WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO GL 602.2-A-11
(Point Lookout) September 2, 1937.

The Secretary,
Maryland State Historical Society,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

By an Act of Congress approved August 10, 1937, the Secretary of War is authorized to sell certain cemetery properties not now utilized for burial purposes. Among the list of properties are the following tracts of land, formerly the resting places of the Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland, viz.:

Point Lookout, Confederate Cemetery, Maryland (tracts numbered 1 and 2), approximate area, five and five-tenths of an acre.

Originally the Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war at Point Lookout were buried in two separate cemeteries near the site of the prison camp. The land in general about this prison camp was rather low, and somewhat marshy in consequence, and not well adapted for cemetery purposes. Consequently, in the early seventies the State of Maryland removed the remains from their original places of burial, herein designated as tracts 1 and 2, to another tract (No.3) more suitable for cemetery purposes, reinterred them in a mound and erected a small white marble monument at the site.

Due to lack of care of this final resting place (tract No.3), request was made to the Commissioner for Marking Confederate Graves, appointed pursuant to the Act of Congress approved March 9, 1906, to properly care for the graves. The Commissioner removed the small monument erected by the State of Maryland from the cemetery (tract No.3) to one of the original cemetery sites, tract No.1, and in the cemetery (tract No.3) a more appropriate monument and otherwise beautified the cemetery at a total cost of $22,111. The situation now is as follows:

Tract No.1, one of the two original cemeteries authorized by the above mentioned law to be sold, contains no remains but the small monument erected by the State of Maryland is situated thereon.

Tract No.2, the other original burial site of the Confederate prisoners of war, contains no remains and is simply a bare field.

Tract No.3, the present Point Lookout Confederate Cemetery, to which remains from tracts No. 1 and 2 were removed by the State of Maryland in the early seventies, contains the remains and is the site of a handsome monument erected by the Commissioner for Marking Confederate Graves, appointed pursuant to the Act of March 9, 1906. This site is now owned by the Government and will be perpetually cared for.

Before disposing of the old cemetery site designated as tract No.1, one of the original cemeteries and to which was later removed the monument erected by the State of Maryland to the memory of the decedents, it is desired to ascertain whether or not the Maryland State Historical Society would be interested in securing either the tract or the monument thereon.

For The Quartermaster General,

Very truly yours,

JOHN O. HARRIS,
Lieut. Colonel, Q.M. Corps,
Assistant.
Efficiency Sketch of Plat

of

land taken by the U.S. Dept

for Cemetery of Rebel Prisoners, at

Point Lookout, Md.

Scale, 100 ft to 1 inch, about

The portions shaded with indiar ink are now actually occupied with graves, of which space in

No. 1 there is 78,650 square feet,

No. 2, " 85,905, "

Nov. 22, 1867

Cemetery of Rebel Prisoners of War.

No. 1.
15/482
12-30-1943
GRANT TO GREENWELL

"Comprising Tracts I and 2 of the Point Lookout Confederate Cemetery"
HOSPITAL & MILITARY PRISON AT POINT LOOKOUT.

By Rev. A. B. Cross, U. S. Christian Committee
Chart 557
Date 8-1956 thru 1954
Edition 6
PLAN
SHOWING
THIRD SECTION OF REBEL PRISON,
COOK, MESS & COMMISSARY HOUSES.
POINT LOOKOUT MD.
SEPTEMBER 18, 1865.

Note.- Red tints show Govt. buildings & sentinels beat
Blue lines show stockading & fences

PRISON - NO. 3 SEC.
PLAN SHOWING THE 
CON OF REBEL PRISON, 
S HOUSE &c. 
T LOOKOUT MD.

Note.—Blue lines show stockading. Red tint shows sentinels beat.

EMBER 18, 1865.
$3.00 A CAMPSITE A NIGHT

NO PETS

PHONE # 872-3688

HOFFMANS POINT SITES # 1-31
GREENS POINT SITES # 32-61
CONVOY CIRCLE: GROUP RESERVATIONS 10 UNITS OR MORE
LANIER CIRCLE SITES # 62-89
MALONE CIRCLE SITES # 90-102
TULIP CIRCLE SITES # 121-147

SCOUT AREA ON BAY SIDE, CAMPING BY RESERVATIONS ONLY
OLD AREA SITES # 1-40 (OPENED IF WEATHER PERMITS)
named St. Clement's, after the day, four months before, when they had cleared sight of the Isle of Wight. Here they celebrated Mass for the first time in Maryland, and a cross was erected on the island to mark their safe arrival. The island would not serve as a permanent home, as Father White notes:

The first island we came to, St. Clement's... has a sloping shore. There is no way of getting to it except by wading. Here the women, who had left the ship to do the washing, upset the [ship’s] boat and came near being drowned, losing also a large part of my linen clothes, no small loss in these parts.  

By July 1634 the good news of the Ark’s and Dee’s safe arrival in Maryland had reached England, and Cecil Calvert immediately printed a version of Father White’s narrative entitled *A Relation of The Successful beginnings of the Lord Baltimore’s Plantation in Mary-Land to which is added The Conditions of plantation propounded by his Lordship for the second voyage intended this present yeere, 1634*. In glowing terms the pamphlet told of the first weeks of exploration and the establishment of the principal settlement at "Our Towne wee call Saint Maires." Although the *Relation* is silent on the matter, here, too, at St. Mary’s City, the colonists undoubtedly heard the first public reading of the charter and the charge "to his lordships Commissioners for the government" of the province by John Boles, Lord Baltimore’s private secretary, who had been entrusted with the two documents so basic to any successful transition from a fragile beginning as a frontier outpost to a firmly planted and prospering colony. 

The more it became clear that the new colony would prosper, the more vigorously Cecil Calvert promoted the project and the less land he was willing to offer as an inducement to investors. The generous manors advertised in 1633 and 1634 shrank the following year. In September 1635 new conditions of plantation were published along with an expanded *Relation*, the first printing of Maryland’s Charter, and helpful lists of what a prospective colonist might need. Sewn into the small volume was also *A Map of the Country* (fig. 4), which was probably drawn by the two members of the first expedition, Jerome Hawley and John Lewger, who compiled and edited the 1635 *Relation* for Lord Baltimore. Based largely on Captain John Smith’s map and possibly supplemented by the limited exploration of Champlain,  

Figure 7. George Alsop, A Land-Ship of the Province of Mary land, 1666 [1869], Gete’s Bibliotheca Americana, MdHR G 1213-435.

near to the bounds of our said province according to the maps thereof which we sent thither about two years since "18
Evan: The Hammond-Harwood House Atlas of
Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908
Edward C. Banfield and Joseph M. Cole III
1982 Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
Noua TERRAE-MARIA tabula

This Northerne part of Virginia the limits whereof extend farther Southwardes is here set downe for the better description of the entrance into the Bay of Chesapeake.

OCEANVS ORIENTALIS.

Figure 5. John Ogilby, Nova Terra-Maria tabula, 1671, William T. Souter Collection. M&HR G 123-367.
Plan: The Hammond-Harwood House and its Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908

Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Casteel III

1982 John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
From  General Historie of Virginia, New England, & the Summer Isles
Captain John Smith
1907 James Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow