 April, 1861, General Johnston resigned his charge of the Quartermaster's Department for the purpose of entering the rebel service, and on 15 May following, Colonel M. C. Meigs, of the 11th United States Infantry, lately Captain of Engineers, United States army, was appointed Quartermaster General in his stead.‡

* United States Statutes at Large, vol. 11, pp. 201, 203.

† Laws of the United States, 1848, p. 73.

‡ Joseph E. Johnston was born in Virginia. He graduated from West Point and was promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant 4th Artillery, 1 July, 1829; promoted to First Lieutenant of 4th Artillery, 31 July, 1836. On 31 May, 1837, he resigned and subsequently practiced as civil engineer. On 7 July, 1838, he was re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of First Lieutenant Corps of Topographical Engineers, and on the same date was brevetted Captain for gallantry in the Florida War. On 21 September, 1846, he was promoted to Captain in Corps of Topographical Engineers; appointed Lieutenant Colonel of voltigeurs, 9 April, 1847, and on 12 April, 1847, he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major and Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, Mexico; and for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Chapultepec, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel on 13 September, 1847. On 28 August, 1848, the voltigeurs being disbanded, he was reinstated, by Act of Congress of 19 July, 1848, with his original rank as Captain Topographical Engineers, to date from 21 September, 1846. On 3 March, 1855, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, continuing as such until 28 June, 1860, when he was appointed Quartermaster General.

§ Captain M. C. Meigs was born 3 May, 1816, at Augusta, Georgia. His family in his infancy removed to Pennsylvania, and he was appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy, graduating therefrom 1 July, 1836, entering the army as Second Lieutenant 1st Artillery. On 1 November, 1836, he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers as brevet Second Lieutenant, to date 1 July, 1836; but by order of 31 December, 1836, reverted to original appointment in 1st Artillery. On 1 July, 1837, he was again transferred to Corps of Engineers as brevet Second Lieutenant, to date 1 July, 1836, having relinquished his commission in 1st Artillery, and on 7 July, 1838, was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He was thenceforward engaged in various works of fortification and internal improvement in the northern and north-western States until November, 1852. On 3 March, 1853, he was promoted to be Captain of

On 3 May, 1861, President Lincoln issued his second proclamation, calling into service 42,034 volunteers, to serve three years if required, and increasing the regular corps by the addition of 22,714 officers and enlisted men.

The Acts of 22 and 25 July, 1861,* following soon after, confirmed the action of the President, and authorized the increase of the number of volunteers to 500,000 men during the war; each regiment raised to have a Quartermaster, (a Lieutenant) and a Quartermaster Sergeant, the latter to have the pay and allowances of a Sergeant of cavalry; each brigade was also allowed one Assistant Quartermaster: the officers and men thus authorized to be placed on the footing as to pay and emoluments of similar corps of the regular army.

On 29 July following, an Act was approved,† adding to the regular army eleven regiments for service during the rebellion; authority being given to reduce the military establishment to 25,000 men within one year after the organized resistance to the authority of the government ceased, unless otherwise ordered by Congress. This law also provided for regimental and battalion Quartermasters and Quartermaster Sergeants for these new organizations.

On 3 August, 1861, an Act was passed,‡ “providing for the better organization of the military establishment.”

Section 3 provided for adding to the Quartermaster's Department one Assistant Quartermaster General, (Colonel,) two Deputy Quartermasters General, (Lieutenant Colonels,) four Quartermasters, (Majors,) and twenty Assistant Quartermasters, (Captains,) with the rank, pay and allowances of officers of cavalry of like grades. This section also provided that whenever any Assistant Quartermaster had served fourteen years continuous service, he should be promoted to be a Quartermaster with rank of Major; also for as many master wagoners, ranking as Sergeants of Cavalry, as the President might deem necessary.

By section 8 of the Act of 5 July, 1862,§ the President was authorized to increase the number of Military Storekeepers of the Quartermaster's Department to twelve, if the exigencies of the service rendered it necessary.

On 17 July, 1862, an Act of Congress was approved,|| authorizing the acceptance of the services of 100,000 additional volunteers for nine months. Section 10 of this Act authorized adding to the staff of the commander of each army corps, one Chief Quartermaster with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be assigned by the President from the army or volunteer force. Appointments under this Act were made of volunteer and regular officers of the Quartermaster's Department; the rank and pay which they thus obtained being temporary, and dependent upon the existence of the corps organization to which they were assigned as Chief Quartermasters.

On 25 June, 1864, the following Act was passed, providing for the examination of certain staff officers, including Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters.¶

“That every Quartermaster and Assistant Quartermaster, and every Commissary and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and every Paymaster and Additional Paymaster shall, as soon as practicable, be ordered to appear for examination as to his qualifications before a Board, to be composed of three staff officers of the corps to which he belongs, of recognized merit and fitness, of whom two at least shall be officers of volunteers, which Board shall make a careful examination as to the qualifications of all officers who may appear before them in pursuance of this Act, and shall also keep minutes and make a full and true record of the examination in each case. And all members of such Boards of examination shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties, as herein provided, swear or affirm that they will conduct all examinations

engineers; from that time to 1860 he was engaged in superintending the construction of the wings and dome of the United States Capitol, the General Post Office Building and the Washington Aqueduct. In November, 1860, he was in charge of the fortifications of the harbor of Tortugas. On 6 April, 1861, he sailed from New York as engineer of an expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens, and on 14 May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel 11th Infantry. In June, 1861, he was appointed Quartermaster General, to rank from 15 May, 1861.

* United States Statutes at Large, vol. 12, pp. 268, 270, 274.

† Ibid., pp. 279, 281.

‡ Ibid., p. 287.

§ Ibid., vol. 12, p. 509.

|| Ibid., vol. 12, pp. 598, 599.

¶ Ibid., vol. 13, pp. 181, 182.

with impartiality, and with a sole view to the qualifications of the person or persons to be examined, and that they will not divulge the vote of any member upon the examination of any officer who may appear before them.

"SEC. 2. That such Boards of examination shall be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, and the Paymaster General, at convenient places; and general rules of examination and a standard of qualifications shall be prescribed by said officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall be published in general orders.

"SEC. 3. That after such general orders shall have been published for sixty days, if any officer who shall then be ordered before a Board of Examiners under the provisions of this Act shall fail for thirty days after receiving such special order to report himself as directed, all his pay and allowances shall cease and be forfeited until he does appear and report for examination, and if he shall still thereafter fail for a further thirty days so to appear, he shall thereupon be dropped from the rolls of the army: *Provided, however,* That if such failure to appear and report shall have been occasioned by wounds or sickness, or other physical disability, then there shall be no forfeiture of pay until thirty days after such disability has been removed; but if in sixty days after the disability is removed, the officer shall not report himself, he shall then be dropped from the rolls as in other cases.

"SEC. 4. That if the Board of examination shall report that any officer does not possess the requisite business qualifications, they shall forward the record of the examination of such officer to the head of such bureau to which he may belong, and if the head of such bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, he shall forward the same through the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, and if the President shall confirm the same, the officer so failing in the examination shall, if commissioned, be dismissed from the service with one month's pay, and if not yet commissioned his appointment shall be revoked; and if the Board shall report that any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination by reason of intemperance, gambling or other immorality, and if the head of the bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, and the same be communicated, as before provided, to the President and confirmed by him, then such officer shall be dismissed from the service without pay, and shall not be permitted to re-enter the service as an officer: *Provided,* That such dismissal shall not relieve him from liability under existing laws for any offence he may have committed.

"SEC. 5. That the boards of examination shall forward all their records of examination to the heads of the bureau to which they appertain, and such records shall be filed in the proper bureaus with a suitable index, and any officer who may desire it shall be entitled to receive a copy of the record in his own case upon paying the cost of copying the same."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the necessary regulations were prescribed in general orders from the War Department, and Boards were located at different places. The majority of the officers of the regular and volunteer corps were examined and those found disqualified permitted to resign or were dismissed, or, in some cases, simply mustered out of the service, in view of their having served during the war with such ability as they possessed. The requirements of the law that two of the officers constituting each Board should be of the volunteer corps, and the subsequent rapid muster-out of the volunteer organization, rendered the examination of all the officers of the Department impracticable, and in accordance with the instruction of the Secretary of War further action under the law was suspended.

On 4 July, 1864, an Act was approved,* providing for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department. This Act established in the office of the Quartermaster General nine divisions, to exist during the rebellion and one year thereafter; each division to be placed in charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department, under assignment by the Secretary of War, and to perform the duties thus assigned them under such rules as should be prescribed by the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the War Department. This Act specified in general terms the business embraced in each division, and the special duties of the officers placed in charge, under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

*U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 394-398.

Section 10 of the Act conferred upon the chiefs of these divisions the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, and authorized the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to change the distribution of duties among them according to the necessities of the public service; such changes to be made public in War Department general orders.

Section 11 authorized the Secretary of War, during the continuance of the rebellion, to assign to duty as inspectors of the Quartermaster's Department six officers, to be selected from the regular and volunteer officers of that staff corps, who had served not less than one year, and who should have, while so assigned and acting, the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of the Quartermaster's Department; and also, when in his judgment it was necessary, to assign to each army in the field, consisting of more than one army corps, and to each military department and to each principal depot, not exceeding ten in number at any one time, of the Quartermaster's Department, an officer to act as chief or senior Quartermaster of such army, military department or depot, who should have, while so assigned, the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel of the Quartermaster's Department; and also to assign to each division of two or more brigades a Quartermaster as division Quartermaster, who, while thus assigned and acting, should have the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a Major of the Quartermaster's Department, with the proviso that when any of said officers should be relieved from such duty, his temporary rank, pay, and emoluments should cease, and he should return to his lineal rank in the Department; further providing that when within the limits of any military department there should be not more than one army corps, then the Chief Quartermaster of the army was to perform also the duties of the Department Quartermaster.

Section 12 directed that at least two-thirds of all the officers of each grade or assigned rank thus provided for be selected from among the Quartermasters of the volunteer service.

On 28 July, 1866, an Act was passed increasing and fixing the peace establishment of the United States, and authorizing thereby 60 regiments.

Section 13 provided that the Quartermaster's Department of the army thenceforward consist of one Quartermaster General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Brigadier General; six Assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; two Deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry; fifteen Quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Majors of cavalry; and forty-five Assistant Quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of Captains of cavalry; and the vacancies thereby created in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster should be filled by selection from among the persons who had rendered meritorious services as Assistant Quartermasters of volunteers during two years of the war; but that after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies might occur in the grades of Major and Captains in that Department, no appointments to fill the same should be made until the number of Majors be reduced to twelve, and the number of Captains to thirty, and thereafter the number of officers in each of such grades to conform to said reduced number.

Section 14 provided for the increase of the number of Military Storekeepers to sixteen, if such increase became necessary, and allowed to them the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Captain of infantry.

Section 15 enacted that the Act of 4 July, 1864, re-organizing the Quartermaster's Department, and above referred to, continue in force until 1 January, 1867, and no longer.

Section 23 directed that no person be appointed to any vacancy created in the Pay, Medical, or Quartermaster's Department until they passed the examination required by the Act of 25 June, 1864.

By section 10 of the Act of 2 March, 1867, the rank, pay, and emoluments of Military Storekeepers were made equal to those of Captains of cavalry.

On 1 January, 1867, the various divisions of the Quartermaster General's office were abolished under the above Act, and the officers of the Department assigned to duty in various capacities, with the temporary rank of Colonel and Major, lost such rank and resumed that held by them previous to such assignment.

On 5 June, 1867, Quartermaster General Meigs visited Europe upon leave of absence of which he had availed himself, for the purpose of restoring his health, which had

with impartiality, and with a sole view to the qualifications of the person or persons to be examined, and that they will not divulge the vote of any member upon the examination of any officer who may appear before them.

"SEC. 2. That such Boards of examination shall be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, and the Paymaster General, at convenient places; and general rules of examination and a standard of qualifications shall be prescribed by said officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall be published in general orders.

"SEC. 3. That after such general orders shall have been published for sixty days, if any officer who shall then be ordered before a Board of Examiners under the provisions of this Act shall fail for thirty days after receiving such special order to report himself as directed, all his pay and allowances shall cease and be forfeited until he does appear and report for examination, and if he shall still thereafter fail for a further thirty days so to appear, he shall thereupon be dropped from the rolls of the army: *Provided, however,* That if such failure to appear and report shall have been occasioned by wounds or sickness, or other physical disability, then there shall be no forfeiture of pay until thirty days after such disability has been removed; but if in sixty days after the disability is removed, the officer shall not report himself, he shall then be dropped from the rolls as in other cases.

"SEC. 4. That if the Board of examination shall report that any officer does not possess the requisite business qualifications, they shall forward the record of the examination of such officer to the head of such bureau to which he may belong, and if the head of such bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, he shall forward the same through the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, and if the President shall confirm the same, the officer so failing in the examination shall, if commissioned, be dismissed from the service with one month's pay, and if not yet commissioned his appointment shall be revoked; and if the Board shall report that any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination by reason of intemperance, gambling or other immorality, and if the head of the bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, and the same be communicated, as before provided, to the President and confirmed by him, then such officer shall be dismissed from the service without pay, and shall not be permitted to re-enter the service as an officer: *Provided,* That such dismissal shall not relieve him from liability under existing laws for any offence he may have committed.

"SEC. 5. That the boards of examination shall forward all their records of examination to the heads of the bureau to which they appertain, and such records shall be filed in the proper bureaus with a suitable index, and any officer who may desire it shall be entitled to receive a copy of the record in his own case upon paying the cost of copying the same."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the necessary regulations were prescribed in general orders from the War Department, and Boards were located at different places. The majority of the officers of the regular and volunteer corps were examined and those found disqualified permitted to resign or were dismissed, or, in some cases, simply mustered out of the service, in view of their having served during the war with such ability as they possessed. The requirements of the law that two of the officers constituting each Board should be of the volunteer corps, and the subsequent rapid muster-out of the volunteer organization, rendered the examination of all the officers of the Department impracticable, and in accordance with the instruction of the Secretary of War further action under the law was suspended.

On 4 July, 1864, an Act was approved,* providing for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department. This Act established in the office of the Quartermaster General nine divisions, to exist during the rebellion and one year thereafter; each division to be placed in charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department, under assignment by the Secretary of War, and to perform the duties thus assigned them under such rules as should be prescribed by the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the War Department. This Act specified in general terms the business embraced in each division, and the special duties of the officers placed in charge, under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

*U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 394-398.

Section 10 of the Act conferred upon the chiefs of these divisions the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, and authorized the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to change the distribution of duties among them according to the necessities of the public service; such changes to be made public in War Department general orders.

Section 11 authorized the Secretary of War, during the continuance of the rebellion, to assign to duty as inspectors of the Quartermaster's Department six officers, to be selected from the regular and volunteer officers of that staff corps, who had served not less than one year, and who should have, while so assigned and acting, the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of the Quartermaster's Department; and also, when in his judgment it was necessary, to assign to each army in the field, consisting of more than one army corps, and to each military department and to each principal depot, not exceeding ten in number at any one time, of the Quartermaster's Department, an officer to act as chief or senior Quartermaster of such army, military department or depot, who should have, while so assigned, the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel of the Quartermaster's Department; and also to assign to each division of two or more brigades a Quartermaster as division Quartermaster, who, while thus assigned and acting, should have the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a Major of the Quartermaster's Department, with the proviso that when any of said officers should be relieved from such duty, his temporary rank, pay, and emoluments should cease, and he should return to his lineal rank in the Department; further providing that when within the limits of any military department there should be not more than one army corps, then the Chief Quartermaster of the army was to perform also the duties of the Department Quartermaster.

Section 12 directed that at least two-thirds of all the officers of each grade or assigned rank thus provided for be selected from among the Quartermasters of the volunteer service.

On 28 July, 1866, an Act was passed increasing and fixing the peace establishment of the United States, and authorizing thereby 60 regiments.

Section 13 provided that the Quartermaster's Department of the army thenceforward consist of one Quartermaster General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Brigadier General; six Assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; two Deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry; fifteen Quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Majors of cavalry; and forty-five Assistant Quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of Captains of cavalry; and the vacancies thereby created in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster should be filled by selection from among the persons who had rendered meritorious services as Assistant Quartermasters of volunteers during two years of the war; but that after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies might occur in the grades of Major and Captains in that Department, no appointments to fill the same should be made until the number of Majors be reduced to twelve, and the number of Captains to thirty, and thereafter the number of officers in each of such grades to conform to said reduced number.

Section 14 provided for the increase of the number of Military Storekeepers to sixteen, if such increase became necessary, and allowed to them the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Captain of infantry.

Section 15 enacted that the Act of 4 July, 1864, re-organizing the Quartermaster's Department, and above referred to, continue in force until 1 January, 1867, and no longer.

Section 23 directed that no person be appointed to any vacancy created in the Pay, Medical, or Quartermaster's Department until they passed the examination required by the Act of 25 June, 1864.

By section 10 of the Act of 2 March, 1867, the rank, pay, and emoluments of Military Storekeepers were made equal to those of Captains of cavalry.

On 1 January, 1867, the various divisions of the Quartermaster General's office were abolished under the above Act, and the officers of the Department assigned to duty in various capacities, with the temporary rank of Colonel and Major, lost such rank and resumed that held by them previous to such assignment.

On 5 June, 1867, Quartermaster General Meigs visited Europe upon leave of absence of which he had availed himself, for the purpose of restoring his health, which had

become impaired by the unintermitted and protracted labors of his office during the war. During his absence Brevet Major General D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General was placed on duty as Acting Quartermaster General, and entered fully and heartily into the work of reduction consequent upon the close of the rebellion.

On 5 June, 1868, General Meigs returned from his leave, and at once resumed his duties as Quartermaster General.

To trace the history of the Quartermaster's Department through the eventful period of the rebellion, becomes of itself a task far more formidable than that which has been assumed in the compilation of these pages, yet full of interest to every one who has been connected with the Department, and, with the materials at hand, a feasible and practicable undertaking.

The annals of history, the most bitter and persistent struggles in the Old World in ancient and modern times, furnish no parallel to the late campaigns of the Union armies, and to the promptness, facility, and despatch with which immense bodies of troops have been transported from one sphere of action to another, and fabulous quantities of supplies of every kind furnished for their use or relief.

Doubtless, the certainty and regularity with which the required supplies were furnished, and the promptness with which the innumerable demands upon the Department were met, were greatly conducive to the success which finally crowned the great conflict.

During the war it became necessary, as has been heretofore shown, to call suddenly into the service, in various capacities, 919 Assistant Quartermasters of volunteers from every sphere of action; representatives of almost every vocation of life, in many cases promptly leaving business and home interests, to respond to the appeal of our late honored and lamented President and of the country.

It is not properly within the scope or the design of this work to allude specially to the aid which they have rendered to the Department in the late struggle. The eminent positions which many have occupied, and the flattering encomiums which have been bestowed upon them by their Chief and those with whom they have served are matters of permanent record and grateful testimonials of appreciation of their faithful labors.

Early in 1865, and immediately upon the close of the war, the War Department mustered out of service all Volunteer Quartermasters who desired to retire to private life or whose services could be spared. The temporary retention, however, of many in various capacities was rendered absolutely necessary by the vast extent of country covered by the operations of our armies, and the continued demands made by them upon the resources and energies of the Quartermaster's Department.

As the army decreased in numbers so rapidly, Volunteer Quartermasters were mustered out, some being added to the regular army, serving in the Department or in the line, and the last leaving the service on 31 August, 1868.

The Quartermaster's Department was thus reduced to the regular corps, organized under previous legislation, as follows: 1 Quartermaster General, with rank of Brigadier General; 6 Assistant Quartermaster Generals, with rank of Colonel of cavalry; 10 Deputy Quartermaster Generals, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry; 15 Quartermasters, with rank of Major of cavalry; 44 Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain of cavalry; 16 Military Storekeepers, with rank of Captain of cavalry; with the restrictive clauses that no appointments can be made in the grade of Quartermaster and Assistant Quartermaster until the number of the former is reduced to twelve, and the number of the latter to thirty.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT FROM
1868 TO 1880.

(Act approved 3 March, 1869.)

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the Adjutant General's Department, in the Inspector General's Department, in the Pay Department, in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Commissary Department, in the Ordnance Department, in the Engineer Department, and in the Medical Department.

An Act to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Quartermaster's Department.
(Approved 3 June, 1872.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint certain officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to the grade they would have held in said Department, respectively, had the vacancies created therein by the Act of 28 July, 1826, from the rank of Major to the rank of Colonel, both inclusive, been filled by promotion by seniority: *Provided,* That no officer shall be deprived of his relative rank or reduced from his present grade by this Act, and that the officers whose appointments are herein authorized shall take rank and receive pay only from the date of their confirmation.

An Act to correct the date of commission of certain officers of the army. (Approved 20 June 1874.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to nominate and promote William Myers to be Major and Quartermaster, to date from 18 January, 1867, to take, place on the Army Register next below Major J. G. Chandler: *Provided,* That no officer in said department shall by this Act be reduced from his present rank, nor shall any additional pay or allowance be made to any officers by virtue of this Act.

An Act in relation to the Quartermaster's Department, fixing its status, reducing its numbers, and regulating appointments and promotions therein. (Approved 3 March, 1875.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Quartermaster's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of the Quartermaster General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General; four Assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; eight Deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry; fourteen Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry, and thirty Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry.

SEC. 2. That no more appointments shall be made in the grade of Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, and this grade shall cease to exist as soon as the same becomes vacant by death, resignation or otherwise of the present incumbents.

SEC. 3. That no officer now in service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of any provision of this Act.

SEC. 4. That no officer shall be promoted or appointed in the Quartermaster's Department in excess of the organization prescribed by this Act, and that so much of section six of the Act approved 3 March, 1869, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending 30 June, 1870, and for other purposes," as applies to the Quartermaster's Department be, and the same is hereby repealed.