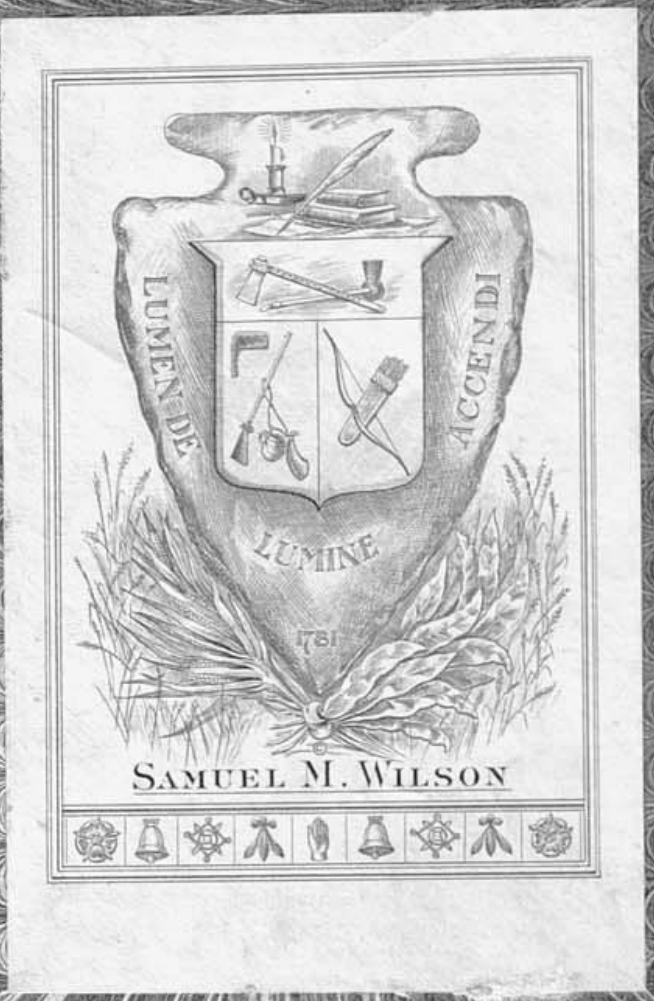
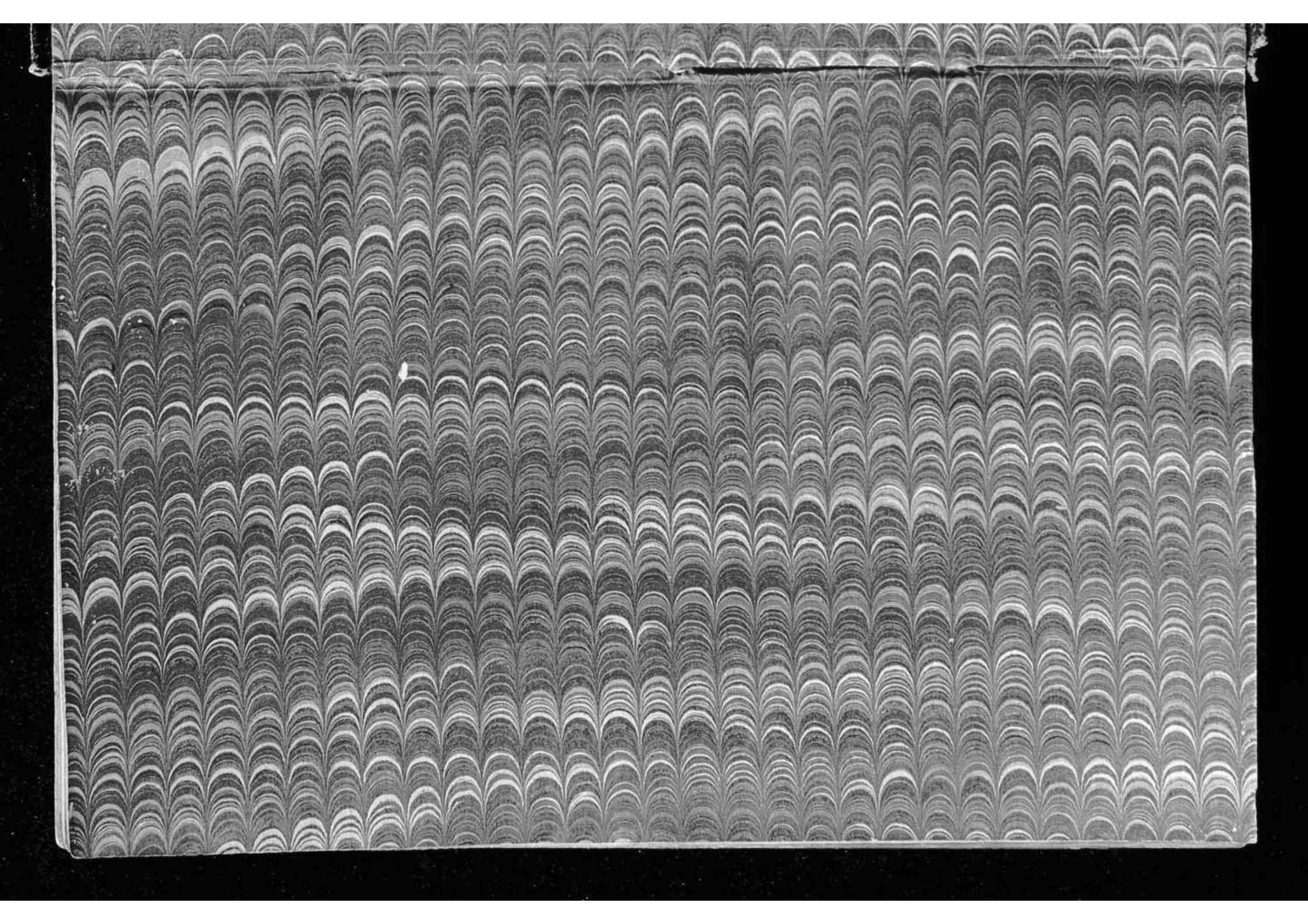



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Engd by A.H.Ritchie

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE

[illegible]

By ED. PORTER THOMPSON.

CINCINNATI:
CAXTON PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1868.



HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

By ED. PORTER THOMPSON.

CINCINNATI:
CAXTON PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1868.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by

EDWIN PORTER THOMPSON,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.

To the Memory

OF

Kentuckians who Fell in Defense of the South,

and as a simple monument to that
chivalry which espouses the cause of the weak;
to that unselfish ardor which sacrifices ease to encounter
privation and danger for the oppressed; to
that fortitude which suffers patiently
for the cause of

Truth and Right;

to that lofty courage which neither
danger nor calamity can appall; and to that
love of home and friends which turned the eyes of the
dying soldier to his native land, and, in his
lonely struggle, soothed him with a
picture of early scenes and
those for whom he
gave up his life,

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED,

BY THE

AUTHOR.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST DEPARTMENT.

PAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory Remarks, ... 13

CHAPTER II.

Political Condition of Kentucky in 1861, ... 27

CHAPTER III.

Enlistment and Organization of the Regiments originally constituting the First Kentucky Brigade, ... 48

CHAPTER IV.

Early Movements; Evacuation of Kentucky; Battle of Shiloh, . . . 64

CHAPTER V.

Army at Corinth; Retreat to Tupelo; Defense of Vicksburg, ... 107

CHAPTER VI.

Battle of Baton Rouge, ... 130

CHAPTER VII.

From Baton Rouge to Murfreesboro'; marching toward Kentucky; return to Murfreesboro'; Battle of Hartsville, ... 157

CHAPTER VIII.

Battle of Murfreesboro', ... 180

CHAPTER IX.

From Murfreesboro' to Manchester; to Mississippi again; return to Chattanooga; Battle of Chickamauga, ... 201

CHAPTER X.

Brigade at Mission Ridge; at Tyner's Station; Battle of Mission Ridge; retreat to Dalton, ... 223

CHAPTER XI.

From Dalton to Jonesboro'; the Summer Campaign of 1864, ... 230

CHAPTER XII.

Brigade, as Mounted Infantry, in Georgia and South Carolina, . . . 262

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND DEPARTMENT.

		PAGE.
Preliminary Remarks,		273
Biography of Lieut.-Gen.	Simon B. Buckner,	277
Maj.-Gen.	John C. Breckinridge,	299
"	William Preston,	308
Brig.-Gen.	Roger W. Hanson,	329
"	Ben Hardin Helm,	338
"	Joseph H. Lewis,	348
Colonel	James W. Moss, (2d Regiment),	361
"	Phil Lee, "	366
"	Robt. P. Trabue, (4th Regiment),	372
"	Joseph P. Nuckols, "	380
"	Thomas W. Thompson, "	390
"	Hiram Hawkins, (5th Regiment),	394
"	Martin H. Cofer, (6th Regiment),	409
"	Tho. H. Hunt, (9th Regiment),	417
"	John W. Caldwell, "	425
Lieut.-Col.	James W. Hewitt, (2d Regiment),	432
"	Wm. L. Clarke, (6th Regiment),	434
"	Jno. C. Wickliffe, (9th Regiment),	439
Major	Thomas B. Monroe, (4th Regiment),	444
"	Jno. Bird Rogers, "	453
"	Rice E. Graves, (Division Staff),	462
Captain	Fayette Hewitt, (Brigade Staff),	469
"	Sam. H. Buchanan, "	478
"	Ben. Monroe, (4th Regiment),	482
"	Joe Desha, (5th Regiment),	488
"	D. E. McKendree, (6th Regiment),	497
Chaplain	Pickett, (Brigade Staff),	505
Judge	Tho. B. Monroe,	509
Governor	George W. Johnson,	525
A general notice of the Medical Officers,		533
The Confederate Women of Kentucky,		548

CONTENTS OF THE THIRD DEPARTMENT.

PAGE.

General Introductory Remarks, ... 562

An account of the Field and Staff Officers of the 2d Regiment, . . . 571

" Officers and Men of Company A, " . . . 572

" " Company B, " . . . 575

" " Company C, " . . . 587

" " Company D, " . . . 597

" " Company E, " . . . 608

" " Company F, " . . . 615

" " Company G, " . . . 617

" " Company H, " . . . 625

" " Company I, " . . . 635

" " Company K, " . . . 643

An account of the Field and Staff Officers of the 4th Regiment, . . . 652

" Officers and Men of Company A, " . . . 653

" " Company B, " . . . 662

" " Company C, " . . . 671

" " Company D, " . . . 680

" " Company E, " . . . 688

" " Company F, " . . . 698

" " Company G, " . . 706

" " Company H, " . . 714

" " Company I, " . . . 722

" " Company K, " . . . 729

" Field and Staff Officers of the 5th Regiment, . . . 737

" Officers and Men of Company A, " . . . 740

" " Company B, " . . . 746

" " Company C, " . . . 747

" " Company D, " . . . 753

PAGE.

An account of the Officers and Men of Company E, 5th Regiment, . . 756
" " " Company F, " . . . 762
" " " Company I, " . . . 769
" " " Company K, " . . . 780
" Field and Staff Officers of the 6th Regiment, . . . 786
" Officers and Men of Company A, " . . . 788
" " " Company B, " . . . 799
" " " Company C, " . . . 807
" " " Company D, " . . . 815
" " " Company E, " . . . 823
" " " Company F, " . . . 833
" " " Company G, " . . . 838
" " " Company H, " . . . 845
" " " Company I, " . . . 852
" " " Company K, " . . . 861
" Field and Staff Officers of the 9th Regiment, . . . 864
" Officers and Men of Company A, " . . . 866
" " " Company B, " . . . 875
" " " Company C, " . . . 886
" " " Company D, " . . . 892
" " " Company G, " . . . 901
" " " Company H, " . . . 914
" " " Byrne's Battery, ... 925
" " " Cobb's Battery, ... 930

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

		PAGE
Portrait of Major-Gen.	BRECKINRIDGE,	*Frontispiece.*
Portrait of Lieut.-Gen.	BUCKNER,	277
Maj.-Gen.	PRESTON,	308
Brig.-Gen.	HANSON,	361
"	HELM,	409
"	LEWIS,	425
Colonel	MOSS,	361
"	LEE,	361
"	TRABUE,	361
"	NUCKOLS,	409
"	THOMPSON,	425
"	HAWKINS,	469
"	COFER,	409
"	HUNT,	361
"	CALDWELL,	425
Lieut.-Col.	HEWITT,	469
"	CLARKE,	409
"	WICKLIFFE,	361
Major	MONROE,	469
"	ROGERS,	409
"	GRAVES,	361
Captain	HEWITT,	425
"	BUCHANAN,	425
"	MONROE,	469
"	DESHA,	409
"	McKENDREE,	425
Doctor	NEWBERRY,	425
Chaplain	PICKETT,	409
Judge	MONROE,	469
Governor	JOHNSON,	469

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

A FEW months prior to the close of the late war, the writer conceived the design of preparing, at some future time, a history of that military organization known, from the time of its formation under Buckner, on the Tennessee border, September, 1861, as "THE FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE." Various changes in its organism subsequently took place: at Corinth, the regiments composing it were embraced in two different commands. An attempt was made to form divisions by numerical designation of brigades, and the five Kentucky regiments were separated in organization, though serving in the same division. The designation first acquired, however, was like many others that survived the war. It was founded upon some special fitness of things, distinct from the arbitrary terms of commanding officers. If the "Stonewall Brigade" had dwindled down to a corporal's guard, the squad would have persisted in calling themselves by the name with which the genius of their general and their own glorious deeds first invested them; had it been separated into as many different parts as there were regiments composing it, and placed in as many larger bodies, each would have contended for the right of giving the old name to the new command. To Kentuckians, the designation that they bore from the first, and by which they recognized themselves in the thrilling report that went out to the world after the battle

of Shiloh, was as dear as that of "Stonewall" to the brigade of Jackson, or as "Old Guard" to the honored and chosen band of Bonaparte. It took hold upon their feelings, and was, withal, in perfect accord to their sense of propriety. An officer like the First Napoleon would have seized upon the circumstance, and, in encouraging the predilection, would have increased the devotion of the men to the name, and it would have become at once, as it really afterward was, the great conservator of the *morale* of the corps, and enhanced its efficiency. We may remark in this connection, however, that it is no part of our plan to be captious and fault-finding. We shall seek no occasion to indulge in oracular dissertations upon the misconduct of the war. No one can detest more heartily than ourselves every thing savoring of the trade of the parlor general, and the hypercritical wisdom of him whose "shooting-stick" was found only on the table of the compositor. That there were faults of administration in the army need not be denied, but human wisdom was not always adequate to avoid them; that there were official errors which precipitated, if they did not determine the final catastrophe, we can not question—looking at it only in a human point of view—but we believe that history can produce no parallel to the uniformly self-sacrificing, devoted patriotism of the general officers of the Confederate army, from the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field to the brigadier who last donned the wreath-encircled stars. If they erred, it was in judgment—and the nature of the struggle was such that (more than is usually the case in even the uncertain science of warfare) error was unavoidable. If we sometimes have occasion to speak of the actions of commanding generals, we shall do it in a spirit of fairness and generosity. Our native modesty (not the same kind, we beg you to believe, as whilom distinguished "sweet Jack") would suffice to save us from the absurdity of arraigning our superiors at the bar of our own inadequate judgment. We have referred to Bonaparte in connection with the known effect which certain circumstances, apparently trivial in themselves, exert upon bodies of troops; and we believe that, more

than to any other cause, his power of judging man as a creature influenced, often really controlled, by imagination, was the means of the great ascendancy he acquired over them, and told largely upon the efficiency of the army of France and his own destiny. To the necessary training of the military academy, he added a keen insight into human nature, which enabled him to make the raw recruit almost as effective as the regular, and while, in his general plans and movements, keeping in view the great principles of the schools as his guides, or rather, we may express it, his mental base of operations, he controlled his *men* in accordance with the peculiar circumstances then existing. As in the case referred to, he would have seen at once that a simple, common-place designation could be made the means of completely arousing and maintaining an *esprit du corps*, and would have benefited by it.

The effects of this singular predilection for a distinctive name were noticed by many at the time, and no little dissatisfaction attended the new arrangement, which took place on the 28th of April, 1862. The Fourth and Ninth Regiments, and Byrne's Battery, under Brigadier-General Hawes, in connection with a regiment and a battalion of Alabama troops, made the First Brigade of Division; but the men willfully styled themselves, in almost all references to the subject, "First *Kentucky* Brigade." The Third, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments and Cobb's Battery, under Brigadier-General William Preston, with a single regiment of Alabamians, constituted Second Brigade of Division, but, having the advantage of more Kentuckians in their organization, they seemed to take it, as a matter of course, in all unofficial utterings, that they were the "First *Kentucky* Brigade," and that the other regiments had been detached from them, and mixed up with some foreign troops. A simple instance will suffice to show how they bandied words with one another, and how each party assumed itself, in perverse inconsistency with the existing state of case, as being the *bona fide* historic band: Two soldiers, acquaintances respectively of the Third and Fourth Regiments, met one morning shortly after having been separated, and one accosted the other

with, "Hey, John!—what brigade do you belong to now?" "*First Kentucky Brigade,*" says John, with an emphasis that made him draw out the words like a vicious drill-master. Our man of the Third jerked up suddenly, and curtly ejaculated, "Ah—ha! you do! There," said he, waving his hand toward the encampment of General Preston's troops, "*there's* the First Kentucky Brigade!" Neither history nor tradition has handed down to us what the old Second Regiment thought of itself, cooped up then in that delightful home of unfortunate rebel soldiers, Camp Morton, but they doubtless deemed it a poor honor to Kentucky to have a First Brigade at all unless they were along.

This kind of abnormal arrangement prevailed till September following, when the Second Regiment returned from prison, and preparations were being made to join the army under General Bragg, when the Kentucky regiments were all thrown together, and the title became once more appropriate in every sense. The Third and Seventh were detached, with a view of moving them into Kentucky, by way of Jackson, Tennessee, and were not again connected with the main body, but there were four regiments still together, under that title, until the autumn of 1863, when the Fifth Kentucky Infantry was added, or rather substituted for the Forty-first Alabama, and no further change took place in the brigade organization.

As remarked in the outset, it was conceived to prepare a particular history of these troops, and more especially of the regiments composing the brigade at the time of the surrender. It was our wish to include the entire service of the Third and Seventh Regiments, nor did we relinquish our hope of being able to do so until we had made every reasonable effort to procure the material necessary to as full an account of them as we have been enabled to give of the other regiments composing the brigade proper. The plan that we sketched at the time, was that which has been substantially followed in the present work. Relating chiefly to Kentuckians, it was deemed proper that it should be exhaustive, and constitute a full and perfect record—that not only the general

narrative of events themselves should be given, but that sketches and portraits of the general and field officers should be published, and the names and deeds of other officers and all the men be concisely noted. This was submitted to many, of every grade, and met with unqualified approval. The project of doing more for the private soldier than was ever before the case in military annals, though exceedingly troublesome, and of less interest to the cursory reader than other portions of the work, was pronounced upon as worthy to engage serious and patient consideration, and of infinite moment to the great body of the soldiers themselves and their friends every-where. The brigade staff promptly and generously promised aid. We accordingly set about gathering up the necessary material for the *history of companies*, as that was of most consequence to be procured while the men were together. This we did not press, however, with sufficient zeal, from the fact that, like Mr. Davis, Kentucky soldiers never doubted of ultimate success, and, of course, never desponded. They had no hope of a speedy ending of the contest; but they were none the less determined to stand fast as long as the South could keep an army together; and so many obstacles had been overcome—so many impossibilities, so to speak, had been resolved by the genius of the great man at Richmond, and by the General of the Armies, into simple things that they very naturally concluded their liberty only a question of time, and would have been insulted at a doubt expressed. Under this feeling the writer was led into the belief that there would be time enough, and the work of collecting the necessary accounts was scarcely well begun when the news of the crowning disaster broke upon the country.

More impressed by the unfortunate termination of the struggle than ever, with the propriety (not to say *necessity*) of placing fairly on record, and preserving from neglect, perhaps defamation, these men of heroic mold and never-quailing devotion, we determined still to execute the work, at such time as circumstances should render it expedient, and so announced to those concerned. The public records of the command, such as had been preserved,

were turned over to us by the gallant officers who composed last "Head-quarters;" but on examination, these were found to contain nothing more than would suffice for the mere skeleton of a very general and unsatisfactory narrative. The reports of officers, after engagements, had not been duplicated, and the originals were now in the hands of the Federal Army. Many important orders, such, for instance, as had been written on the march and in the field, were lost or illegible; and it became apparent at once that we must rely upon memory and very insufficient data, or set to work to procure from others an item here, another there, and work patiently and persistently in examining and collating every thing that related even remotely to the command, before we could hope to produce an authentic account, of such an exhaustive nature as we had at first proposed. And the company accounts yet lacking were inaccessible now, save by the slow and doubtful means of correspondence; but the experiment was ventured upon, nevertheless, and after long and patient effort, under many discouragements—depressed pecuniary circumstances, ill health, impatience of friends, in some instances, and doubt in others—we have succeeded in surmounting the main difficulties, and in executing the original design as fully as our most sanguine expectations warranted.

Some, indulging no considerations except those which are met by the general historian, will, no doubt, question the necessity of these particular annals, and a certain class of wiseacres, whose astuteness enables them to judge without having examined a subject, will perhaps cavil at the propriety of elaborately reviewing, and thus fixing upon the records of the times a reputation disproportionate to the handful of men who achieved it; but the great mass of men, and reflecting men, too, will readily concede that the fact of a military body, of no greater magnitude than the one under consideration, having won a reputation co-extensive with the United States—that even, we are told (and we have no cause to doubt the authenticity of the statement), was talked about upon the streets of London and the boulevards of Paris, while the

world stood astonished at the nature of the deeds being performed by the Army of Virginia, that would seem, for the time, to overshadow every subordinate command—would be sufficient of itself to justify a minute examination into the nature of its service, and an elaboration of all the circumstances connected with its inception and formation, and the character of its individual members.

We are aware that among soldiers, when once the *esprit du corps* is aroused, and the members of any military organization become sufficiently imbued with that martial pride which makes them dread not only individual disgrace, but the slightest defection of the whole, and to feel that the honor of a command is in their keeping, and worthy to be well kept, they are apt to fall into that very pardonable, and, in a soldier (particularly if on our side) not very disagreeable vanity of supposing that *his* command is about the only one adequate to the task of marching forward, as the forlorn hope, at a critical moment, when odds are to be encountered and the decisive blow struck; and it is, perhaps, not amiss to anticipate those carpers who, not having the fear of Mars before their eyes, may insist that Kentucky has arrogated to herself more than she deserves, in awarding to these "wayward sons" (so called) greater credit than the Confederate authorities, soldiers, and people accorded them.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, Judge Walker, of New Orleans, who was on the field during the engagement, published an account of it, which was circulated in pamphlet-form, and in which he mentioned several of the Kentucky officers by name, and spoke of the conduct of the brigade in terms that sent a thrill of pleasure to the heart of every true son of the old State who had the good fortune to see it.

On the retreat from Corinth, May, 1862, a portion of it was selected as a special rear-guard of infantry, and it is a patent fact, that from that good hour to the close of the war, it had no lack of that honor which comes from being pitched upon for the performance of special, perilous, and important duty.

In drill and discipline it was acknowledged to have no peer in

the Army of Tennessee, after the trial-drill, May, 1863, with the Louisiana Brigade, which had set up a claim to superior training and skill in maneuver.

After a review at Dalton, January 30, 1864, Major-General Hindman, then commanding Hardee's corps, issued a complimentary order, in which he said: "It is announced with gratification that the commanding general was much pleased with the appearance and bearing of the troops of this corps on review to-day.

"Without detracting from the praise due to all, the Major-General deems it but just to mention the *Kentucky Brigade* as specially entitled to commendation for soldierly appearance, steadiness of marching, and an almost perfect accuracy in every detail."

On a subsequent review, Mrs. Johnston's carriage had stopped by the road-side to allow the troops to pass, on their return from the field, and the General was standing near her when the Kentucky infantry began to march by. She broke into an exclamation of pleased surprise, and the General himself, looking at them with apparently more than usual satisfaction, remarked, sententiously, "They can't be beat." A prominent Confederate officer relates that he heard General Johnston say that there was "*no better infantry in the world than the First Kentucky Brigade.*" General Breckinridge told the same officer that he applied to General Johnston, in the winter of 1863–4, for permission to carry the brigade with him to Virginia, under promise from Mr. Davis that a brigade should be furnished as an equivalent, when General Johnston replied that the President had "*no equivalent for it—it was the best brigade in the Confederate army.*" It is said that he made substantially the same remark at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, sometime in the winter of 1865–6. In any event, it is known that that superior soldier and veteran officer, whose abilities were (to use an almost stale expression) "Napoleonic," held the command in the highest and most sincere esteem.

When the dismounted detachment moved through Columbia,

South Carolina, April, 1865, one of the men inquired of a citizen: "Did the mounted Kentuckians pass through here?" "Yes," he replied; "and," said another, standing by, "they were the only *gentlemen* who have passed through here since the war began."

A medical officer of White's Battery was asked, in the same city, if a certain command (naming it) was in the fighting below Camden. "No—no," he replied, "they never stay at one place long enough to get into a fight." "Where was Lewis?" "Oh," said he, "Lewis was *there*. It is *his* men who are doing the fighting, and *they'll* stick to it as long as they can find a foe to shoot at!"

About this time, too, Major-General Young gave free expression to his admiration, and declared that an army of such officers and men, with adequate means, could bid defiance to the world.

And one of the prominent Southern journals, referring to General Hood's defeat at Nashville, had this remark: "A correspondent of one of our exchanges writes of the unfortunate disaster at Nashville, and incidentally pays the highest compliment to Lewis' brigade, then absent, which was *never known to falter*."

The Mobile Advertiser and Register, speaking of a certain point of Hood's defense, on the same occasion, remarks: "Troops should have been placed at that point of whom not the slightest doubt existed. Had the Kentucky Brigade been there, all would have been safe."

It is well authenticated, also, that the United States Army knew them, and as the veteran soldiers of every civilized nation like those best who oppose them most manfully, they respected them highly. When a large part of the brigade was captured at Jonesboro', General Jeff. C. Davis, by whose division they were made prisoners, made no effort to disguise his admiration of them, and assured them that they should be treated as gentlemen; and no insult was offered by the soldiers, nor was the then common custom of depriving prisoners of watches and other private property resorted to by one of them. On the contrary, while expressing their joy at having captured them, they incidentally extolled

them in no measured terms. "Oh!" bawled a patriotic, and now powder-blackened and begrimed Indianian, "Hood is a played-out individual now. These are the Kentuckians that he fortifies his weak places with." Such treatment they shared, and like rough compliments with some of the troops of Cleburne, whose division enjoyed a reputation unsurpassed by any in the Confederate Army. The foregoing are a few of the many such expressions that were heard from Shiloh to Camden. It is unnecessary to swell the number.

Something of the interest which gathered about the command was no doubt due to the singular position they occupied. Almost the sole representatives in the Confederate infantry of a State renowned of old for the gallantry of her sons, displayed on almost every field since the Revolution; completely isolated from home, and, for the time, in direct antagonism to the authority of their commonwealth; without the comforts and encouragements that others enjoyed; but the noble, soldierly qualities exhibited in battling so manfully, suffering so patiently, bearing themselves so loftily under all, were such as would have attracted the attention of the country under any circumstances, and would seem to deserve special notice at the hands of the historian. The following circumstance, among other special reasons, may also be considered as rendering it just and proper that the brigade should be noticed in this elaborate manner. During the war, it employed no trumpeters but such as were required to keep the horns, and these confined themselves to their legitimate duties. We trust that our meaning is sufficiently obvious. While almost every other command in the army had from one to a dozen knights of the quill to chronicle its deeds in the news-sheets—anxious "trumpeters of fame," who exhausted the adjectival vocabulary in sounding the praises of "dashing" lieutenants, "gallant" captains, "brilliant," "magnificent," "heroic," "chivalric," "invincible" field and general officers—the Kentucky Brigade, with that scorn of mere pretense which characterizes the people whom it represented, had no one—*not one*—who was entitled to be called "Army Corre-

spondent." Among the five thousand who left Bowling Green, might have been found men enough to fill every editorial chair in the Confederate States with ability and credit, but the war had scarcely commenced when it was perceived that fame of this kind was cheap—so cheap, indeed, that it was unworthy to engage attention, and few of the command resorted to the quill, even as an occasional pastime. If they could so conduct themselves on the field of battle as to inspire the pen at head-quarters with a proper feeling of pride, when the brigadier should begin with the inevitable "I have the honor to report," it was all they asked; and, as it proved, all they needed. And this contempt of "craving your good graces" extended to all ranks and conditions. Such a thing as a Kentucky officer's fawning on Braxton Bragg, or besieging Mr. Davis in person, for place and favor, was as rare as a Roman's paying cringing court, in the days of the proud republic, to a petty prince of an inferior realm. The consequence was that little was recorded in the public journals, and most of that little was from the pens of editors and citizens.

But there was a name written, nevertheless. In the minds of men, the brigade was the pride of its State, and in the noble Southern heart it had a place which its members will prize while they live, and which their descendants will remember with a glow of satisfaction as long as the gallant struggle is the source of wonder and the subject of story. And it has devolved upon the present chronicler, before time shall have dimmed the remembrance of them, to gather from a thousand living sources the multitude of facts relating to these men, and preserve them for posterity—to shape the now unwritten record, and add another chapter to the history of conflicts between truth and error.

It is scarcely necessary, though probably well enough, to pay a passing compliment to that peculiar type of modern loyalty which decries the publication of special works devoted to recounting the deeds of "Rebel" troops, upon the plea that they keep alive a remembrance of our wrongs, and prevent a reunion of the people in heart and sentiment. Year by year it has become

more and more manifest that the South, instead of desisting from such work, *owes* it to herself to write, to publish, to disseminate the facts connected with the history of her defenders, and, so far as possible, indoctrinate her people more thoroughly with the ideas upon which she went to war. That fearful spirit of agrarianism, which seeks to level the distinctions naturally existing between races, and destroy the power and glory of the American people by contamination of blood, is rampant in the land; and since the literature of New England, consequent upon the war, has been made a prime agent in the devilish work, it behooves us to commemorate the deeds wrought in defense of Southern principles, and by this potent means invest with a kind of charm, and keep alive those principles themselves in the hearts and minds of the people. The cry was raised soon after the close of the war, that points of difference should not be discussed, and that all which tended to keep alive a remembrance of these things should be avoided, and this, at first, was received in the South with favor. There is no other man so easily reconciled as he who stands upon his honor and would pistol you for an infraction of his rights, provided an honorable method be adopted to quiet his resentment. So, there is no people more easily reconciled, more readily induced to forget the past, more prompt to adapt themselves to the situation when overcome and depressed by misfortune, than those who have made a fair and gallant struggle—but have fallen—if they be treated with that magnanimity which is the just pride of human nature. When Grant and Sherman made fair promises of honorable terms, the troops of the South surrendered, and the people of the South were hopeful that the Government would sustain its officers and observe them. They were ready to abide faithfully by their part of the contract, to observe the laws, and to devote themselves henceforth to the work of retrieving their lost fortunes. Under this state of case the leading men of the South counseled a dignified acquiescence, and would have scorned to throw any thing in the way of a quiet return to community of interests, and, as far as possible, of feeling. But soon the policy

of the Government began to unfold itself, and the golden opportunity of reunion and fraternal feeling was lost forever. The ruling majority of Congress proved themselves incapable of magnanimity—but ready, yea, *eager*, to insult, to injure, to kick a fallen foe, bent on wreaking vengeance upon a conquered people who had fought their armies from first to last in strict accordance with the honorable principles of the "wager of battle."

Who, then, but the cringing time-server and dirty disciple of Menestheus—the loathsome scab upon the Southern body politic—could counsel affiliation, and lick, like a cowardly whelp, the hand not only uplifted to strike, but already red with the blood of his brother and his friend? What a base and craven spirit must that Southron have, who, remembering the precious blood that has been poured out in defense of his honor and his soil, can yet stoop to fawn upon the conqueror! Of such were they whom the blessed Savior rebuked, with the deepest disgust and contempt exhibited in all his earthly career—"It is not for the miracle that I wrought, but *for the loaves and fishes!*" In the true hearts of the Southern people there is no longer the feeling of cheerful patience under an unavoidable calamity, but the sullen doggedness of despair, and a hatred that eats like a canker into all the joys and amenities of life. Few are base enough to forego honor, and yield without a protest to the dictum of the malicious wretches who now control the Government of the United States; and rather is he honored, both in the South and by those noble Northmen who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal, who stands fast by the lessons of his fathers and in defense and praise of his people.

To the many friends who have aided us from time to time we desire to return our real thanks; and we would mention all by name, but the list would be inordinately long.

To Charlie Herbst, formerly of the Second Regiment, however, we are under more than usual obligations. A gentleman of agreeable literary tastes and acquirements, and, withal, of that unique turn of mind which led him to gather up the "unconsidered

trifles," his collection of Confederate curiosities, and mementoes of the Kentucky troops of all arms, is now of rare and surpassing interest; and from this, kindly placed at our disposal, we have obtained many items of special interest, and much general information.

And to Mrs. Bettie Phillips, whose pride in the memory of the command, and interest in the work of preserving its good name, led her to contribute much that was useful, and generously assisted in procuring every thing in her power, our obligations are many, and this acknowledgment justly due.

Also, Captain John B. Moore, Lieutenant Robert A. Thomson, Sergeant Will Jourdan Calahan, and Frank A. Monroe, of the Fourth Regiment; Lieutenant H. Clay Musselman and Sergeant Jeff Oxley, of the Fifth; Dr. Thomas L. Newberry, and Wm. S. B. Hill, of the Sixth, and John S. Jackman, of the Ninth, are all entitled to special consideration for their efforts in our behalf, and more particularly in behalf of the private soldiers of their respective commands. Mr. Jackman, like Mr. Herbst, generously laid his journal and other material before us, and otherwise assisted us in our search after facts.

Dr. Samuel B. Field, of Columbia, Adair County, who, during the Mexican War, was appointed surgeon of Colonel Manlius V. Thomson's regiment (Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry), and served as post surgeon for Kentucky, has extended to us the most pleasing courtesy and constant encouragement in our work; while his wonderful memory and vast acquaintance, including influential families in every part of the State, have been of more than common advantage to us, and we desire to acknowledge our obligations, therefor.

CHAPTER II.

IT is unnecessary in a work of this description to dwell at length upon the causes which led to the war, and more particularly so since they have been, for years, the subject of discussion, *ad nauseum*. It would require a volume, too, of no mean dimensions to embrace a true philosophical view of the origin and culmination of American troubles, as the germ lay far back in the annals of the race; and the careful student of history can be at no loss to trace it, remotely, to that spirit of conflict with order which assumed such a malignant type in 1640–60 as to become not a simple revolutionary passion, to subside with the occasion, but a characteristic of a people—a fanatic zeal which, under the fostering influence of a misguided and misguiding conscience, could usurp and abuse authority, desecrate Christian temples, because the rites performed there were not like their own, behead kings, carry terror and destruction, burning, desolation, and murder into even the most peaceful districts of the British Isles—and all under the sanctimonious delusion that "Thus saith the Lord, ye shall do and not forbear." This old spirit of Puritanism—men "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in"—was manifested in our late troubles in all its most repugnant features, and with as much virulence as in the days of the last Stuarts. Had the counsel of the moderate Presbyterians prevailed in the time of the first Charles, England would have been spared the crime of wantonly shedding the blood of her legitimate king, and the perpetration of all those scenes of revengeful outrage and cruelty that followed upon the restora-

tion—the horrid atrocities resulting from the perjury of Oates—the judicial murders of the beastly Jeffreys—the butcheries of the remorseless Claverhouse; so, had wise counsel and conciliatory policy obtained with the party which acceded to power in the United States, in 1861, the country would have been saved the nameless horrors of the late civil war; but the Puritan, after two hundred years of depression and abeyance, again found himself with the power of a great government in his hands, and the practical application of it was even worse than in the days of "My Lord Protector"—the Constitution of the country, laws, customs, the rights of man were trampled upon in the mad intoxication of the hour in which the star of the modern Pharisee was in the ascendant. Their Abraham, like Oliver before him, had great power when wrong was to be perpetrated, but none for good. Had he been any other than the determined fanatic that he was, glad of the excuse to carry out by force the wicked schemes of the extremists, he would have said, in the words of Shemaiah, when he came before a violent prince who had seen secession in his own dominions, "Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren: return, every man to his house." But he yielded to the clamor of New England philanthropists, if, indeed, he was not in hearty and entire sympathy with their views from the first; and, like Cromwell, he pleaded that the "People"—a vile slander upon the great body of the North and West—demanded his measures, and as he was the mere minister, he must yield to the clamor for blood and vengeance—a clamor, history will yet disclose, that came up from the *few*, while the many were made the unwilling or deluded instruments of war and carnage—the supporters, with their lives and property, of a most monstrous fanatical crusade. When the last effort was made, however, for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and the South sent on her peace commissioners, it was too evident to observing minds that an effort was to be made to control the people, not to be guided by them; for it was known to all not willfully blind that the most lawless and notorious agitators among the statesmen of the North succeeded

by trickery in being delegated to that convention *to defeat action*, and the Southern members were forced to depart, like the people from before the face of Rehoboam, exclaiming in the bitterness of their hearts, "What portion have we in David? And we have none inheritance in the son of Jesse: . . . . to your tents, O Israel!"

But while we deem it irrelevant to our purpose, and unnecessary in the main, to enter into any minute inquiry as to the causes of the war, either direct or remote, we consider it allowable, perhaps imperatively demanded, to glance at the political condition of our own State in the beginning of active hostilities, and at the causes which led to division and animosity among her own people, the better to enable us to estimate the influences which determined their singular action, and to understand, in all its force, the conduct of her Confederate sons, who acted most in accordance with her principles and wishes, though seemingly at the time in direct and absolute defiance of her authority.

To pursue these inquiries through all their ramifications, or even to present the entire facts relating to the legislative action, the journalistic teaching, the ravings of demagogues, and the madness that seized upon and for awhile controlled the mass of the people, is not desirable; and we must, therefore, confine ourself to noticing the general order of events, and the influence that each new development exerted, resulting at last in resolving the various antagonistic factions into the two great practical parties; those who were thoroughly committed to the principles, policy, and defense of the South, and those who acted in concert with the North, while entertaining various opinions, and maintaining different views among themselves.

In order to a correct understanding of the state of things that obtained in Kentucky subsequent to the election of Mr. Lincoln, it is necessary that we discard, in the outset, the distinctions of party previously existing, and deal directly with those which sprung up at the crisis under consideration. In the convulsion into which the country was thrown, Democrats, Whigs, National

Americans were forgotten as distinctive political parties; and though the great cardinal principles of the Democracy constituted the real issue, now to be tested by a practical application of the logical ultimate of the doctrine, men no longer remembered the mere name, nor took position according to preconceived prejudices or inclinations consequent upon having been identified with a particular political faction, but according to their sense of right, and the principles which they had imbibed irrespective of their political connections heretofore. Pursuing our inquiry in this manner, we find that early in 1861, the people of Kentucky were divided into three parties, their differences clearly defined, their actions consistent with the designations following:

1. Those who were in active and declared sympathy with the South;

2. The Government, or Union party; and,

3. The "Trimmers."

Of the first of these, the party of the South, it is unnecessary to speak at length, for, having occupied a position that was outspoken, unequivocal, and in perfect keeping with what was naturally expected of Kentuckians, and with what was demanded by the times, their principles, as well as their actions, were patent to the world.

But respecting the second, or Union party, it behooves us to lay aside the partisan bitterness that was generated by hostile attitude and four years of fratricidal strife, and to speak of it consistently with the developments from which alone we are justified in drawing our conclusions.

The people of Kentucky were an eminently conservative people; no others have ever been more ready to defend, to die for, if need be, a traditional principle or a fondly cherished idea, provided the impression of its beauty or its truth could be preserved—yet, none have been less really bound to old forms and superstitious notions, and readier to kick off the shackles when convinced of the folly or futility of a position. Prior to 1860, the love of the Union was strong, among all classes, almost to

enthusiasm. Few men seriously entertained the thought of secession. They were prone to believe in the fidelity of mankind. High-hearted, bold, candid almost to bluntness themselves, they were loathe to believe that even the despised Abolitionist carried in his bosom the secret, sinister design of determined treason, and that he would go to the extreme of seeking open rupture, and driving the South to that alternative. Many of their public men, at different periods—George M. Bibb, Lynn Boyd, Judge Monroe, John C. Breckinridge, Magoffin, Morehead, James B. Clay, and others of marked preëminence—who saw from the standpoint of Democracy, as enunciated in the resolutions of 1798, maintained the right of a State to withdraw, but it was not a popular theme. Politicians had no use for it, and the people slumbered in a kind of apathy, until John Brown undertook to inaugurate active operations—not only in Kansas, a territory in dispute, but even in time-honored old Virginia. And yet, since his rash attempt was futile, and the villain was punished, they looked upon it as merely the mad action of one who represented the most unscrupulous of the fanatics, and laughed at the (to them) idiotic threats of his coadjutors. But when Mr. Lincoln had been elected, and his policy began to be foreshadowed by his own shuffling answers to momentous questions, and by the action of his friends, the people were torn with contending passions, but seemed in the early part of January to be settling with their faces southward, and the crisis was at hand. The wily northmen saw it, and seized upon the auspicious moment. Nothing was left undone to cajole the people into the belief, first, that the Government was willing to use all fraternal and conciliatory means to bring back the seceded States peaceably, and to preserve the Union under the Constitution intact; and, second, after pretended trial and failure in this, that the war was begun, and should be waged, for no other purpose than that of restoring federal relations among all the States, with their domestic institutions unimpaired. A number of the public journals proved treacherous, or were themselves deceived, and labored to betray the State into

the hands of the spoiler. The sequel has been recorded: the people were divided, and passion reigned. A large party who had previously given the subject serious thought, and had voted for Breckinridge, the avowed States Rights candidate in 1860, together with many of the Bell and Douglas men, declared unequivocally for the South, and took a decided stand for secession; but, under the influence of the "unjointed times," and the machinations of those whose whole policy was to tie the State down into subserviency to the new administration, men's minds became bewildered, and many, whose instincts were Southern, whose real principles were founded upon the teachings of eminent Southern statesmen, whose very hearts, uninfluenced by the poison that was now being cunningly, constantly instilled into them, were with the South and her institutions; many such, we venture to record, were overcome by their old predilection in favor of the Union. Their honest love of the American confederation, and the pride which they naturally felt in the republic of their fathers, which the statesmen of Virginia, of the entire South, had inculcated from the very birth of the compact, was taken advantage of, and it is not too much to say that these men were *deceived*. Their mistake lay in failing to perceive who the real enemies of the Union were. The very similarity of their feelings to those which were so loudly professed by the plotters in the interest of the administration led them into error. They could not conceive—their honest candor of heart and purpose rendered them incapable of conceiving—that the President, solemnly pledged to sustain the laws in accordance with the Constitution, doubly committed to this official duty by pledges oft reiterated, could harbor the thought of stultifying himself at the last, and making the action of the South the pretext of abolishing her peculiar institution, and degrading her people to a political and social level with the African slave. These men, then, adhered to the Union, but they were not committed, in any voluntary sense, to the ulterior designs of the radical Republicans who controlled the Government. They had the bitterness to learn, during the progress of the war, that they had

been subjected to the insulting process of being made a practical party to designs inimical to their native State, to their own interests, and to their honor as freemen and descendants of that stock against whom their hands were now raised, and their substance employed to wage a destructive war.

But there was another party—small, it is true, but potent for mischief—deserving the reprobation of all true Kentuckians, whether they served under the old flag or the banner of the South—more execrable than the magistrates who profaned the Athenian temples that they might destroy the Cylonic faction—and for this party we can find no fitter term than that which the great essayist and historian of England has made classic, they were the "Trimmers," and to them, if Kentucky was disgraced, at first by vacillation, then by meanness and duplicity, to them she owes it. The very name which we have appropriated and applied, as used by Englishmen, without the excusing modifications suggested by the pleasantries of Halifax, explains itself. They were men whose voice, whose influence and services were not shamelessly held to barter, for that would have defeated their plans, best secured by having their designs covered, but yet they had their price—not to be estimated by dollars and cents, but by position and prospective chances. A modicum of power, or even an earnest of it—a place in the ranks of those who might reasonably expect patronage and public spoils—weighed more with them than a stipulated number of pieces counted down, for they had the agreeable excitement of playing for a stake, and consoled themselves the while that they were engaged in a legitimate game. These men, in the legislature, in civil office, in the editorial chair, on the rostrum, in the marts of trade, unable at first to detect the expedient course, blew about with every wind; they were "all things to all men, if haply they might save"—themselves. When Kentucky showed such unmistakable signs of going where her instincts led, if Virginia and Tennessee would only get out of the way, their political steps were like the movements of Ahab clothed in sackcloth and with ashes upon his head,

they "went softly;" but when at last they found out which way the wind blew, they set their sails to catch it; and after the scent of the loaves and fishes became sufficiently odoriferous to preclude the possibility of a doubt, they were thenceforth the most loyal of all that shrieking host that offended heaven with the cry of havoc, and reveled in the madness of unprincipled power.

On the 8th of January, 1861, a "Union-Democratic Convention" was held in Louisville; and this meeting was known to be composed of prominent men belonging to both of the real parties then existing in the State, and their speeches and resolutions evinced, unmistakably, that they did not regard the Southern movement with great repugnance in any sense; on the contrary, the whole action of the convention had a decidedly Southern aspect, insomuch as they manifested no opposition to secession as a right, but gave free expression to opinions condemnatory of the Northern action in urging on the "irrepressible conflict," and forcing the South to adopt some defensive policy, when they had no further grounds to hope for the observance of their constitutional rights, on the part of the North; and they even openly, unequivocally, uttered their total concurrence in the doctrine of State Rights, carried to the extreme of secession, by resolving that certain amendments to the Constitution, more perfectly defining the points at issue between the two sections, were desirable, and that under the Constitution so amended it might be expedient to form a Confederacy of the border free and slave States, with power to admit new States. Little was heard during the sitting of this meeting about "loyalty" and "treason;" and if there was an occasional allusion to "fire-eaters" and "hasty action," there was ten times the amount of wind spent in hurling anathemas against what they were pleased to term the "vile and fanatical heresies of New England."

At this time the leading journals of the State differed somewhat in their advocacy of the proper course to be pursued, but no influential one among them was outspoken in favor of coercion. In fact, even those that might properly be designated as

the organs of the Government party, as we have heretofore described it, were like the "Union-Democratic" Convention, they sometimes gave vent to curses, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," but they were yet controlled by reason, and were still able to determine the relative points of the compass, and understand in what part of the political hemisphere lay the real traitors; and their condemnation of abolition schemes and Northern agitators in general was bitter, and long consistently maintained. The "Louisville Courier," "Frankfort Yeoman," and "Kentucky Statesman," were the accredited organs of the Southern party, and they boldly advocated concurrent action on the part of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee—more especially that Kentucky should promptly do something consistent with her honor, let the consequences be what they might—wisely concluding that "the path of duty was the path of safety," as well in the case of a State government as of a private individual, and deeming it monstrous that any one could halt between two opinions when the past action of the Northern States, in disregard of statutes relative to the negro property of the South, and the present threatening aspect of affairs were plainly before them. But while the "Democrat" and "Journal," of Louisville, and the "Commonwealth," of Frankfort, and some others, of minor influence, opposed action in favor of the South, they as vehemently denounced the attitude of the North, declared that coercion was disunion, if not destruction, and insisted that in case the incoming administration should resort to force, it would be the duty of Kentucky to make common cause with the Cotton States. Though these papers afterward took a hostile stand against the South—a more shameless apostasy than even the "Trimmers" could be accused of—they were for months as anti-Northern, if not pro-Southern in their teachings, as even the most ultra-rabid. During the month of February, a prominent paper, which for long years had battled manfully for the Democracy, but afterward went over to the enemy, contained divers editorial articles and paragraphs in reference to the Republican party, its designs and tendencies, that

were not only terse and to the point, but in general so truthful as to deserve, some of them, to be quoted; and they furnish, too, a curious contrast to its subsequent utterances. Speaking, about the middle of February, of some violent charges of "treason," and "rebellion," that appeared in the "New York Tribune" and other Republican sheets, it said: "They might recollect that a successful rebellion is patriotism, and that the successful rebel is a patriot. They had as well not waste words on the subject until it is settled whether these men down South are traitors or patriots. It is a very important distinction. Those who called Washington a traitor, got the worst of it. They had better waited before they used the words. We are no defender of these revolutionists. They are guilty of egregious folly, in our opinion, to use no harsher term; but they have not acted without provocation. Justice and reason may bring them back; force never will. . . . It is idle to talk about enforcing laws; it is absurd. England did n't commit half such a blunder when she undertook to subdue the colonies, as an attempt to enforce the laws in these seceding States would be just now. It would not only be a blunder worse than a crime, but both a blunder and a crime." And again, a few days later:

"The Republican papers and politicians pretend now to be devoted to the Constitution as it is. . . . . They are hypocrites. The Constitution as it is now, they will not live up to. . . . . It is true that the Constitution did not, and could not, provide against the existence of such a power as the Republican party; but the wisest statesmen uttered warnings against it. They foreshadowed the danger, and that it was not provided against by any written clause in the Constitution, and admonished their countrymen against sectional parties. . . . . Indeed, the domination of this Republican party, in all the departments of the Federal Government, dissolves the union between the free and slave States of necessity. The election of Lincoln itself was strictly according to the forms of the Constitution; but it was a use of these forms never contemplated by the framers of that instru-

ment. Their solemn admonitions showed that they foresaw the danger and appreciated it. The Republican pretenses of devotion to the Constitution as it is, is sheer hypocrisy. They not only nullify its important provisions deliberately, by State authority, but they are a political organization which would, if successful in its purpose, defeat the objects of the Constitution, the equality, and, consequently, the Union of the States."

Then, February 23d, opposing coercion, it said: "There are some principles born with the people of this country, or inculcated from the cradle; and one is, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. When whole communities will not consent, what is to be done? Shall they be forced? We shall not discuss the right of secession. It does n't come into the case. Deny it, and the difficulty remains. If whole communities are forced to submit, how shall it be said that the power of the Government over them is derived from the consent of the governed? Besides, when war begins, where will it end? Will it not defeat forever the object—the restoration of this Union? We are satisfied it will. Time, and the policy of conciliation, will restore all that is lost. Force will destroy all hope of such a result. . . . . It is too late to talk of coercion, in any shape. It is compromise or war, if coercion is attempted. Lincoln must see this, and if he does not, his advisers, some of them, can't fail to see it. We are told of the threats of those seceding States, but they threaten because they apprehend coercion."

And again, the next day, noticing some remarks of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," contrasting Lincoln and Hamlin with Mr. Davis, in which it declared that the former represented the "feelings and sentiments of men who had been educated to fear God and obey the law," it went off in this style, which a little later would have been a very poor indication of "loyalty" to the Government, which meant simply a devotion to that same Republican party so vigorously abused:

"The devil himself would be ashamed of this hypocrisy and

cant. *They* 'obey the law,' 'obey and respect the laws!' All the world knows that they have contemned the law, defied it, slain its officers, and deliberately nullified it. Out of their hot-bed of treason and cant came old John Brown, armed with guns and pikes, to stir up servile war, with all its horrors, and thousands of these hypocrites have canonized the old assassin, and held public meetings, in the face of day, in honor of his memory. These fanatics, who thus glory in the intended exploits of a robber and murderer, do n't lose their standing, social, political, or moral, in communities composed of these canting, sniveling hypocrites, who fear God!"

The others, though pursuing something like the same course, were scarcely so ultra in their condemnation of the Northern people; but in April, the editors-in-chief of the "Journal and Democrat," in connection with the attorney-general, and some other prominent gentlemen of Louisville, issued a "Union Address," in which the following language was used: "What the future of Kentucky may be, we, of course, can not with certainty foresee; but, if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should, at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceded States through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unsheathe her sword in what will then have become the common cause. Such an event, should it occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people *worthy* of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought, without counting the cost, to take up arms at once against it."

It is a rather singular circumstance in the history of journalism that the organs of a party could at one time indulge in such diatribes against the people of the North; denounce coercion as a

crime infinitely greater than secession and a defiance of the administration; and counsel determined, manly, prompt resistance to Mr. Lincoln in certain contingencies; and yet, in the course of a very few months, give in their adherence to the same people, in pursuance of the same policy which they had denounced, and with even more bitterness villify the Southern people, and stigmatize their own fellow-countrymen, their neighbors, and former friends, as "rebels" and "traitors" for having unsheathed that dreadful sword referred to in their advisory manifesto, and made "common cause" with the South. Gradually, however, they were won over from their first love, and were thus a potent means in bringing about, in the beginning, the shifting and indeterminate policy of Kentucky, and finally in transferring the State authority into the hands of those who obsequiously performed the behests of the master at Washington. The consistent Southern journals were driven at last from the State, or suppressed, and suffered for righteousness' sake; but they never abated one jot nor tittle of their determined opposition to the plans of the usurper, and they sacrificed no moiety of honor and self-respect.

Kentucky long rested under the ban of odium in the minds of both sections: in those of the North, from the fact that they naturally expected her to ally herself with the Cotton States, and that all her sympathies appeared at first to be in direct antagonism to the principles and plans of the administration; and in those of the South for having dallied with the situation, without decisive steps, until she was no longer able to control her own destinies. But those of the latter section, who have been so loud in their denunciations, would do well to reflect upon the almost insuperable difficulties that beset her at every turn; and the condemnation that they have visited upon her might, with greater propriety, have been applied to Virginia and Tennessee. There is no undeveloped fact more certain than that had those States seceded at any time before the meeting of the legislature on the 17th of February, in extraordinary session, a determined effort would have been made by the State Rights' party of Kentucky

to identify her with the new government, and that they would have succeeded. But her geographical position, with Virginia and Tennessee intervening between her and those with whom she desired to act—three hostile States on her river line, with facilities for transporting troops and munitions of war from any portion of the North, and throwing them speedily into her midst—her border cities perfectly exposed to destruction from a naval armament that might have been sent into the Ohio and Mississippi so promptly as to render any attempt at coast defense useless; add to this that she was not adequately armed and equipped, and had neither the power to become so of herself, nor the hope of receiving that character of aid from the Confederate Government, and it will be seen that she was almost entirely defenseless, and the obstacles were recognized as being so really insurmountable, by even the less sagacious and more passionate of the Southern leaders that, finding that Virginia and Tennessee would not act in time, they were paralyzed; and when the States referred to did move, the General Government had confirmed the real Union men with specious promises, and won over the "Trimmers," who held the balance of power, thus rendering it impossible for Kentucky to take separate action in favor of the Confederacy. The legislature, at its special session, was memorialized to order an election of delegates to form a convention for the purpose of considering the propriety of formally withdrawing, but the project met with no real favor from the majority of that body; and yet, whether in sincerity, or whether with the infamous design of deceiving the people into the belief that Kentucky should not, in any event, be made subservient to the purposes of Mr. Lincoln, is not, of course, known, and we have no means of judging, even at this short distance of time, but that furnished by their subsequent actions, they passed resolutions condemning in strong terms certain warlike expressions that had been given forth by Maine and Massachusetts, and instructing Governor Magoffin to inform them, that should the North undertake to cross troops over her border for the "wicked purpose" of invading her "sister

Southern States," Kentucky would arm as one man to resist the attempt. They favored the proposition of Virginia to call a peace conference, composed of delegates from every State; but farther than the resolutions referred to, and this concurrence with the plan of the mother Commonwealth to secure peace, there was no important general action, until the 3d of April, when they passed an act ordering an election to be held on the first Saturday in May, for twelve delegates to a "Border Slave State Convention," proposed to be held in Frankfort, for the purpose of devising some means by which an amicable adjustment could be brought about, or, failing in this, of determining what action these States should take in concert. Primary conventions were accordingly held, and two sets of candidates were put in nomination, and resolutions adopted by each party. In their resolutions the "Union Democracy" now began to show unmistakable signs of growing tender-footed, as they declared themselves ready to accept, as a final adjustment, any plan that the convention might agree to, provided it prove acceptable to the North (South not mentioned), and could be ingrafted upon the Constitution; but the State Rights men declared emphatically that nothing short of the Crittenden resolutions, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Powell, would be satisfactory. They opposed every thing but this, or a connection with the Cotton States in case this should fail; and the candidates took the field upon these issues. But the opening of active hostilities immediately followed; Virginia and Tennessee seceded, and all thought of any further attempt to stay the madness was abandoned; while Kentucky was now left to regulate her own action, instead of trying to regulate that of others.

Meanwhile, April 10, another "Union meeting" had been held in Louisville, in which the neutrality policy, afterward adopted with a mental proviso on the part of the astute lawgivers, was first publicly and seriously considered. The inevitable formality of *resolving* their opinions into shape was resorted to, and the people had the satisfaction to learn that these gentlemen differed very

widely from one Solon, who was accounted a wise man in his day, but had the singular infatuation to consider a neutral position in times of public danger and tumult dishonorable, even, as he more forcibly expressed it, infamous. They opposed the raising of troops for either army, and declared it the duty of Kentucky to maintain her independent position, "with the Union, against them both," (a singular kind of phraseology, but showing conclusively that they knew it was not exactly "Union" that Mr. Lincoln was after.) They went to the length of placing a very high estimate upon Kentucky's martial strength, for they insisted that she should not only declare herself neuter, but "make the declaration good with her strong right arm!" Her sons, armed with the dreadful sword of that "Union Committee," previously referred to, were to constitute the Chinese wall, over which neither Tartar nor Celestial could pass. And still another of these meetings was held on the 18th of April, in the same city, which denounced coercion as forcibly as had been done by any before them, and insisted that the Government, instead of pushing on the already begun hostilities, should use fraternal efforts to bring back the seceded States. In the legislature, the manly refusal of Governor Magoffin to furnish troops, at the call of Secretary Cameron, was made the subject of discussion, and approved by vote. Previous to adjournment, which took place on the 24th of April, the Senate declared, the House concurring, the neutrality of the State, in these words: "Kentucky will not sever her connection with the General Government, nor take up arms for either belligerent party; but arm herself for the preservation of peace within her borders." On the 6th of May, the legislature again convened, and proceeded to make an appropriation for arming and equipping the troops of the State—the funds and arms to be under charge of a military commission, to consist of the governor, the inspector-general, and one member to be named by the avowed Unionists. The whole matter properly belonged to the two first mentioned, but the majority of the legislature was now getting "loyal," since the party had been augmented by the

doubtful faction; and as they had no sort of hope that they could bring over either the governor or General Buckner to their ulterior purposes, they began to make provision for final action, to be taken when the people should have been rendered helpless, in concert with the Federal authorities.

Thus, after long delay and much political agony, the State was at last committed to a policy. It was, to all appearances, the old story of the frightful travail of the mountain, with an equally ridiculous result. Contemplating the position from the simple view furnished by the acts of that legislature, the future student of State papers may well exclaim, in contemptuous irony, "Oh, sage lawgivers of Kentucky!" And with what a pertinacious zeal did they cling to the great idea, until the chains were forged, and the dogs of war were ready to let slip, should the people dare to raise a hand against the wicked invaders of the Southland! "Armed neutrality!" It was the Pandora's box, out of which sprung a thousand evil things—to Kentucky herself, to the South, to the cause of constitutional freedom in America.

The State Rights men, now hopeless of all except individual action, were compelled to accept this; though they doubted the good faith of those who had fixed upon it. They regarded it as being at best but a "lame and impotent conclusion," for they had little expectation that the administration would respect it in the least. They had not long to wait for confirmation of their doubts, for in July, notwithstanding McClellan, then commanding a department contiguous, had given General Buckner what he considered an authoritative assurance that the position should be respected on the part of the United States, a Federal camp of rendezvous and instruction was organized in the State, and "Dick Robinson" became a standing reproach to a hitherto proud and chivalric people. This, in direct violation of the neutral position, was the cause of much animosity, and the charges and recriminations that ensued tended more and more to embitter the people, but no steps were taken to break it up. Though the Southern men considered this a virtual abandonment of the policy, by the party that

originated it, they declined to accept the retraction, and their recruiting station was established on the Tennessee border, within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States.

The sympathies of the "State Guard," which had been organized pursuant to an act of the legislature, in 1860, to protect the commonwealth from such lawless vagabonds as New England was arming and sending out to bring on servile insurrection, had been with the South, as a matter of course; and the legislature, suspecting it, or, rather, knowing that it could not be converted to the uses now contemplated by that body, had virtually ignored the original organization, and the inspector-general (Buckner), almost the life and soul of it, was so circumscribed in his powers by the action of the assembly, with what was considered by the people that specific view, that he deemed it not only prudent, but just to himself, to resign his position, which he did on the 20th of July.

Early in August an election was held for new members of the legislature, and, unfortunately, the Union party succeeded in returning a majority.

The determined war policy of the administration and of Congress, which had met in special session on the 4th of July, was now clearly defined, so far as immediate purpose was concerned. Thousands of troops had been called out and armed, the Southern sea-ports had been blockaded, and an embargo laid upon the river ports of the States upon the Confederate border, and general supervisory agents appointed to control the shipping; direct and income tax bills had been passed by Congress, by which Kentucky was compelled to bear an additional burden of about a million of dollars; the rigors of a military despotism were every-where felt; but the new legislature, which assembled early in September, made haste to invest the Military Board, which was now composed of a majority in sympathy with them, with power over the arms and equipments of the "State Guard," with the right to demand their return (fine and imprisonment to be inflicted for refusal); to create a new body, sworn to do the bidding of Lincoln, but to pass under the now hated name of "Home Guard," and to place the

arms already in the State into their hands, as well as to provide for the importation of others for like purpose; to place the defensive means of the State at the disposal of the Federal army; to explain away the substance of the neutrality resolution, and make it appear that the troops of the South had *invaded*, but that the Federal forces, occupying the State in advance, did so in accordance with a constitutional right, and were, therefore, not intended by the neutrality-mongers to be excluded; to instruct the governor to demand that Polk and Zollicoffer withdraw unconditionally; in short, they manifested the greatest eagerness and alacrity in denouncing the Confederate Government and its soldiers, and to disfranchise, expatriate, disgrace the sons of Kentucky, who had taken up arms in defense of what they deemed a just and righteous cause; while they were proportionately obsequious to the Northern administration, and apparently anxious to wipe out, by works of supererogation, the remembrance of the action of the same body, composed of different members, who, in January preceding, had denounced the North in no measured terms,(and voted against contemplated coercion by eighty-seven to six),and atone for all the subsequent uniform utterances of the "Union-Democratic" party up to the meeting of Congress.

It would be unprofitable, as well as painful to examine further into this record of shame. Kentucky subsequently, smarting under a sense of the deception and insult practiced upon her by the government to which this body committed her, before which they degraded her to the level of a tool with which to work purposes inimical to her honor and destructive of her property, wiped from her statute books the obnoxious enactments against her Confederate soldiers, and repaired the wrong perpetrated upon them by admitting them to her franchise, her councils, her offices, and dignities, which they shared in common with those who honestly and manfully fought under another banner, which they had sworn to uphold, however much subsequent developments might have convinced them of their unnatural position.

The State Rights party met, by delegates, at Russellville, on

the 18th of November, and organized a provisional government for Kentucky, under which the State was admitted into the Confederacy, in December, and accorded equal privileges of representation with the others. The governor and a council of ten, representing the ten congressional districts into which the State was then divided, were invested with the power accorded in the State government to the executive and the legislature, and the following officers were chosen: For Governor, George W. Johnson, of Scott County; for Members of Council, Willis B. Machen, of Lyon County, President of Council; John W. Crockett, of Henderson; James P. Bates, of Barren; James S. Chrisman, of Wayne; Philip B. Thompson, of Mercer; J. P. Burnside, of Garrard; H. W. Bruce, of Jefferson; E. M. Bruce, of Nicholas; J. W. Moore, of Montgomery; and S. S. Scott, of Boone. For Secretary of State: Robert McKee, of Louisville; Assistant Secretary of State: O. F. Payne, of Fayette. Treasurer: John Burnam, of Warren. Auditor: J. Pillsbury, of Warren. Clerk: A. Frank Brown, of Bourbon. Sergeant-at-arms: John B. Thompson, Jr., of Mercer. The following were sent as delegates to the Provisional Congress, rather as delegates at large: John Thomas, of Christian; Henry E. Reed, of Hardin; George W. Ewing, of Logan; Dr. Daniel P. White, of Greene; T. L. Burnett, of Spencer; S. H. Ford, of Louisville; Judge Monroe, of Frankfort; Colonel Tom Johnson, of Montgomery, and John M. Elliott, of Floyd. An election was ordered, and held on the 22d day of January, 1862, for members of Congress of the permanent government, for the two years next ensuing, and the following gentlemen were chosen for the respective districts, in the order in which the names occur: W. B. Machen, of Lyon; J. W. Crockett, of Henderson; H. E. Reed, of Hardin; George W. Ewing, of Logan; James S. Chrisman, of Wayne; T. L. Burnett, of Spencer; H. W. Bruce, of Jefferson, George B. Hodge, of Campbell; E. M. Bruce, of Nicholas; James W. Moore, of Montgomery; Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., of Fayette, and John M. Elliott, of Floyd. Another election was held on the 10th of February,

1864, by Kentuckians in the South, and the same delegation returned, with the exception that George W. Triplette, of Davies; Humphrey Marshall, of Henry; and Benjamin F. Bradley, of Scott, were chosen for the districts to which they severally belonged. Henry C. Burnett, of Trigg, and Wm. E. Simms, of Bourbon, were elected senators, and served as such during the war.

This action on the part of the convention has been made the subject of severe animadversion by some would-be historians of the war, which would, however, scarcely be worthy of notice were it not that they add another to the many instances which show the unparalleled effrontery of this class of writers, and the consequent duty devolving upon those who know the facts relative to Southern States, Southern men, the Southern army, to record them—that if contemporaries have aught to object, "let them speak now, or forever after hold their peace." Passing over the howl of indignation with which this was greeted by the super-loyal of Kentucky at the time, we may instance that the war had scarcely closed when a "Democrat" made haste to overhaul his file of weeklies, and compile "A Youths' History of the Great Civil War," in which he takes occasion to sneer at the "enemies of the Lincoln war in Kentucky" as having met in convention at Russellville, and enacted "a very weak farce"—not a farce, take notice, nor a *weak* farce, but "a VERY *weak* farce." And it was the "*enemies of the Lincoln war in Kentucky*," too, not the *friends of the South*—the devoted friends, who were sacrificing almost every thing for her, and jeopardizing life. The men of that convention, which represented, and claimed to represent, only the Southern sentiment of Kentucky, and met to take formal action (revolutionary, if you will), and organize a provisional government, with which they could enter the new confederation and secure representation in Congress—the better to have the interests of the thousands of Kentucky soldiers looked after—were men compared with whom this Horton was but a ninny and a pimp.

CHAPTER III.

THE eagerness with which the people of Kentucky, in common with other slave States, looked forward to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and a consequent authoritative declaration of his policy was proportioned to the momentous character of the crisis. As events of a startling nature crowded upon each other, and a thousand rumors were borne to the public ear, respecting the evident designs of the President-elect, and the ill-concealed disposition on the part of the Republicans to resort to force, and compel the seceded States into submission to whatever course the Government should choose to pursue, the interest deepened into anxiety, at last into a feverish, painful suspense, which, contrary to hopes which had been entertained, was in nowise relieved, but rather intensified by the circumstances immediately connected with the journey of Mr. Lincoln to Washington, and the unusual character of the proceedings on the day of his induction into office. The Inaugural Address itself, so far from removing the suspense, proved rather a means to increase the doubt and bewilderment of the people, insomuch as it was like the famous shield which drew the contending knights to battle—each party interpreted it from his own point of view, and contention waxed hot, and uncertainty grew almost to madness before the guns of Charleston harbor dispelled the mental haze, and effectually opened the eyes of men to the astounding fact that one of the mighty scourges of heaven had fallen upon the American people—that war, gigantic, unrelenting, had displayed his "wrinkled front" once more upon the hitherto happy continent.

"The mutual animosity of separate countries at war with each other," says the most pleasing of modern historians, "is languid when compared with the animosity of nations which, morally separated, are yet locally intermingled." Though the people of the United States were regarded as one people, they were divided among themselves—they differed in local institutions and prejudices—were "morally separated" to such an extent as to make them as hostile as though they were two nations "intermingled;" and passions, long pent up, now burst forth with a power that threatened to sweep away all political and civil landmarks, and plunge the country into anarchy and consequent destruction.

The different views entertained by the people of Kentucky among themselves, in a time of so great excitement, when moderation was forgotten, and the denunciatory epithets of "abolitionist," "submissionist," and "traitor," were bandied about on all occasions, naturally engendered deadly feuds within her own borders, that derived an additional intensity from the fact already adverted to, that internecine broils are characterized by more than the wonted force of those that exist between people who naturally consider themselves foreign, and therefore not under the same obligations of neighborhood and kindly office. When hostilities had actually commenced, and war was no longer a vaguely looked-for evil, but a present and dreadful certainty, the restraints that had hitherto operated to prevent lawlessness and outrage were measurably removed, and the opposing parties began to assume more perfectly defined and antagonistic shape. The machinery of civil government, however, went on; and the uncertain position of the State itself had the effect of preventing violent outbreak and frightful intestine hostilities. Both parties clung to the hope that the commonwealth would adopt some authoritative policy in perfect accordance with its own wishes, thus giving one the legal right, as well as the power, to drive the other from the country, until that measure of delay, wearing the face of a compromise, neutrality, was agreed upon. Nothing was now left to them, apparently, but individual action; and while the State authorities

were busy with governmental schemes, the determined spirits of both parties began to prepare for legitimate war by ranging themselves under their respective banners, and resorting to camps of instruction and drill. The more aged and thoughtful deplored the unhappy strife, and to such the words of the repentant Otho came home with peculiar force: "Our dispute is with each other; and whatever party prevails, whether we conquer or are conquered, our country must suffer. Under the victor's joy she bleeds." But by far the greater part were lost to reason, and took counsel of passion alone. Some of the more impetuous of the Southern party organized themselves into companies, and in May left the State and repaired to Virginia, where they were identified with the army of General Johnston, and were finally banded together as the First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Camp "Joe Holt" was established near Jeffersonville, Indiana, and recruiting officers were sent into Kentucky to encourage the enlistment of those who desired to battle for what they were authoritatively told was solely the preservation of the Union. The rallying cry of the Government party, "the Union, the Constitution, and Enforcement of the Laws," was not only in the mouths of their orators and their officers, but was placarded in the streets, and in bold capitals formed the motto of their political organs, accompanied always by the representation of the "old flag," which had been, they said, wantonly fired upon and ruthlessly insulted at Sumter; and which the administration and its designing friends seized upon as a means of appealing to that singular proneness of the less refined and cultivated among men to embody their ideas. This "old flag" was not merely the ensign of a government, but it was invested with a kind of sentient existence, and carried in its sacred folds a nation's honor, a nation's weal, almost a nation's being. On the other hand, the Southrons laughed at the singular infatuation, and asked, with mock seriousness, what corporal or spiritual change had come over that emblem since 1854, when, according to their poetasters,

sanctioned by their political great high priests, it was so far from being sacred that

"Its *stripes* were *bloody scars*—
A *lie* its *vaunting hymn*;'

and they found a superior beauty in their own "Stars and Bars," and an insult offered to their standard would have caused them to rave in turn. Rival bands played "Dixie" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," in each other's hearing, with a kind of savage satisfaction that made it seem as though some unwonted spirit had possessed the horns; and blue coats and gray coats rubbed against each other in public places with a smothered energy that told too plainly the conviction of the wearers of each that the other would furnish a most desirable and beautiful target for practice at musket range. But, busied in recruiting and preparing for the two armies, they abstained from seeking occasions for armed collision, and spared the State for a time the disgrace of those atrocities that were perpetrated by cowardly assassins and thieves after the real soldiers were arrayed against each other upon fair fields and according to the usages of war.

Though these preparations began at an early day after the call of the Government for troops, there was little disposition, after the first of May, to seek a distant field. It was whispered about, notwithstanding the neutrality declaration, that Kentucky would yet constitute the battle-ground, and men seemed to entertain the conviction that they would be needed nearer home, and that it was unnecessary for even the most sanguinary to hunt for earlier opportunities to shed his blood than would be furnished in due course of time, ready-made to hand.

In June, Colonel Temp Withers, Robert A. Johnson, and James W. Hewitt determined to recruit a regiment for the Southern army, and set about the necessary arrangements to carry this into effect. They were aided in the enterprise by some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Louisville, who spent freely for transportation and supplies, and labored in every laud-

able way for the promotion of the scheme. Authority was obtained to establish a recruiting station at some point contiguous to Kentucky, and of easy access, and to organize bodies of troops for the Confederate service. Accordingly, a spot was chosen in Montgomery County, Tennessee, two miles to the right of the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, and seven miles from Clarksville, in a heavily-timbered forest, well supplied with water, while fields furnishing sufficient open space for drilling large commands were convenient; and here, in July, 1861, Camp Boone was laid out, and cleared of undergrowth, and the nucleus of the Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry pitched their tents, and entered upon the duties peculiar to the recruit in the earlier stages of his discipline. Colonels Lloyd Tilghman and R. P. Trabue also obtained authority to raise, each, a regiment, and the first men who enlisted under Colonel Tilghman came out shortly after those under Withers. The Second Regiment was organized on the 17th of July. (See pages 571 and 651, inclusive, for a list of the original field, staff, and line officers.) The Third Regiment was organized a few days afterward, with the following officers composing field and staff: Lloyd Tilghman, Colonel; Albert P. Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ben Anderson, Major; Captain Alfred Boyd, A. Q. M.; Captain J. S. Byers, A. C. S.; Dr. J. W. Thompson, Surgeon, and Dr. J. B. Sanders, Assistant Surgeon. We have not been able to learn who the original adjutant was. Colonel Tilghman was promoted to brigadier-general in the autumn, and, upon the promotion of Thompson and Anderson to the positions of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, Captain A. Johnson became major.

Early in August a battery of light artillery was added to the new force. (See "Byrne's Battery," page 929.)

About the same time, the first companies, or parts of companies designed for Colonel Trabue's regiment, came out and prepared "Camp Burnett," three miles south of "Boone." The companies were rapidly filled up, and the Fourth Regiment was organized in September. (For a list of the field, staff, and line officers, see pages 652 and 736, inclusive.)

On the 20th of September, Colonel Joseph H. Lewis established a camp at Cave City, and about the same time, Colonel Thomas H. Hunt began to collect recruits at Green River. Colonel Cofer also had authority to raise a battalion in connection with Major Thomas H. Hays (then captain of a company of the State Guard).

When Colonel Hanson fell back from Munfordsville (as hereafter noticed) these new recruits established their camps also at Bowling Green, and Colonel Hunt effected temporary organization of his regiment in October. His own commission bore date of October 3, 1861, but no other field officers were appointed until after the battle of Shiloh. (See pages 864 and 928, inclusive, for list of field, staff, and line officers.)

In order to avoid confusion and repeated reference to the fact hereafter, it is necessary to anticipate, in some degree, the history of Colonel Hunt's regiment. The temporary organization having been effected before that of any other one subsequently to the Fourth, it was numbered by the War Department as the *Fifth*, and bore that designation until October, 1862. As the "Fifth Kentucky" it passed through the engagements of Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and in all official orders and reports it is so mentioned. But the regiment of Colonel John S. Williams *perfected* its organization on the 14th of November, having full complement not only of men, but of field and staff officers, duly commissioned; and the War Department, in consideration of this fact, and perhaps also the commission of Colonel Williams was of some days' earlier date than that of Colonel Hunt, decided that it should be known as the *Fifth* Kentucky, and an order was issued naming Colonel Hunt's as the Ninth, but which was not received, as before stated, till the brigade reached Knoxville, October, 1862. In the reports of battles herein published we have substituted Ninth Kentucky for Fifth Kentucky throughout; but in reading other accounts of the battles referred to, and the various allusions to them by other writers, it should be borne in mind that there were at that time *two* Fifth Kentucky regiments

of infantry, one with General Breckinridge, the other with General Marshall.

Colonel Lewis and Colonel Cofer, finding that they could not succeed in recruiting either two full regiments or battalions in time for the active operations which were now being inaugurated, agreed, after consultation with the officers, and through them with the men of the several companies, to unite the two battalions in process of formation, and organize a single regiment. Early in November, then, the tents were pitched together, and on the 19th of that month the organization of the Sixth Regiment took place. (See pages 786 and 863, inclusive, for a list of the field, staff, and line officers.) In addition to the ten companies of which the regiment was thus formed, and which are accounted for in the latter part of this work, Captain McKinney, of Logan County, had a company, then on duty at Hopkinsville, and on the 25th of November, this was ordered, by General Albert Sidney Johnston to report to Colonel Lewis, as on detached service, but to be incorporated with the Sixth Regiment. It was accordingly entered upon the records as Company L. When reënforcements were sent to Donelson, this company was sent forward to report at that point, and fought there with the Eighth Kentucky Infantry. It was surrendered with the other companies of that command; and though Colonel Lewis made an effort, after it was exchanged, to have it report to him, it was never with the Sixth Regiment, and soon ceased to be considered a part of it.

On the 7th of November, Colonel Hanson addressed a note to General Buckner, then commanding Second Division of the Central Army of Kentucky, saying that "the artillery known as Spencer's Battery could probably be attached to this brigade, provided we furnish enough men to fill up the company—not exceeding fifteen men from each regiment—the battery to be then under command of Adjutant Rice E. Graves. Such an arrangement would be most acceptable to me, should it meet with your approval. I write this to signify our desire to have another battery, and our willingness to furnish the men." Arrangements

were accordingly set on foot, looking to this end; the guns were procured, and on the 16th of November, a call was made for sixty men to man them, apportioned among the five Kentucky regiments. The number specified volunteered for that service promptly, as they were called upon in that manner, instead of by detail, and on the 3d of December, Company B, of the Fourth Regiment, was temporarily detached for the same duty, with a few additional men from the Second Regiment, and the whole was placed under command of Graves, who was at once recommended for promotion to the rank of captain of artillery.

Lyon's Battery (subsequently Cobb's) had been previously connected with the brigade, the guns being manned partly by men enlisted for that purpose, and partly by the company of Captain Somes, of the Third Regiment. (See page 930, for a more extended notice of this battery.)

The foregoing constituted the Kentucky infantry and artillery organized on the Tennessee border and at Bowling Green. The First Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel (afterward General) Ben Hardin Helm, was in the field, and at Murfreesboro', some months subsequently, was temporarily brigaded with the infantry regiments named, but was not subject to the orders of the same general officer after having reached Burnsville. The squadron of Captain John H. Morgan was mustered into the service by Lieutenant Frank Tryon, of the Second Infantry, on the 5th of November, and was nominally a part of the brigade until the spring of 1862.

Though these commands were some of them yet in process of formation, as the reader will observe, they were regularly brigaded on the 28th of October, the day on which General Johnston assumed immediate command of the Army Corps of Central Kentucky, and, General Breckinridge not having arrived, they were placed under command of the senior colonel, Roger W. Hanson. On the 5th of November, Colonel Thomas H. Hunt was given command of all the unorganized regiments and companies, subordinate to the brigade commander, and reporting to

division head-quarters through him; and Captain John McGill and a Lieutenant Dudley were assigned to the duty of drill-masters to the new recruits.

Major Alexander Cassady, who had been serving on the staff of General Buckner as A. A. G., was appointed superintendent of the recruiting of volunteers in Kentucky,* and Lieutenant Frank Tryon mustering officer, with a view to active and efficient work in augmenting the forces. The organizations already adverted to were filled up, and by the 1st of December regular military routine was established. Even the recently-formed regiments began to acquire rapidly that proficiency in the drill and manual for which they were afterward distinguished. But after that period the work of recruiting, under the circumstances, went on slowly. The provisional governor (Johnson) issued, on the 7th of December, a stirring proclamation, in hopes to raise two additional regiments, infantry and cavalry, but the golden opportunity had passed. Two classes of men had, during the past six months, connected themselves with the army: the more impulsive and ambitious, who naturally seize upon an occasion of the kind to "seek the bubble reputation, even at the cannon's mouth," and those more deeply and earnestly enthusiastic characters, who are actuated by a stern sense of duty, that forbids them to maintain any doubtful middle ground. Of those who entertained Southern feelings there were yet at home two distinct classes—one consisted of politic, cautious characters, who, for the sake of safety and advantage, would swear that the moon was really made of green cheese; the other, of those who are naturally conservative, and who, not from any base motives of fear or love of ease, are yet hardly to be persuaded to see a military enterprise in any other light than as a struggle for mere mastery on the part of governments, and of renown to the individual who engages in it. The influences at work at and previous to the time to which we have referred, were wholly adverse to the success of the Confed-

*He was succeeded on the staff of General Buckner by Major G. B. Cosby.

erates in swelling their ranks. The one class could be reached only by an appeal to their cupidity, and that was rather to be looked for from the opposite quarter; while the other could scarcely have been convinced that their country really needed them and would suffer without their help. Though they gloried in Southern valor, they were not ambitious of that distinction for themselves; and though they would have resisted unto death any attempt to array them *against* the Southern cause, they deemed themselves perfectly justifiable in standing aloof from both, and the conclusion was strengthened by a rather *un*conservative opinion that the Confederacy was able to sustain itself with what forces it had already in the field.

The kind of apathy plainly observable about this period astonished, and in many instances aroused the indignation of the more enthusiastic among the soldiers. This is well illustrated by the following extract from a letter written by a captain, who had gone home, for a few days, on sick leave, to one of his lieutenants: "I hear of no demonstration on the part of the people toward volunteering, and I do n't believe we will get fifty more men out of this county. I tell you, Dick, they are, in a great measure, as perfectly indifferent about it as fat hogs. Their whole strength and bravery lies in 'Hurrah for Jeff Davis!' and in big talk about how 'WE' whipped them at Manassas and Belmont!"

On the 16th of November, Brigadier-General John C. Breckinridge assumed command, and named the following officers as composing his staff: Captain George B. Hodge, A. A. G.; Major Alfred Boyd, A. Q. M.; Captain Clint. McClarty, A. C. S.; Lieutenant John C. Beech, Ordinance Officer;* and Captain T. T. Hawkins, aid-de-camp. No assistant inspector-general was appointed, that duty devolving, for the time, upon other officers of the staff. On the 27th of December, Hon. Jilson P. Johnson was announced as volunteer aid-de-camp; and in March, 1862,

* Lieutenant Beech is included, in regular order, in the above list, but the appointment was not made until February 22, 1862.

Captain William L. Brown and Captain Charles J. Mastin were announced as additional volunteer aids.

At every change of the scope of General Breckinridge's command, and every change of troops, corresponding changes and modifications were made in his military family, and, in such instances as do not render it necessary that the whole staff be named, we shall simply advert, in the course of the work, to the appointment of different officers, in the order, if possible, in which all such appointments were made.

The difficulty of arming the Kentucky troops was one which was not entirely surmounted until after the battle of Shiloh. At the time when General Breckinridge assumed command, there was not a sufficient number of small arms to supply each man one of any description, and the want of uniformity was a serious drawback upon efficiency. The Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments had been partially supplied with Belgian rifles, but numbers, even in those regiments, were armed with rifled muskets, and some of them of the old flintlock pattern. And among the new recruits, the display of small arms and ammunition would have moved the mirth of any but a Confederate himself, who looked upon it as too serious a matter to view lightly. There were rifled and smooth-bore muskets which had been brought in by State-Guard companies, that would have been excellent weapons if there had been uniformity, or any means of supplying the proper style of cartridge to suit each man's case; but these made up the lesser portion of the strange collection. There were guns of almost every kind known to the troops of the United States since Miles Standish "looked his last upon the sky." Some of them had been altered from the flint to the percussion lock, but the most of them were flintlocks still, and no few of them in a condition to be fired only by a match or a firebrand. There were squirrel rifles of every age, style, and bore; shot guns, single-barreled, double-barreled, old and new, flintlock, percussion, or no lock at all; carbines of every character, pistols of every patent, and huge knives that were looked upon as too

little to be useful if they weighed less than two pounds avoirdupois. They had, too, various supplies of ammunition, and various means of supplying more. There were some few cartridges, mostly for the smooth-bore and rifled musket; and these were the most destructive species of missile then at command. Troops armed wholly with these muskets, with suitable bayonet, and supplied with the "buck-and-ball" cartridge—consisting of a heavy round bullet, about an ounce in weight, to which was attached, on its face opposite the charge of powder, three buckshot—would have every advantage of those bearing Enfield or other improved rifles, except in the matter of comparative range. At the distance of not exceeding three hundred yards, the former would be prepared to do an execution more terrible than any that the Enfield rifle is capable of. There were various molds, for running bullets, in cases of emergency. There were hunters' powder-horns and sportsmen's flasks. Some few cartridge-boxes, cap-boxes, and belts, and a limited supply of bayonets, here and there, had found their way to the new camps. One beautiful instrument for killing off the population of the North they did not have—those pikes that patriotic Joe Brown, of Georgia, had made for that purpose. Otherwise they might have been considered as bearing the armor of all States and all times within the memory of the oldest man. Governor Letcher, of Virginia, gave General Breckinridge a number of percussion muskets, and these were divided proportionately among all his regiments, about the 12th of December, and every effort was made to secure uniformity throughout companies, if not regiments, and to procure suitable ammunition; but even so late as the 2d of January, 1862, complaint was made that the Ninth Regiment had not arms of any kind for half its men, reports showing that there were but two hundred and forty-six really serviceable guns, besides seventy old flintlocks.

Tents, clothing, and commissary stores, however, were at this period abundant. In fact, there was a great superfluity of the former two, since tents were extravagantly plentiful, and almost every man went into camp with a supply of trunks, valises, wear-

ing apparel, books, and other adjuncts of traveling gentlemen, that would have absorbed all the transportation space subsequently allowed to a company.

In the latter part of November, when affairs had begun to assume a truly military shape, and it was hoped that the Central Army of Kentucky would soon be brought to a high state of efficiency—when the discipline of regular drill, and instruction by competent officers, was daily going on—the genius of the great Johnston rapidly bringing "order out of confusion," and supplying the chief wants of the department, disease, not hitherto prevailing to any extraordinary extent, began to make alarming inroads, and particularly among the newly-enlisted men, though no single organization in the corps was exempt. It was induced, not so much by a necessary change in the habits of life, or necessary exposure to inclement weather, nor yet by deficiency of commissaries and clothing, but by a want of knowledge and skill in the preparation of their diet. It was observed that the hardest marches made during the autumn, even in the most inclement weather, were not productive of what might reasonably have been considered a corresponding amount of sickness. Nor could it be attributed to confinement in quarters and a want of healthful exercise, since the necessary fatigue duty and drill compelled an amount of daily activity as well calculated to preserve health as to form soldierly habits. The materials furnished for cooking were simply of sheet-iron—a mess-pan, as it was called, and a camp-kettle—wholly unsuited to the proper preparation of food. The bread was consequently fried, or rather boiled, in grease, the thinness of the mess-pan preventing its being baked, and vessels of cast-iron being but few. This bread, a horrid compound of flour and hog's lard, was eaten by the great majority of them with bacon, and though this was generally varied with much that was wholesome and palatable, it was enough of itself to materially affect the health of the command. The most common and alarming sickness was a singular type of measles, that, in many instances, baffled the skill of the medical department, and carried

off scores of men. The hospitals in Bowling Green were crowded, and the houses of private families in the neighborhood seemed almost turned into hospitals themselves, as there were many of them, in various localities, where from one to a dozen could be found under treatment.

About the 1st of February, 1862, this crisis had been passed, and those who had survived had generally returned to duty. True, the proportionate number of men always making up the sick list of an army were in the different hospitals at Bowling Green and Nashville, but the general health was restored, and the ranks showed no such signs of marked depletion as were exhibited in December and the first three weeks of January.

By this time, too, the men began not only to become habituated to the new manner of life, but to know by experience that their own comfort and safety depended largely upon themselves, and that they must adopt certain provisions and exercise certain care wholly ignored in the earlier stages of their connection with the army. They began to manifest that disposition and ability to adapt themselves to circumstances and make the best of every thing that afterward characterized them, and rendered them cheerful and often comfortable in situations that would have puzzled a philosopher to extract from them any grain of either. They devoted their means to the purchase of whatever was indispensable in preparing their diet, and in all other cases where the resources of the departments failed they fell back upon their own. A reaction was taking place, too, in the spirits of the men, which was necessary to their full efficiency. Few men, entering an army for the first time, though many affect the contrary as regards themselves, can become accustomed to the new manner of life, and settle down to that determined and yet matter-of-fact attention to the duties incumbent upon them without experiencing, in all its force, the horrors of home-sickness. Though men may be characterized by high resolve—a spirit as devoted as that of Jackson, and as indomitable as Hannibal's—their first connection with an army committed to unknown years of war must

necessarily arouse all the tenderer feelings of their nature, and awaken them to a contemplation of home and peaceful scenes. They must reflect that they are leaving all who are most dear to them, and most dependent upon them, not only to be gone from them an indefinite period, if life be spared, but, perhaps, to fall and be lost to them for all future time. Contrasting the past with present surroundings throws a charm over it, and home and its endearments seem a paradise from which inexorable destiny has driven them. There are quiet hours, even to the soldier on active duty, when these things crowd upon the mind, and the yearnings of his heart, and the earnest sadness that gathers about it in those hours, in the beginning of his military career, can not be described. To say that such feelings are unmanly is simply to declare him that utters it a fool. The deeper, the more earnest and passionate, the more of true manhood there is in one's nature, the more apt is he to be affected by these feelings. But while this must be so, the manly nature is also displayed in resisting it, so as not to be wholly overcome. The stern purpose must control the inordinate longings of the soul, and give the reins to reason and to duty. Many, as every intelligent medical officer can bear testimony, succumb to them, and a disease is developed which unnerves the man, and drags him, a lingering prey to his affections, to the grave. Some throw it off forever in the earlier stages of their service, others are subject to relapse at intervals into the fit, while others seek relief by disgracefully abandoning their comrades, and returning to the scenes and the persons on whose account these feelings had arisen. It will be remembered that much astonishment was expressed, during the early period of the war, at the singular term which so often occurred opposite the names of the sick, in the surgeons' reports. "Nostalgia!" said a wondering sergeant one morning in our hearing, upon seeing it written by his Esculapius against several names of his sick squad; "what the plague is that?" "Home-sickness," said the surgeon, "is the plain English of that. It 's a disease, sir."

As an instance of the singular characters that sometimes find their

way into armies we may mention, in this connection, the case of one whom we need not name, but whom many of the brigade will recall, and think of that and his other oddities with an irrepressible grin. He went into one of the Kentucky regiments at Bowling Green, with colors flying (to speak in a figure), and with an appetite keenly whetted for Yankees; but it was only a short time till he discovered that this preliminary preparation for the work was not just the thing, and he began to wish himself at home. After some reflection he developed a plan to get off, and at sick call one morning put himself under the sergeant's care, marched off to the surgeon's quarters, and poked out his tongue in due form; but there was nothing the matter that the tongue could disclose, so he took it in, and was marked for duty. He was bent on being discharged, though, and concluding that starvation would do the work, he declared himself too sick to eat, notwithstanding the surgeon's verdict; and he used afterward to laugh heartily over it himself—how near he came starving to death, and yet could n't make the villainous surgeons think he deserved a discharge! He finally gave up the attempt, and being too much of a man to desert, made a good soldier.

As remarked, there was, then, not only a better state of physical health, but a more thorough preparation for the work in the state of feeling existing. They had learned conformity, in a great degree, to military regulations; and the first feelings of embarrassment and trouble having been measurably overcome, the spirits resumed their elasticity, and the men were ready for their earnest and momentous work. The consciousness of being soldiers rapidly developed the soldier's pride, and lent a zest to their privations, duties, and dangers. Not only did cheerfulness reign among them, and hope, coupled with resolution, impart an air of calm determination, but mirth-provoking practices came in vogue, wit and humor found a field for unrestricted display; and the First Kentucky Brigade was ready to encounter fate, and do its part in sustaining the old renown of its commonwealth, whatever fortune might have in store for it.

CHAPTER IV.

HAVING now noticed the organization and condition of the troops composing the brigade early in 1862, we may proceed to an account of their movements and actions, from the time at which General Albert Sidney Johnston assumed command of the Department of the West, to a period subsequent to the battle of Shiloh.

It may be observed in the outset that the prescribed limits of our work admit of no extended military disquisitions, even if we felt ourselves capable of treating, in a proper manner, the conduct of the war in a strategic point of view. Our business is with a single body of Kentucky troops, and long, learned, and laborious descriptions of the features of a department occupied by the western army would be foreign to our purpose. Allusions to other commands, and the general distribution of forces on the day of battle, are unavoidable, in order to a correct understanding of the relative part borne by our own; but further than this, the scenes and incidents relating immediately to the brigade under consideration, and to officers at various times connected therewith, constitute the theme of our narrative.

General Johnston assumed command of the Western Department early in September, 1861, when, as has been seen, the Second and Third Regiments, and Byrne's Battery, had already been organized, and the Fourth had nearly completed its complement of men—it being organized on the 13th, only a few days from the time of General Johnston's arrival at Nashville. General Buckner had been named to the command of a brigade, of which these Kentucky troops were to form a part, and repaired

to Camp Boone to enter upon his duties. About the middle of September, he received orders from General Johnston to take charge of them and of all the Tennessee troops then available for that purpose, and to move into Kentucky, with a view to occupying Bowling Green, the center of a line of operations and defense fixed upon by that officer. The necessary arrangements having been made, the command moved by rail into Bowling Green, with the exception of two hundred men of the Fourth Kentucky, and a number of the Third, also, who were without arms. These were sent to Nashville, for the purpose of being armed and equipped. The Second Regiment, a company of Tennessee cavalry, and Byrne's Battery, augmented by a field-piece captured at Bowling Green, were sent forward to Green River, and encamped near the bridge, with a view to its protection and a probable advance—the Federal forces occupying Elizabethtown. The remainder of the brigade, though some of them passed up the road as far as Horse Cave, where the cars were thrown from the track by the act of an enemy, were finally all encamped at Bowling Green, and the work of fortifying commenced. They were joined here, early in October, by the detachment sent to Nashville for arms, and, a little later, by the recruits of Hunt, Lewis, and Cofer.

The Second Regiment and other troops remained at Green River Bridge until the first week in October, when they moved back to Bowling Green, followed in a short time by the squadron of Morgan, which had entered upon adventurous outpost duty almost immediately after having joined Colonel Hanson, at the place above alluded to.

As stated in the preceding chapter, the Second and Third Regiments, and the battery, had been organized about three months when the Sixth and Ninth first went into the camp, and the Fourth also had completed its organization some weeks before. The organized troops were uniformed, and had acquired considerable proficiency in the drill and manual. They had, too, after the detachment came back from Nashville, arms and equipments throughout, though the guns were of somewhat different kinds.

The routine of camp they had learned almost to perfection; in short, they had much of the habit of soldiers, and a striking soldierly appearance on parade; and these veterans of two or three months had a prolific source of amusement in the appearance and manners of the raw recruits. To see a company of these latter turn out to drill or guard-mounting, was sure to call up not only smirks and grins, but often laughter that was uproarious, and fraught with confusion to the undisciplined gentry clad in the garb of citizens, and with divers old firelocks in their hands. The veterans called them "dandies," and assured them that clean linen and other fine fabrics would n't do to lie around in, and that they were not adapted to fatigue duty at all. The various epithets they bestowed upon them can scarcely be recalled—they were legion. The Fourth Regiment declared themselves "Buckner's Pets," and the others assumed appellations equally expressive of their importance in the army of the Confederate States. The "raws" retaliated by calling them "roughs," "plug-uglies," "bullies," and "thuds," and assured them that they would n't be sunburned and dirty and full of a soldier's deviltry if they could, but that clean clothes and fair skins would show blood as well as the dingy gray. This bandying went on, in a greater or less degree, until the battle of Shiloh, when the uniform good conduct of all broke down even the playful difference, and fraternized them as one band in feeling, one in honor, whatever division might take place, and whatever various fields they might afterward occupy.

And, notwithstanding all the sportive attacks of the "veterans," it is worth recording, that (to use a sporting phrase) "first blood" was for the Sixth and Ninth—members of these regiments having engaged in two little affairs previously to the evacuation of Kentucky.

It is well remembered, that upon the advent of the respective armies of Johnston and Anderson on Bowling Green and Elizabethtown, restraints which had hitherto operated to prevent outrage, were measurably removed, and the conflicting passions of

the populace broke out into occasional acts of violence among them. The most quiet and honorable citizens were not safe from molestation, provided they were known to entertain decided sentiments in favor of the South, and possessed, withal, an influential power which was likely to be exerted for the Confederate Government. In many instances, too, the more unprincipled and baser sort took advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to wreak personal vengeance upon those, either Southern or Northern sympathizers, toward whom, justly or unjustly, they bore either secret or avowed enmity, since, under the pretext of serving the Union or the new Confederacy, as the case might be, they could commit acts of revengeful cruelty with perfect impunity from the laws.

The vile practice of exciting the military authorities against private citizens, by spiteful and malicious reports, was productive of much evil and danger to those who were outspoken in favor of the southern movement.

The affair previously alluded to, in which members of the Sixth Regiment were engaged, took place in Barren County, and is but an instance of the manner in which it was sought to drag private citizens from their homes, on charges trumped up, perhaps, by secret and designing foes. On the morning of the 10th of October, 1861, Colonel Lewis, then encamped at Cave City, learned that an apprehended movement was on foot to arrest Mr. C. B. Hutcherson, living near the intersection of the Munfordsville and Burksville road with that running from Greensburg to Glasgow. His character had never been other than that of the honorable, high-toned gentleman and enterprising citizen. His crime was that he favored the Southern government. By request, Colonel Lewis agreed to send ten men, as volunteers, to guard him against what was looked upon as simply lawless violence. The party consisted of John G. Hudson, Thomas G. Page, Samuel Anderson, A. G. King, Robert J. Hindman, John B. Spurrier, Gideon B. Rhodes, Joseph L. Tucker, John C. Peden, and a man named Mansfield. The citizens present who engaged in the fight were

C. B. Hutcherson, M. H. Dickinson, George Wright, and Samuel Marshall. The soldiers repaired to Mr. Hutcherson's during the day, but it is supposed that they were either unobserved by citizens friendly to the Federal cause, or that, if any such noticed them, they did not know that a movement was on foot to seize him that night. Having taken the precaution to throw out some pickets, the remainder of the party waited for developments. They had nine or ten muskets, while some of them were armed with nothing but repeaters. The alarm that a body of horsemen was approaching was given by a picket some time in the night, and the Confederates arranged themselves in the front yard, in which direction the enemy was reported advancing. An open grave-yard was but a short distance from the house, on a slight eminence, and a little to the left of the front gate. It was but a short time before men were observed coming steadily and as stealthily as possible, and, when well advanced, and occupying the burying-place, with ground, perhaps, on the left and contiguous, some one in the yard called to them to halt. Instead of answering the challenge in form, however, they fired, and at once the party of Confederates replied, firing as rapidly and as accurately as possible in the darkness, which produced instant confusion, not only in the attacking party, but among the horse-holders, whom they had posted in a hollow in the field some distance back. There was a noise of men in hurried retreat, mingled with groans from the grave-yard and the running of horses evidently stampeded and dashing about the inclosed pasture. The darkness of night and the weakness of the Confederates (there being but fourteen, all told) necessarily prevented their assuming the offensive, but the aggressive force was already completely routed. Their number has been variously estimated at from fifty to a hundred men—supposed to have been a full company of a Federal regiment. The fire of the Confederates was not so destructive as it would have been had there been proper management in taking position and proper concert in action; but, all things considered, the punishment inflicted compares favorably with any of the war,

considering the forces engaged. The Federals were, doubtless, four to one, at least, and well armed, while, as before remarked, the Confederates had several men armed with nothing but revolvers. One Federal was killed outright; two were brought in next morning very severely wounded; five others are known to have been wounded, some of them badly; others are rumored to have been wounded; and thirty horses, with equipments, were captured. No Confederate was even touched; and the only damage done was the putting of some balls through the house—one of these having evidently been fired at a lady who looked out of an upper window to see how the storm was raging below, as it struck the right half-shutter while she had the left one open and her head out.

The next incident referred to, and in which the Ninth Regiment figured, was at Whippoorwill Bridge, on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, some five or six miles below Russellville. On the 13th of November, Colonel Hunt, who had three companies reporting to him from Russellville, without having ever been to Bowling Green, went down with those collected at the latter place, was joined there by the three companies, and the whole established themselves near town, at what they called Camp Magruder, in pursuance of a custom then much in vogue among the Confederates, of calling encampments after noted officers of their army. They remained here till about the 1st of December, and returned to Bowling Green, with the exception of thirteen men (whose names we would give, but have been unable to procure them all), under command of Sergeant (afterward First Lieutenant) Peter H. O'Connor, of Company H. This force had been detailed to guard the bridge aforesaid from destruction by the Federal Home-Guards. It was left on duty when the regiment went back to Bowling Green, except Sergeant O'Connor, who had to go to Bowling Green for a supply of ammunition. On the morning of the 4th of December, the detail was attacked by ninety men, under command of a "bloody Dutchman," by name Netter, who had come out cautiously from Rochester for the purpose of

destroying the bridge. The guard stood gallantly to their arms against this overwhelming odds, and fought until they were surrounded (a number of Federals having found the way to their rear as well as front), when the survivors surrendered. Two of them (George Campbell, of Company A, and Hatch Jupin, of Company B) were killed; and Joe Wilson, of Company B, was severely wounded in the hip, but fought on till he had a finger shot off, and the proximity of the enemy rendered further resistance vain. He was left on the ground, but the Federals barely took time to fire the bridge, which they did in such a manner that it failed to burn, before they took up their march for Rochester, carrying their own wounded and the prisoners with them. It was never ascertained what loss they suffered, though citizens stated that a number of them were wounded but none killed. Some of the prisoners escaped before they reached Rochester; the others were sent to prison, and were not exchanged till the autumn of 1862. Surgeon Pendleton, who had been left with sick at Russellville, made up a party for pursuit as soon as possible after the truth was ascertained, but Netter had made good his escape from the neigborhood.

Apprehensions were entertained about the middle of November that a Federal force would be sent across by way of Rochester, on Mud River, to interfere with the Confederate communications, by striking the Memphis road, either at Russellville or below, and on the 17th of that month an expedition, consisting of the Second Kentucky, the Third Kentucky, and a part of the Fourth, with cavalry and a battery of artillery, was sent out to Mud River, but nothing of particular note occurred, and they returned to Bowling Green about the first of December. A little subsequently, a similar force was sent out in that direction, but with no more important results.

The enemy was now known to be rapidly repairing the bridge over Green River, a pier of which had been destroyed by the troops stationed there in October, and, being in great force on the north bank, disposed between Munfordsville and Elizabeth-

town, an advance upon Nashville, either directly through Bowling Green or by an attempt to turn the right of General Johnston's immediate strategic position, would probably take place as soon as their arrangements for crossing the river and keeping open their communications could be perfected. Scouts reported that a movement was apparently on foot, looking to an advance upon what is known as the "upper pike," or the turnpike road running from Louisville to Nashville by way of Glasgow and Scottsville. On the 18th of December, a portion of the brigade was sent forward to Oakland Station, ostensibly to support, or act in concert with, the brigade of General Hindman, who had been out continually as far advanced toward Green River as prudence would allow. Part of the brigade was then at Bowling Green and part of it at Oakland. On the 20th, some of the troops were thrown six miles still further forward to Dripping Springs.

On the 21st, it having been reported that a column of the enemy were actually advancing, so as to threaten Bowling Green on the right, the brigade, including Morgan's cavalry, had orders to march next day, by different roads, to the point where the pike between Glasgow and Scottsville crosses Skegg's Creek, over which stream there is a bridge. Accordingly, early on the morning of the 22d, the various organizations struck tents, and took up the lines of march designated. The rain, which had commenced falling at an early hour, increased, and it was not long till all were thoroughly drenched, and the roads were almost impassable, on account of the mud. But the command struggled bravely on, the officers in many instances setting a noble example of cheerfulness and fortitude, and in the afternoon reached the vicinity of Merry Oaks, by which time the rain had almost entirely ceased, and the wind had set in steadily from the north. In addition to being wet, the men were now likely to suffer with cold; but they hastily erected the few tents that had been brought forward, kindled fires, and were soon comparatively comfortable. The next morning was bitter cold, the ground was frozen and

rough, and thin snow had fallen, and continued to fall in fitful gusts, during the day. Information having now been received that the enemy was quietly encamped north of Green River, they were marched back and encamped, first at Oakland Station, then on the lower pike, thirteen miles above Bowling Green.

Though these marches to Rochester and Merry Oaks were productive of no immediate advantage in either an offensive or defensive point of view, they served as an admirable introduction to the career of hardship and exposure to which the men were so soon to be subjected. On the first march to Mud River, the weather was for some time very inclement—heavy rains pouring down, and the roads in such horrible condition that the artillery and baggage wagons could scarcely be conveyed over, or rather through them; and the supply of cooking utensils was so meager that the men were obliged to fall back upon their own resources, and devise expedients which afterward served them on many occasions and in more momentous times. Many of them resorted to the baking of break on their ramrods, and taking their ration of bacon without any cooking at all. On the march to Merry Oaks, even the "raws" began to feel themselves duly inducted into the mysteries of a soldier's hardships and privations, and the means he adopts to improve the more disagreeable features of his condition, and adapt himself with a stern grace to whatever circumstances may surround him.

General Johnston had, meanwhile, pushed on the fortification of Bowling Green to such an extent that, to eyes unused to formidable preparations, seemed to render the place almost impregnable to any direct attack. General Hindman was out in the region of Bell's Tavern and Cave City; and Helm, and Morgan, and Biffle were engaged in constant outpost duty—scouting, picketing, and an occasional brush with the enemy.

It soon became evident to General Johnston, however, that the Federals had decided to mass sufficient force on the right and left of his line of defense, without, at the same time, weakening the center at Munfordsville so much as to invite an attack,

to seriously endanger his position, and, about the 20th of January, he detached the divisions of Floyd and Pillow, and a portion of Buckner's, and sent them, under command of those officers, to reënforce the garrison at Fort Donelson. They marched by way of Clarksville, thence to Dover, and shortly afterward took position in rear of and about the threatened fort.

Among the troops of General Buckner were the Second Kentucky Infantry, and Graves' Battery of Light Artillery. These representatives of Kentucky, together with the Eighth Regiment, under Colonel Lyon, were present when General Grant made his attack upon the ill-fated position, February 13, 1862. The Eighth Regiment was never connected with the brigade under consideration, and as no official report of the part performed by the Second and the Battery has been received, it is impossible to enter into any detailed account of their actions. The statements of various persons, who saw even so small a part of the forces as these constituted from different stand-points, and necessarily vary widely from each other, could be given, but these would contribute little to a correct understanding of their part of the battle. And, indeed, little is necessary, further than to record that they won a reputation which gave them prestige throughout the Confederacy and for the remainder of the war. How well is remembered the smile of satisfaction that lighted up the faces of Kentuckians in Breckinridge's column when, among the rumors of disaster at Donelson, came also one that the two Kentucky regiments, and the Kentucky artillery, had acted with such superb gallantry as to attract the attention of all, and not only to maintain unimpaired, but to enhance the proud distinction of the old commonwealth for unfaltering valor. Amid the gloom that naturally enshrouded their hearts on the memorable retreat from their homes and friends, this happy assurance came to every true Kentuckian with a peculiar force. It served not only to console, but to kindle hope, and awaken with new force the martial fire, so dreadfully tried by the unlooked-for calamities which were crowding upon the Western department. General Buckner was

on the extreme right of the Confederate position, and the Second Regiment and the battery shared in all the operations of his division, both offensive and defensive. In repelling the determined attack made upon him on Thursday forenoon, February 13th, it was conspicuous; and again in his sortie upon the enemy Saturday morning, with a view of opening up a way of escape for the garrison, it proved itself irresistible, and advanced against over great odds to a point from which retreat to Nashville would have been perfectly feasible, had it not been that General Buckner was unfortunately recalled, after having accomplished the object for which he had been sent out.

They had not only to contend with the enemy, however, for the cold and otherwise inclement weather was sufficient of itself to appall any but the stoutest hearts. On the night of the 13th, a cold rain storm set in, and the situation of the beleaguering, as well as the besieged army, was painful in the extreme. Without shelter, without fire, and with but little food, the Confederate troops were compelled to occupy their line of defense, while the trenches were filling with water and mire, and, toward day, even with sleet. Their very clothes froze upon them, and they could not, dare not sleep. The pits of the Second Regiment were occupied by only a portion of the companies at a time, the others being back in the rear, at such a point as to be able to keep fires without attracting the attention of the Federal artillerists; and here they made coffee, and sent it hot, by details, to the men at the front; and they were, by this means, kept from actually freezing during the night. Friday night the storm was even worse than on the preceding one; and, in fact, the whole week was one of almost unparalleled suffering. Sleepless anxiety, battle, the pitiless elements—all these conspired to add to the horrors of a situation rendered still more wretched by the certainty that gradually gained upon them, that they were doomed to destruction or defeat. All this they bore with a power of endurance which is incomprehensible. The Second Regiment went to Donelson with six hundred and eighteen men, aggregate; and, though desperately engaged on

both Friday and Saturday, they were successful in driving back their assailants, with a loss to themselves comparatively small. There were but thirteen killed and fifty-one wounded.*

The battery of Captain Graves performed its part with uncommon skill and valor, and won the confidence of their commander and their country. We have been unable to learn precisely what casualties they sustained.

On the morning of the 16th, they were surrendered, and shipped on board the "Dr. Kane" for the North. The men of the Second Regiment and of Graves' Battery, with about twenty-five hundred others, were sent to Camp Morton, Indiana, and imprisoned there for six months. The officers were sent to different points.

The scenes that occured in prison, in connection with these captive Kentuckians, would make of themselves a volume of interest. They had not been conquered to any considerable extent, though overcome, and being, as their Northern brethren deemed them, of a naturally "rebellious race," it was but a short time before they were concocting schemes by which they hoped to escape, either singly or in squads, or by general uprising. Many actually effected it, and it is said that all would have done so had it not been for the treachery of other troops, who, fearing to meet the consequences, would inform the prison authorities, and so prevent the execution of their plans. On one occasion they made a march in force over a weak part of the inclosure, which they had discovered, and which they passed without difficulty, but they were met just outside by a body of Federal troops drawn up in line, who had been made acquainted with the design, and were posted there in readiness, both to prevent escape and to punish for the attempt. The prisoners had a few arms, which they had managed to procure; but, though they resisted, its only effect was to cause the shedding of their own blood. Such of them as had arms returned the fire of the soldiers, hoping to find but a small party, which

*See pages 571 and 651, inclusive, for names of officers and men who fell there.

they could succeed in driving, but they speedily learned their mistake, were remanded to the prison barracks, and kept under more rigid surveillance than ever before.

Meanwhile affairs had assumed different aspects, too, as regarded the fortunes of those fellow-Kentuckians whom they had left above Bowling Green. Early in February, General Johnston had learned the sad tidings of the defeat and death of General Zollicoffer at Fishing Creek; a Federal force was pressing General Crittenden back rapidly from the scene of that disaster, so that the left of the Confederate defensive line was irretrievably broken, and General Johnston's flank uncovered; a large force was concentrated in the vicinity of Munfordsville, ready to be precipitated upon Bowling Green at the auspicious moment; Fort Henry had been evacuated; a powerful army under General Grant was menacing Donelson, and the odds were so vastly against it, that its successful defense was matter that scarcely admitted of hope. Pen-and-ink warriors were clamoring for they knew not what, and the people were impatient of delay. Every adverse influence, every depressing circumstance seemed to be concentrated upon the devoted head of the commander, who wisely kept his own counsel, and acted in accordance with the superior dictates of patriotism and duty, as one who could trust to results to vindicate his course, and who could therefore bide his time. Finding it necessary to abandon Bowling Green, he at once adopted a course as judicious as any which could be conceived, and carried it into execution with an independence and a success as rare as any in the annals of strategy. To establish a new base and line of operations at such point as would enable him to collect his own scattered forces, even in case of disaster at Donelson, as also to concentrate his own forces with those of General Beauregard, was the object which now claimed his attention, and the wisdom of his decision and his action has never been questioned since he gave up his life on the field of his choosing. After the defeat of General Crittenden at Fishing Creek, he quietly withdrew the ordnance and army supplies from Bowling Green, by rail, southward,

and every thing was put in readiness by the evening of February 11th for the withdrawal of the Central Army from that place.

On that evening, orders were received in the various regiments of the Kentucky Brigade to march out on the pike at nine next morning, and wait for further instructions. Rumor had already been busy, and it was looked upon among all ranks and classes of soldiers as certain that Bowling Green was to be evacuated; but the uncertainty which must always rest upon the minds of the great body of any army during the execution of a movement was to the Kentucky troops painful in the extreme, for it had been whispered about that the movement was to be southward, and Kentucky was to be abandoned. Those who were in the confidence of the general officers, and knew the facts as regarded the situation, could not for a moment have contemplated an advance on either flank or front, but the wild hope obtained with many that it might be the initiatory movement to active operations in Kentucky, and that the disaster at Fishing Creek would be retrieved, and Kentucky be yet secured to the Confederacy by some bold stroke on the part of the general commanding. The troops, whose homes lay in the direction in which the stores had been sent, had great cause to fear the overrunning of their own territory, but still, to soldiers who have but a feeble and indefinite idea as to the value of any single step in a campaign, the thought of turning their faces homeward, and once more revisiting the land of their love, silences question as to its propriety in point of public good; and whether the General blunders or is guided by wisdom, they are sure, in the inception of the movement, to be in accord with him, as, actual knowledge of the real facts being meager, their reasoning is largely influenced by their feelings.

From a similar cause, the Kentucky Brigade experienced nothing but gloom and apprehension on that morning, when drawn up on the turnpike awaiting anxiously for the order to determine the direction of the march; and though every thing seemed to point that way, it was with sinking, sickened hearts that their faces

were turned toward Bowling Green, and they realized, in all its force, the sad fact that their homes must be given up to the enemy. A thousand painful fancies thronged their minds, and lent a poignancy to the grief that they would have felt to depart, under any circumstances, for an indefinite period, from all that was dear to them in life. They were not only to be absent, but the foeman was to be there. Throughout the length and breadth of the State, soldiers in actual uniform, or the worse enemy born and reared among them, but opposed to them and their families, would swarm, and legal restraints, and moral restraints as well, were measurably removed. What had they not to fear? What was lacking to complete to their minds a picture of wrong and oppression—of insult, danger, suffering, to those whom they had hoped to protect?

The first day's march, however, did not serve to awaken them fully to all the bitterness of the truth. At Bowling Green, they reasoned, some new developments might take place, and from that point some speedy march upon a body of the enemy might be made that would change the relative position of the armies; and though they went forward in that half-despairing, sullen mood that is sometimes witnessed among bodies of troops, they were fain to comfort themselves with this one grain of hope, that Kentucky would not be abandoned without a struggle. The night of the 12th was passed in the huts built by the Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments at Mill Springs, three miles below Bowling Green, on the left of the Nashville pike. The next morning, marching orders were received which dispelled the last ray of hope, so far as continued occupancy of the State was concerned, and the Central Army of Kentucky took up its line of march toward Nashville, the Kentucky Brigade constituting rear-guard of infantry, one company of the Fourth Regiment special rear-guard for brigade, while Morgan and Biffle moved in front, and in call of the infantry. General Hardee, who had commanded that army from early in December, was still in the rear with the remaining cavalry force and some light artillery.

The enemy shelled Bowling Green that day, from early morning until they had fired the depot, and the last Confederates had retired—General Hindman, who was in the rear of General Breckinridge on the march of the 12th to Bowling Green, having destroyed the bridge across Big Barren, just as the head of the Federal column, now in pursuit, had appeared in sight, and thus prevented their immediate passage into the town.

The history of that retreat, and the final consolidation of General Johnston's troops with those under immediate command of General Beauregard at and around Corinth, is too well known to require specific notice here. The difficulties attending it were great, but a more orderly and more successful one, under all the circumstances, was perhaps never accomplished. Popular indignation, even rage—blind, but full of confidence and of such force as would have goaded common minds into desperation, was poured out upon the head of the commander. The wintry season, inclement, unpropitious beyond measure for such an undertaking, was calculated both to tax the skill of the general, and destroy the martial ardor, even the ordinary morale, of the troops. Dangers menaced the retreating army as much as hardships crowded upon its course. The surrender of Donelson took place on Sunday morning, the 16th, and Nashville was uncovered twelve or fifteen hours before the rear-guard of his army passed over the bridge.

Demoralization almost unavoidably consequent upon the state of the public mind and the nature of a retreat, threatened to destroy the efficiency of bodies of troops who could not have been spared in case of an attack. And the state of the weather—heavy rains having set in before the command had quitted the vicinity of Nashville—foreboded evil, in retarding, if not arresting, the progress of the army, by swollen streams and impassable mud. But every thing went on with a regularity and a degree of order that seemed to have been the result of circumstances working in entire harmony with the plans of the great general, instead of having been adverse at every step, and he reached

Corinth with so little loss of men or munitions as to mark him one of the first administrative minds of his age and country.

But to return to the more immediate notice of the command under consideration. They bivouacked on the night of Thursday, the 13th, two miles north of Franklin, the capital of Simpson County. The weather, which had been, for the last two days comparatively pleasant, turned cold during the night, and on the morning of the 14th the ground was covered with a slight snow, the wind had set in from the north-west, and it was intensely cold. Preparations were made for an early march, but upon reaching Franklin a halt was ordered, for some purpose, and the suffering was so great that it was with difficulty that the men could be induced to keep together. Stragglers from the ranks filled the town, and many showed themselves already adepts at procuring what the cavalry afterward taught them to call the "square meal," and the universal Irish comforter—whisky. At ten o'clock the march was resumed, but another halt was ordered when scarcely out of sight of town, and unavoidable depredations upon private property commenced. The place was an open lane, where no cover for the wind was afforded, and they began to experience something of the practical force of the trite maxim, that "necessity knows no law." Long lines of fires speedily appeared, and physical comfort was secured for the hour at the expense of the consciousness that some man's rail fence had been speedily devoted to destruction. They finally got properly under way, and reached Camp Trousdale that night. This consisted of a lot of frame buildings, at Mitchellsville, Tennessee, just over the Kentucky line, which had been used as quarters for the Tennessee troops recruited in that section of the State during the preceding summer. The night was one of the most disagreeable that they had ever passed. The cold was bitter, and not only was fuel hard to procure, but fires, built on the ground, inside the houses, were intolerable on account of the smoke, which, having no proper egress, filled them, and drove either the occupant or the fire from the building. After an almost sleepless and a restless night spent

here, the march was resumed on the morning of the 15th (Saturday), and, after traveling twenty-seven miles, the brigade went into camp about night-fall. The cold was still severe. On the afternoon of this day, it was rumored that a Federal force of some description was in front of the marching column, and hasty preparations were made to meet it. The men, though almost exhausted by exertions necessary to proceed at the rapid rate which they had traveled during the day, were nevertheless prompt to fall in and march to what they deemed the threatened front. It soon transpired that there was no foundation for the rumor of danger, and the march was continued. Next afternoon, the brigade passed over the bridge and through Nashville, thence five miles out on the Murfreesboro' pike, and went into camp. Intelligence had already reached the city that Donelson had fallen, and the wild rumors which heralded the approach of the Federal transports had thrown the population into a frenzy of excitement and a wide-spread demoralization, which threatened violence among the people, and even the destruction of the city. The efforts of a guard of soldiers, sent in for the purpose of restoring order, prevailed nothing, and confusion reigned triumphant throughout that terrible night and the next day. Property, both public and private, was ruthlessly destroyed or appropriated, and a perfect exodus of the people seemed taking place.

At the encampment of the Kentucky brigade, too, every thing was dreary enough. The weather had undergone a change during Sunday, and now the rain poured down continuously. Having arrived in the night, the tents were erected in a careless manner, generally without the precaution of ditching, and consequently afforded little protection against the storm. The comfortless appearance of every thing next morning—men whose clothes had been flooded in their tents during the night, hovering over the smoking pretense of fire, that could scarcely be coaxed into burning; heaps of blankets as thoroughly drenched as though they had lain out in the open air; the braying of uneasy mules and the swearing of teamsters; pools of water all around, and, in some instances,

inside the very tents from which men had emerged; a lowering sky and still drizzling rain—all combined to complete a picture of half-despondent wretchedness that can not be described. On the 17th, the command remained in camp, while General Breckinridge was having some additions made to the transportation facilities of his troops, and securing quartermaster's and subsistence stores. On the afternoon of the 18th, the brigade moved five miles farther down the pike and encamped till the 20th, when it was marched to within two miles of La Vergne, and thence, next morning, to Murfreesboro', or rather a mile below Murfreesboro', and encamped in the inclosed woods to the left of the Fayetteville road.

It constitutes no part of our plan to enter into continuous, minute details as to marches and the incidents attendant thereon. We have briefly described one or two of these as having taken place in Kentucky, and this one to Murfreesboro', for the purpose of conveying some idea of the hardships and exposures incident to military movements in the inclement season of winter, and which beset the Kentucky Brigade almost in the very outset of its career. In subsequent portions of the work we shall dispose of these things as briefly as possible, and as far as the incidents are concerned, will merely seize upon such as are of more immediate importance in conveying just impressions of warfare in general, and the particular service and spirit of the men under consideration.

At Murfreesboro', General Johnston was joined by General George B. Crittenden, and the army was reorganized on the 23d of February. It was comprised of three divisions, under Generals Hardee, Crittenden, and Pillow. Breckinridge's brigade was designated "Reserve Brigade," and was made to consist now of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Regiments Kentucky Infantry; three battalions of other infantry troops under Lieutenant-Colonels Clifton, Hale, and Crews; First Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel B. H. Helm, Morgan's squadron, and the light batteries of Byrne and Cobb. In addition to the officers already

mentioned, General Breckinridge attached to his staff Captains Theodore O'Hara and A. L. Lindsey, as assistant inspectors-general, and Dr. B. W. Avent, as medical director.

On the 28th of February the march southward was resumed, and after something near a week's delay at Decatur, where the army crossed the Tennessee, General Breckinridge encamped at Burnsville, Mississippi, on the 22d of March.

The march from Murfreesboro' to Burnsville was attended with little less suffering and little more of interest than that previously described. A storm, which occurred on the night of the 14th of March, just before the command reached Decatur, somewhat varied the monotony, and afforded much matter for laughter and fun, though it was of itself a rather serious thing. The infantry had encamped in a pasture, to the right of the road, and along a skirt of inclosed woodland. The companies had each been supplied with about seven Sibley tents, and these were pitched in order, as the clouded atmosphere betokened rain. A short time after the evening meal had been dispatched, and all who had concluded to spend the night *at home* were sitting around in their tents, passing their time in the various ways of which soldiers alone can conceive, when a low sound, at first as of falling rain, then of approaching wind, arrested attention. It grew more furious every second, until it struck the encampments as with a mighty blow, and created such a stir as no one who was present can ever forget. Officers and men sprang up at a bound and seized the center poles of their "Sibleys," in the vain hope of holding them to the ground, but the wind was so violent that they were bounced up and down like a puppet on a string, and quicker than it can be told almost every tent in the brigade was torn up and blown away or sprawled over, and four thousand men that we know of were uncovered at once to the fury of a Southern hurricane. In some instances, where less care had been taken to fasten the tents down securely, they were blown loose from cords and pins, and flew about to the danger and discomfiture of all who chanced to stand in their course. Blankets, hats, and cloth-

ing darted suddenly from their rightful owners—tin-cups, spoons, crockery, sheet-iron vessels, rattled their accompaniment to the din as they were blown or kicked about—every thing was jumbled up in a disorderly mass. To add to the dire confusion, a drove of cattle had been turned into the pasture, and at dark were at the far end of the field, keeping a very respectful distance from the tented quarter; but when the wind struck them they were frightened into instant action, and came sweeping round with a noise that was appalling, as they appeared to be charging directly upon the encampment, and were calculated to do more mischief than a battle. No one, even at first and most hasty thought, relished the idea of dying by the inglorious means of either a bullock's horns or his hoofs, and it is scarcely probable that reflection would have reconciled him to it. But by some means they were turned somewhat, or turned themselves, and passed with thundering tread, in a body, straight along the outer line of the mass of men and things that formed a medley of what had been quite a cheerful and comfortable little city, with spires looking modestly out from a conical canvass. Some sought the covered wagons for shelter, as the rain was now pouring down as though all the drops of old ocean had been distilled into clouds for that special occasion. Some fled to neighboring gin-houses, guided on their way by the almost constant and vivid flashes of lightning—and some lost their way to the gin-houses and went to Decatur, where they forthwith proceeded to have "a time." A few, more calm and collected under difficulties, or more opposed to violent exertion, waited patiently for the storm to abate, when they stirred around and managed to raise a shelter and pass the night among the debris of the camp. The party that found the gin-houses came in next morning covered over with bits of cotton that had adhered to them during the night, as they burrowed about among the bales or the loose-picked. And a facetious friend remarked in the writer's presence, not long since, that he made one of the unfortunate number who found themselves at Decatur—that it was nearly day before they could tear themselves away and

set out on their return to camp—and that, taking the railroad after they got over the foot-bridge, they left a man in every cow-gap between the river and the plantation where they had last seen their less adventurous comrades, since the advance man of the party could only find these holes in the road by incontinently pitching into them as he strode along in the dark. From all of which, those who know a soldier's fondness for certain nameless liquids, may draw such inferences as to them may seem most in accordance with the nature of the circumstances.

It is but just, too, that we should notice the cordial, even enthusiastic greeting extended to the brigade, by the people of Alabama, as it passed through that State. Waving of handkerchiefs, greetings, words of welcome and encouragement met them from the time they entered it till they were encamped on the left bank of the Tennessee River and were no more among them, as the infantry was conveyed by rail, from Decatur to Burnsville, in the night. At Huntsville, a stand of colors was presented to the Sixth Regiment by the ladies of that place, and as much enthusiasm prevailed as though General Johnston had been marching northward after a victory. This is the more worthy of note, too, from the fact that they were the same in the latter years of the war. Reverses, apparently failing fortunes, and the raggedness of the bronzed soldier never deterred them from flocking to the roadside when this command, or any portion of it, was passing, and contributing something to their wants. The last private gift to them was from the ladies of Lowndes County, of that State—some boxes of clothing, which came opportunely, and were issued to them in July, 1864, during the defense of Atlanta.

Nothing of special historic interest, strictly pertaining to the Kentucky troops, occurred during the time which elapsed between the 22d of March, when tents were pitched at Burnsville, and the battle of Shiloh. The usual routine of drill and camp duty went on, and no means were neglected to improve them in all the habits and general attainments of the soldier.

We have remarked previously that the battle of Shiloh had the

effect of inspiring mutual confidence among the Kentucky regiments, and destroying all foundation for those little humorous bandyings that prevailed when the Sixth and Ninth were in process of formation; but it is proper to state that this was accomplished, so far as the standing of the Ninth was concerned, while the brigade was encamped at Burnsville. We are indebted to a friend for the facts in the case, as here given:

At Burnsville, the Fourth and Ninth chanced to pitch their tents on the same slope, and in such close proximity that it was deemed unnecessary to keep two separate camp guards; so they agreed to dispense with that portion of the detail, at least, which would be required to watch the two lines near the point of contact, and to have a guard proportioned to the strength of each regiment detailed for duty around the two commands. They now became better acquainted, and things went on swimmingly until one morning, when a certain valuable cooking utensil was missed from the Ninth. A careful reconnoissance developed the fact that it had found its way to the Fourth, and a plan of retaliation was at once instituted. The night which followed was dark and favorable to the enterprise. After tattoo, and when the men of the Fourth were fully committed to their slumbers, a party of the Ninth stole quietly among the tents of the Fourth and bore off every cooking vessel upon which they could lay their hands. The astonishment of the "veterans" next morning knew no bounds, when they found that, instead of a single piece of camp furniture being gone, there were more indications that they had been visited by the "forty thieves." But the true state of case was soon discovered, "and," says our informant, "there was a large meeting of plenipotentiaries from the respective regiments, and a solemn treaty was entered into, setting forth that, no matter what might be practiced upon outsiders, the strictest forbearance was to be observed toward each other. There was then a restoration of property, but the Fourth had late breakfast that morning. From that time a warm friendship sprang up between these regiments, and the 'treaty' was never broken." "Buckner's pets" very

naturally concluded that men who, with so little training, could avenge their wrongs so promptly, were worthy of esteem and confidence.

On the 29th of March, General Johnston announced that still another reorganization of the forces had been determined upon, and that it would be known as the "Army of the Mississippi." A division was organized and placed under command of General Breckinridge. This was named as the Reserve Corps, and consisted of the Kentucky Brigade, Statham's brigade, Bowen's brigade, Forrest's regiment of cavalry, Morgan's squadron, a company of cavalry under Captain Phil. B. Thompson, which had reported to General Breckinridge as a body-guard, or head-quarter scouts, and the light artillery pertaining to each organization.

On the afternoon of the 3d of April, an order was received, the purport of which was that the Reserve Corps would march on the morrow, at daylight, prepared "to meet the enemy in twenty-four hours." Some Enfield rifles, with accouterments and ammunition, just received, were distributed about night-fall, to displace the most inferior guns in the Kentucky Brigade, as well as to supply those who were yet without any whatever. Rations were prepared during the night, and at daylight on Friday morning, April 4th, tents were struck, baggage wagons loaded, and most of them sent immediately to Corinth, while the ordnance and supply train prepared to accompany the troops, and the march began which was to result in one of the most wonderful battles of the age. They went out by way of Farmington and Monterey—the Reserve Corps numbering, perhaps, seven thousand men, of all arms. After a hard day's march, considering the nature of the ground over which it passed, it went into camp, or rather bivouac (for no tents had been brought out for the troops), and during the night the rain poured down almost incessantly from eleven o'clock till daylight. The artillery, or a portion of it, was late at night reaching its position, as much of the road passed over during the day had been ill adapted to the advance of the heavier pieces and the now well-laden caissons. Next day, though

fair for the most part, was more unpropitious for military movements than the preceding, since the rain had rendered the roads almost impassable; and it was not until near night-fall that the reserve reached the point which it should have occupied the night preceding, according to the original plan of General Johnston, to attack on the morning of the 5th This was near the junction of the Burnsville and Corinth roads leading to Pittsburg Landing, and about four miles from the river. The remainder of the army, consisting of three corps, under the respective command of Generals Bragg, Polk, and Hardee, numbered in the order in which we have named their commanders. The Third Corps, consisting of fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-four men,* was thrown well forward and placed in position for the attack, which was to be brought on by General Hardee next morning. The First Corps, under General Bragg, consisting of nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two men, was formed also in line of battle a quarter of a mile in rear of Hardee. General Polk was formed in column of brigades on the Corinth road, near its junction with that from Burnsville; while General Breckinridge lay in similar column on the Burnsville road, and nearly opposite or on the right flank of Polk. The troops slept on their arms. The night was clear, calm, and beautiful, as such nights always are in the spring-time in such a clime; and the broken slumbers of the previous one, together with the fatigue of the day just closed, had prepared them for sleep now. They lay down early, and were soon lost in slumber that was to be the last one of earth to thousands who gave themselves up to its restoring and refreshing embrace, and were awakened next morning by their officers, without the usual reveille.

General Johnston's plan of attack—the failure to reach the

*For accurate information as to the composition of General Johnston's forces, and the number of men, we are indebted to General George B. Hodge. See sketch of First Kentucky Brigade in the fourth volume of "The Land we Love."

ground on the evening of the 4th, as he designed, that he might have ample time to crush Grant before General Buell could arrive with the Army of the Ohio—the position of the Federal troops between Lick and Owl Creeks, the nature of the ground, all things of this kind, in fact, have been so often described, and so dwelt upon as to have become trite, and we feel our inability to add to a proper understanding of the situation in all its bearings. That the philosophical inquirer into the truths of history, if he prove a devout student, may yet draw one of the most sublime lessons of the war from this battle of Shiloh we have no doubt; but the mere chronicler of events would be departing from his legitimate sphere to make the attempt.

Sunday morning, April 6th, was one of the most serene and lovely of the season; there seemed, indeed, to be a peculiar stillness pervading every thing, even to the birds and beasts, for though the sun rose in unclouded splendor, and the elevated ridge upon which the reserve troops were bivouacked glittered in its dewy robe, every thing but man seemed to be drinking in delight, instead of indulging in noisy demonstration, and he moved almost silently about, with thoughts bent upon the coming storm. The troops of Breckinridge and Polk had scarcely time to take their morning meal before Hardee's artillery began to roar—slowly at first, at a single point; then more rapidly, and from different parts of his line. General Breckinridge had orders to move forward as soon as General Polk should clear the road in front, and hold himself in readiness to strengthen the advance lines, or attack in force should it become necessary. The enemy were at first driven precipitately back, but the nature of the ground, most of which was covered with forest trees, and in many places with a dense undergrowth, which afforded a complete screen from observation, enabled them to recover, in a measure, the advantage lost by the carelessness of their commander in allowing them to be surprised. They hastily reformed, and the conflict began to rage in earnest. Hardee and Bragg intermingled. In a short time, General Polk had sent forward one bri-

gade to support Bragg's right; then one to support his left; then the remaining two were led against the enemy's strongest point, the center. Meanwhile, indications were plain that an attempt was being made to turn the Confederate left, resting on or near Owl Creek, and General Beauregard ordered General Breckinridge to leave the Kentucky Brigade to meet that movement. It thus became, for the day, a virtually independent organization, under command of Colonel Robert P. Trabue, of the Fourth Regiment.

Through the kindness of Mrs. E. Hibernia Trabue, in whose possession the colonel (her husband) left a manuscript copy of his report of the part taken by the brigade in that battle, we are enabled to publish a paper that is the more valuable from the fact that, from some cause, it was never included among the published accounts at Richmond (nor was that of General Breckinridge), and Mrs. Trabue's manuscript is doubtless the only one in existence. We regard these reports of commanding officers, fresh from the fields of which they speak, of infinitely more historical value than all the random shots fired by the whole army of hasty scribblers, influenced in their character by the petty malice and the undignified tone derived from controlling prejudices, as well as by an utter want of information which is, in the vast majority of cases, so plainly evinced. The following is the report alluded to.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
CORINTH, MISS., April 15, 1862.

Captain George B. Hodge, A. A. G.—

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct of this brigade in the actions of the 6th and 7th instant, at Shiloh, and during the few days succeeding.

Accompanying this will be found the reports of the various regimental and battery commanders, together with detailed statements of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

The brigade was composed of the Third Kentucky Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Anderson commanding; Fourth Ken-

* The reports referred to were lost, which accounts for our failure to publish them here.

tucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes;* Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Joseph H. Lewis; Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Thomas H. Hunt; Fourth Alabama Battalion, Major J. M. Clifton; Hale's Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith; a battalion of Tennessee infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crews; battery of light artillery, Captain Edward P. Byrne; battery of light artillery, Captain Robert Cobb, and Captain John H. Morgan's squadron of horse—amounting, in all, to about twenty-four hundred men, exclusive of the squadron, which did not receive orders from me.

The Reserve Corps, commanded by General Breckinridge, having moved on Friday morning, at daylight, from Burnsville, in the rain, bivouacked that night, after a day's march of twenty-three miles, near Monterey. On the next morning, shortly before daylight, after having been exposed to the rain during the night, the corps was moved up to near Mickey's house, where it became necessary to halt until the roads were cleared of the troops in front, which, occurring in the afternoon, enabled General Breckinridge to march, on the neighborhood road to the right of Mickey's house, to a point within three or four miles of Pittsburg Landing, where, on Saturday night, we again bivouacked. On Sunday morning, the 6th, having advanced about one mile from place of bivouac, with this brigade leading, the command was again halted at the intersection of the "bark" and interior roads until the front was cleared by the march forward of a portion of the command of General Polk (who was to precede the Reserve Corps). When this occurred, I received General Breckinridge's order to move forward in a condition for easy deployment in rear of General Polk's line, and almost immediately afterward was commanded to form line of battle and advance in that manner. The line having been instantly formed, the Third Kentucky on the right, and the Fourth Kentucky on the left, with the batteries in the rear and opposite the center, the brigade was put in motion, following General Polk's command.

Having proceeded thus a short distance, General Breckinridge communicated to me an order, just then received by him, to move with his two rear brigades on the Hamburg road, which led far to the right of the position first assigned to him. He at the same time directed me to continue moving forward on the line previously

* See Biography of Major Monroe, page 444.

indicated [inclining to the left of the principal line of battle], in the rear of General Polk, and he then parted from me.

Moving forward as directed, I came under the enemy's fire at half-past 9 o'clock A. M., having reached the verge of a long, crescent-shaped, open field (which was without fencing), about one and a half miles from Pittsburg Landing. The shot and shell from the woods on the opposite side of the field fell thick and fast around us, but caused very few casualties. Governor George W. Johnson and Colonel Robert McKee, volunteer aids, here lost their horses, when the governor shouldered a musket, and joined the company of Captain Ben Monroe, Fourth Kentucky.

I here halted the command for an instant in a slight depression of the ground, and rode forward on the open field to observe what might lie before and around me, and to place Cobb's Battery in position, which I did, but it was afterward moved under orders from some one, and without my knowledge.

Shortly before this, by order of General Beauregard, I had detached the Third Kentucky, Fourth Alabama Battalion, and Crews' battalion, with Byrne's Battery, to the right, to support General Anderson; and in the engagement, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding Third Kentucky, and Major Johnston, of the same, were wounded. Captains Stone, Pierce, and Emerson, Lieutenant Bagwell, commanding company, and acting Lieutenant White, of that regiment, were killed. Captain Bowman, Adjutant McGoodwin, and Lieutenants Ross and Ridgeway were wounded—the adjutant severely. My aid, Charleton Morgan, was also wounded here, and my volunteer aid, John Hooe, had his horse killed. Not having been specially informed of the casualties that occurred here in the Alabama and Tennessee battalions and Byrne's Battery, I am unable to speak definitely of them.

The examination which I made from the old field, showed it to have been the scene of recent conflict, but at that time our lines there seemed to have been broken, and no troops of ours were in sight. It discovered also to my left and front two camps of the enemy still occupied by his troops, and I saw them also in the woods across the field in front of his camps. I immediately moved by the left flank to the left, and confronted him. I had scarcely taken my new position—in fact, was changing the front of the left wing—when he deployed before me. I opened my fire on him when he was thus employed, and soon received his in return.

The combat here was a severe one, and lasted an hour and a quarter. I had only three regiments in line (the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky), the Thirty-first Alabama in reserve, and no battery at command (both of my own having been sent further to the right, at which point we seemed to be pressed). The enemy appeared to outnumber us greatly. Ignorant of the topography of the country, and not knowing his force, I was for awhile reluctant to charge; and as he was in the woods, too, with some advantage of position, I fought him, as I have said, for an hour and a quarter, killing and wounding four or five hundred of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry alone, as well as many of another Ohio regiment, a Missouri regiment, and some Iowa troops, from all of whom we eventually took prisoners. It would be impossible to praise too highly the steadiness and valor of my troops in this engagement. I lost here many men and several officers, among whom were Captains Ben Desha and John W. Caldwell, severely, and Adjutant William Bell, mortally wounded, all of the Ninth Kentucky; also, in the same regiment, Captain James R. Bright, Lieutenant J. L. Moore, and Lieutenant R. M. Simmons were wounded. In the Fourth Kentucky, Captain John A. Adair, First Lieutenant John Bird Rogers, commanding Company A, and Lieutenant Robert Dunn, were severely wounded, while in the Sixth Kentucky, Captain W. Lee Harned was wounded mortally.* The Thirty-first Alabama, on the left, lost several officers and men, and elicited general praise for its gallantry. During the engagement, the men of no part of the brigade, at any time, faltered or fell back, while the enemy had to reform more than once.

At length, after having extended my line by adding my reserve to the left of it, and obtaining, as a support, General Stewart with a part of his brigade, and a part of General Anderson's command, which I found in my rear in a wooded ravine, I gave the order to fix bayonets, and move forward in double-quick time at a charge, which was executed in the handsomest manner, and with complete success. The enemy, unwilling and unable to stand this charge, ran through their camps into the woods in their rear, whither we followed them. They were, however, too badly routed to make a stand, and for several hundred yards I moved forward without opposition. These woods intervene between the

*See history of companies throughout for names of killed and wounded in this and all other battles.

field and camps I have described, and the field and camp in which General Prentiss surrendered, and are about three-quarters of a mile in width. Soon after having entered the woods, I found the ground broken and covered with a thick undergrowth, so that I was obliged to move cautiously, and with my front covered by skirmishers. I was likewise delayed and embarrassed by some Louisiana troops, who were off to my left, and dressed in blue colors like the enemy,* as also by a battery, which was firing across my front from the right. I sent out an aid to learn the identity of the Louisiana troops, and a detachment to ascertain the character of the battery; and having had the fire of this changed, I moved forward to the verge of the field in which General Prentiss surrendered, having encountered and dispersed a regiment, said to be of Missouri, and taken several prisoners, who were sent to the rear.

At this field General Breckinridge and others were hotly pressing the enemy on the right, many of whom attempted to gain the woods through which I had passed, and at one time I was apprehensive they would turn my left, but, by altering my position and delivering several well-directed fires, they were turned back upon their camps, into which also, for some time, I directed my fire with effect. The lines being gradually—after much hard fighting—drawn more and more closely around this camp, forced the surrender of General Prentiss, who seemed to be the last of their generals who made a stand. This brigade entered the camp nearly simultaneously with General Breckinridge and others from the right. I was halted here for a moment by order of General Hardee, and directed to send a regiment back in charge of the prisoners, and I assigned to this duty Lieutenant-Colonel Crews (who had rejoined me) with his battalion.

Finding the troops who had come in from my right halting one or two hundred yards in my front, I allowed the Sixth and Ninth Kentucky Regiments hastily to exchange their guns for Enfield rifles,† which the enemy had surrendered, and I then

*It may be added that, at this point, somebody sent a volley of Minie-balls among them that made them advance their crescent flag into view rapidly, and that they afterward appeared in a peculiar uniform which had been made by turning their coats inside out.

†He here alludes simply to those of the Sixth and Ninth, who had not been supplied when Enfields were distributed at Burnsville, on the evening of the 3d inst.

moved up and rejoined General Breckinridge, who, with Statham's and Bowen's brigades, was occupying the front line, being on the crest of the hill (or high land) overlooking the narrow valley of the Tennessee River, on which, and near by, was Pittsburg Landing.

Having been halted here for more than an hour, we endured a most terrific cannonade and shelling from the enemy's gunboats. My command, however, had seen too much hard fighting to be alarmed, and the Fourth Kentucky stood firm, while some of our troops to the front fell back through their lines in confusion. In Company D, of this regiment, I lost at this place eleven men, and Lieutenant H. M. Keller, of the Ninth Regiment, was wounded.

From this position, when it was nearly dark, we were ordered to the rear to encamp, which movement was effected in good order. I followed, in the darkness of the night, the Purdy road, after having reunited to my command Byrne's Battery and the others of my troops who had been detached to the right, not including, however, Cobb's Battery. This battery, after having been moved from the position in which I had placed it (as previously stated), maintained itself with extraordinary gallantry, as I am informed, against a large force, which, however, killed, in the contest, nearly all its horses, and killed and wounded thirty-seven of the men. Having been thus disabled, Captain Cobb moved his battery off the field, with mules, to the rear, under orders to do so, all danger being past.

My command occupied the vacated camps of the Forty-sixth Ohio and Sixth Iowa Regiments, on the Purdy road, near the bridge over Owl Creek; but the tents having been mainly destroyed, my men were again exposed to rain, which fell during the night. The camps, however, were rich in subsistence, as in almost every thing else, and, after a bountiful supper, they slept, despite the rain.

After having obtained returns from the whole command, I myself rode till eleven o'clock P. M., to find a general officer to whom to report for orders, and then sent an aid (with a mounted escort) for the same object, who rode all night without success.

Thus closed Sunday, with a loss to this brigade of about seventy-five killed and three hundred and fifty wounded.

Early Monday morning, having caused the arms to be dis-

charged and cleaned, I prepared to renew the contest. Soon hearing firing to the right, and somewhat to the front, and seeing General Ruggles' division marching to my rear, to form off the right, as I understood, and being also informed that the enemy was to the left, I ordered Byrne's Battery in position at the Owl Creek bridge, and formed in line parallel to the road. In a short time, my volunteer aid, Captain Samuel Gray, of Kentucky, whom I had dispatched to the front for orders, returned with directions from General Beauregard to move forward to whatever point the firing seemed heaviest. I accordingly moved forward on the road, marching by the flank at a double-quick; and, having passed Shiloh Church, leaving it to the right, I advanced about three-quarters of a mile beyond it. At this point I met General Bragg, who ordered me to form line perpendicularly to the road and to the left of it, which I did by fronting the brigade, and then changing front forward on first battalion. While this movement was being made, I rode forward and placed Byrne's Battery in position, on a slight eminence or ridge at the edge of a field, behind which (and at its base) the change of front would bring my line, thus being myself at the same time at a point where I could observe the execution of this movement. In this position, Captain Byrne served his guns with skill and gallantry, silencing one and greatly damaging another battery of the enemy. The enemy's right wing was in our front; and for four hours, in the presence and under the orders of General Bragg, we checked his advance at this quarter. The battery of Byrne drew the continuous fire of several guns from the enemy, by which I lost several men. It was pleasing to see with what alacrity my men volunteered to aid the battery as its men were wounded or became exhausted.*

*The brilliant action of Byrne's Battery at this point, and some incidents connected with it, is thus described by an officer who witnessed it: "For hours, three of the enemy's batteries worked on that of Byrne and its support, the Kentucky Brigade, but could not move them. About one-third of the cannoniers had been killed or wounded, and as the ridge was very sandy, the recoil of the guns threw the carriages back, and they had to be constantly moved up by hand. Many of the men were consequently completely exhausted. Colonel Lewis was sitting near Captain Byrne, who asked him for a detail to assist in working the guns, when John B. Spurrier, of the Sixth Regiment, stepped forward and cried out, 'No detail! Ask for volunteers, and we are there!' And they were there. The gallant Spurrier acted

Meanwhile the firing had been approaching nearer and nearer to us from the right and center, and I was ordered to move from my position to the support of these points of our line. In advancing to the right, I perceived that our forces were passing from their right toward the left, while the enemy were moving on parallel lines with them, and in a corresponding direction. In proceeding, I became engaged with the enemy in woods to the right, and a little in rear of the position I had just left, and bordering upon an old field, in which was a house that seemed to have been used as a forage depot. In and around this the enemy seemed well posted, in strong force, though much concealed behind logs and bags, apparently of corn, which appeared to have been arranged with that view. While I was moving to my new position, the Fourth Kentucky Regiment and Fourth Alabama Battalion, by Genaral Bragg's order, and without my knowledge, were moved out of the line and advanced against overwhelming numbers at the north side of the field, and to the north of the house just spoken of, being advised that they would be supported in the movement by General Anderson's brigade. At this time I was with the Sixth and Ninth (and the remnant of the Third) Kentucky Regiments, on the west side of this field, and to the west of the house. The enemy was posted in the form of a crescent, the inner side being the front. The Fourth Kentucky Regiment and Fourth Alabama Battalion having approached to within one hundred paces of the enemy's line, opened fire upon him, and received in turn a destructive fire from both the wings and the center.* The contest was here continued for about twenty minutes, when the enemy fell back on their reserve, and the regiment and battalion prepared to charge them with the bayonet; but before this could be done the enemy again advanced, with re-

'Number One' at the piece until he went down, dangerously wounded, about an hour after having volunteered. General Bragg sent twice by his aids-de-camp, Colonel Walton and Lieutenant Parker, ordering Captain Byrne to use spherical case or canister on the right of the enemy, as they were moving up through the undergrowth, but he had already given them plenty of spherical case. The Kentucky Brigade was now ordered to move to the right, as the enemy's guns appeared to have been silenced. Byrne's Battery was moved about eight hundred yards further, and as they came up to General Bragg, he took his sleek cap off and complimented them."

*See remarks relative to this art of the engagement in the Biography of Colonel Nuckols, page 380.

doubled forces, and they fell back on General Anderson's brigade, four or five hundred yards in rear. United with this, they again drove back the enemy, and thus, forward and backward, was the ground crossed and recrossed four times. This engagement is represented as having been most terrific, and, judging from the results, could scarcely have been exceeded in the courage and heroism displayed by our troops. Here that matchless officer, Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., after performing prodigies of valor, was killed near the close of the scene. Here, too, Adjutant Forman was killed, as was also Lieutenant Dooley. Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, whose conduct was most cool and courageous, was here slightly wounded. Senior Captain Joseph P. Nuckols, who had been mounted, was likewise, after the most decided coolness and gallantry, severely wounded. Here also were wounded Captains Ben J. Monroe, Tho. W. Thompson, and James Fitzhenry. Lieutenant Thomas Steele was severely wounded and afterward made prisoner, while Lieutenants John B. Moore and George B. Burnley were seriously, and Lieutenant Peyton slightly wounded. All these officers were of the Fourth Kentucky, which went into action Sunday morning with four hundred and thirty-one men. Many officers also of the Fourth Alabama Battalion, whose conduct was excellent, were among the wounded—for more definite mention of whom reference is made to the report from that command.

And here also fell that noble patriot, Governor George W. Johnson, after having fought in the ranks of Captain Ben Monroe's company (E, Fourth Kentucky), with unfaltering bravery from early Sunday morning to this unhappy moment. Eventually, seeing that they must be overpowered, these troops were withdrawn, and ordered a short distance to the rear, where they remained until reunited to the command.

With the Sixth and Ninth Regiments, on the west side of the position I have described, I was hotly engaged for an hour, at and during the time just mentioned above, when I had occasion often to admire the courage and ability of Colonels Joseph H. Lewis and Thomas H. Hunt, as well as the steadiness of their men. Our forces here were insufficient for a charge, and seeing the enemy's masses moving to his right, as also our own troops—being ordered by General Breckinridge, to whom I had reported here, he stating at the same time that he could maintain himself

to the right, where he was, but that the enemy's movements required more troops of ours on the left—I followed the movement and soon reached the brow of a hill on the main road to Pittsburg Landing, and about one hundred and fifty yards to the right of Shiloh Church. At this point, upon my instance, Colonel Marmaduke, with his Arkansas regiment, united with my command in support of the two twelve-pound howitzers which I had obtained from General Polk, some three hundred yards in the rear, and had brought up to that position. The fragmentary forces of both armies had concentrated at this time around Shiloh Church, and, worn out as were our troops, the field was here successfully contested for two hours, when, as if by mutual consent, both sides desisted from the struggle. Shortly before the close of the combat, having heard from one of my aids that some troops were in line a few hundred yards in rear, I left Colonel Hunt, Ninth Kentucky, in command, and galloped back to urge them to come up (intending with such a reënforcement to charge the enemy with the bayonet), but I failed to secure their assistance. Returning, I found that in my absence, Colonel Hunt, with his usual gallantry, had ventured upon a charge, but found the enemy too strong for him, when he retired to the west side of Shiloh Church, where the command remained long after all other troops had been withdrawn, except a small force with Colonel Tappan, of Arkansas.

In the conflicts of this day, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. Johnson, after exemplary conduct, was wounded; Captain William Mitchell was killed; and Captain George A. King, and Lieutenants Gillum, Harding, and Schaub were wounded—all of the Ninth Kentucky. In the Sixth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer, a cool, brave, and efficien officer, was wounded; Captain W. W. Bagby and Lieutenant M. E. Aull were mortally wounded; Captains D. E. McKendree and John G. Hudson were likewise wounded, as were also Lieutenants L. M. Tucker and Charles Dawson, the last named of whom was taken prisoner. The Thirty-first Alabama Regiment behaved with praiseworthy gallantry, for the losses of which, in this day's conflict, reference is made to the regimental report. And here, though out of place, I will mention that of the Ninth Regiment four color corporals were killed, and three color corporals and the color sergeant were wounded.

Late in the evening, my command being reunited,* we rejoined General Breckinridge, with Statham's brigade, and halted at the junction of two roads, both apparently leading from Pittsburg Landing, and about one and a half miles west of Shiloh Church, in the direction of Corinth.

With this force and some cavalry General Breckinridge undertook to check any pursuit of our retiring army, and cover the retreat. This was a hard duty, exposed as the command had been, and wasted as they were by the loss of more than half their numbers; but the General was equal to the great undertaking, and his officers and men shared his devotion to duty.

Here we bivouacked in the mud, and were exposed to the rain which fell during the night. General Breckinridge had in some way provided subsistence for the command, sufficient for the night and morning.

The enemy did not appear that night, and the next morning we slowly moved off three miles, to Mickey's house, taking with us the wounded, whom we found in abandoned wagons and in the houses on the road-side, as well as some captured property, which had been abandoned by other Confederate troops. Arrived at Mickey's house, (where was a large hospital, with four or five hundred wounded men, a part of whom were Federal prisoners), we remained there three days, laboriously engaged in removing the wounded, burying the dead, and sending forward captured property. All having been accomplished, upon receiving orders from General Beauregard, General Breckinridge with his command moved into Corinth, arriving there on Friday.

While at Mickey's house, we had been advantageously posted to avoid surprise and repel attack. On Tuesday, General Sherman's brigade of the enemy came to within a mile and a half of us, but, being attacked by our cavalry, which General Breckinridge had stationed in the rear, that brigade was routed, losing forty or fifty killed, and about seventy-five prisoners, who were sent to Corinth.

Here I must be permitted to bear testimony to the resolution,

*Colonel Hunt, being senior, was left, as stated, in command of the Sixth and Ninth, and had the honor, as chief in command of the two regiments of firing the farewell shot—his being the last fighting of that eventful day. "Long after all other troops had been withdrawn," as Colonel Trabue remarks, he was reunited with the remainder of the brigade.

ability, and endurance of General Breckinridge, which in these last days were severely taxed, but were not wanting to the demands of the occasion.

Thus I have given an account of the conduct of this brigade, in the battle of the 6th and 7th instants, and in the three or four days succeeding. I can not too highly commend the gallantry and steadiness of these brave men.

The courage, coolness, and ability of Colonel Hunt, of the Ninth Kentucky, were conspicuous, as were also those of his lieutenant-colonel, Robert A. Johnson, who was wounded on Monday morning, but kept his place. No man could have possessed more gallantry than was shown by Colonel Lewis, of the Sixth Kentucky, and his lieutenant-colonel, Cofer. Major Hays, too, of the same regiment, behaved well. I had occasion often to remark the self-possession and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, in command of the Fourth Kentucky (who was wounded, but did not leave the field), as also the conduct of Captain Joseph P. Nuckols, of this regiment (who had been mounted). The conduct of the lamented Monroe, major of this regiment, was unsurpassed, and challenged the admiration of all. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding the Third Kentucky, is reported to me by one of my aids as having been extremely gallant, as was that of Major Johnson, both of whom were wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Crews, commanding Tennessee Battalion, behaved well. Major Clifton, commanding Alabama Battalion, detached from me early on Sunday, did not again come under my notice, but is said to have done his duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith commanding Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, executed, to my satisfaction, several orders I gave him, and in the early fight Sunday, although not drilled, his regiment did excellent service. Captain Byrne, as I have already said, managed his battery with skill, and fought with great gallantry. Captain Cobb, commanding light battery, unfortunately lost most of his horses and two of his pieces, but is represented to me as having fought with great courage and skill. Captain John H. Morgan, with his squadron, was not under my immediate control, and has only to-day returned from the scene of conflict. On receiving his report I will add a supplement to this. His conduct is represented to have been such as all expected of so gallant a commander.

The captains and subalterns of the command who fought with

distinguished courage, are too numerous to be mentioned in this report. Regimental reports are referred to for justice to them. It may not be out of place to say, however, that the Third Kentucky came from the battle-field and from Mickey's house, under command of Lieutenant C. H. Meshew.

I am under obligations to my adjutant, Joe Linden Robertson, and my volunteer aids, Samuel Gray, John Hooe, Tho. B. Darragh, Robert W. McKee, and Charlton Morgan, all of Kentucky (the last of whom was wounded on Sunday morning), and Charles J. Mastin, of Alabama, all of whom exhibited decided gallantry.

But I have to mourn the loss of many who were very dear to the command, among whom Major Monroe is very deeply lamented. He fell nobly at his post. No officer of his rank could have been his superior, and no man in the army could have possessed more merit as a gentleman. At the same place fell Governor George W. Johnson, whose death will be mourned by thousands of his country- men.

The command went into action with something less than twenty-four hundred men, and the table of casualties shows an aggregate loss of eight hundred and forty-four. The list of missing is ninety-seven, all of whom were probably killed or wounded.

The losses of the different regiments, etc., were as follows:

Third Kentucky Regiment	174
Fourth Kentucky Regiment	213
Sixth Kentucky Regiment	108
Ninth Kentucky Regiment	134
Hale's Thirty-first Alabama	79
Clifton's Alabama Battalion	30
Crews' Tennessee Battalion	55
Cobb's Battery	37
Byrne's Battery	14
Total	844

All the horses of the command belonging to the field and staff engaged in the action, with one or two exceptions, were either killed or wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. TRABUE,

Colonel Fourth Kentucky, Commanding Brigade.

The preceding report, it will be observed, gives a close account of the action taken by all those troops who constituted the brigade proper, but General Breckinridge and his staff are necessarily merely referred to as regards the operations of the 6th; and in order to a just view of their action on that day, we quote the following from General Hodge:

"Two o'clock had arrived, and the whole army was now, or had been, for hours engaged, with the exception of Bowen's and Statham's brigades of the Reserve Corps. The enemy had been driven through and from half of his camps, but refused to give back further. Having given way on his right and left wings, he had massed his force heavily in the center, and poured an almost unintermitting hail of fire, murderous beyond description, from his covert of trees and bushes, when General Breckinridge was ordered up to break his line. Having been most of the day in observation on the Hamburg road, marching in column of regiments, the reserve was now moved by the left flank, until opposite the point of attack, then deployed rapidly into line of battle, Statham's brigade forming the right, and Bowen's the left. The long slope of the ridge was here abruptly broken by a succession of small hills or undulations of about fifty feet in height, dividing the rolling country from the river bottom; and behind the crest of the last of these the enemy was concealed. Opposite them, at the distance of seventy-five yards, was another long swell or hillock, the summit of which it was necessary to attain in order to open fire, and to this elevation the reserve moved in order of battle at a double-quick. In an instant the opposing height was one sheet of flame. Battle's Tennessee regiment, on the extreme right, gallantly maintained itself, pushing forward under a withering fire, and establishing itself well in advance. Little's Tennessee regiment, next to it, delivered its fire at random and inefficiently, became disordered, and retired in confusion down the slope. Three times it was rallied by its lieutenant-colonel, assisted by Colonel T. T. Hawkins, aid-de-camp to General Breckinridge, and by the adjutant-general, and carried up the slope,

only to be as often repulsed and driven back; the regiment of the enemy opposed to it, in the intervals, directing an oblique fire upon Battle's regiment, now contending against overwhelming odds.

"The crisis of the contest had come—there were no more reserves, and General Breckinridge determined to charge. Calling the staff around him, he communicated to them his intentions, and remarked that he, with them, would lead it. They were all Kentuckians, and though it was not their privilege to fight that day with the Kentucky Brigade, they were yet men who knew how to die bravely among strangers, and some, at least, would live to do justice to the rest. The commander-in-chief, General Johnston, rode up at this juncture, and learning the contemplated movement, determined to accompany it. Placing himself on the left of Little's regiment, his commanding figure in full uniform, conspicuous to every eye, he waited the signal. General Breckinridge, disposing his staff along the line, rode to the right of the same regiment; then with a wild shout, which rose high above the din of battle, on swept the line through a storm of fire, over the hill, across the intervening ravine, and up the slope occupied by the enemy. Nothing could withstand it. The enemy broke and fled for half a mile, hotly pursued, until he reached the shelter of his batteries. Well did the Kentuckians sustain that day their honor and their fame! Of the little band of officers who started on that forlorn hope but one was unscathed, the gallant Breckinridge himself. Colonel Hawkins was wounded in the face; Captain Allen's leg was torn to pieces by a shell; the horses of the fearless boy, J. Cabell Breckinridge,* and of the adjutant-general were killed under them, and General Johnston was lifted, dying, from his saddle. It may well be doubted whether the success, brilliant as it was, decisive as it was, compensated for the loss of the great captain. . . . .

"The general repulse of the enemy had now thrown the reserve

* See page 576.

on the extreme right of the Confederate line. Far on the left was heard the musketry of the Kentucky Brigade, and the roar of its artillery, as it pushed its columns forward. It was fighting its way to its gallant general, and the hour was drawing near when they were to meet in the pride of glorious success. Captain Byrne, of the Kentucky Battery, riding on the flank, observed heavy bodies of the enemy in rear of his line, from which he was constantly drawing fresh supplies of men, and thus was enabled to maintain his ground. Obtaining permission of General Bragg, he changed the position of his pieces, and then threw discharge after discharge of spherical case shot and shell among them.* The effect was magical. The right of the enemy broke and fled, the center followed, then the left wing; and charging along the whole line the Confederate army swept through the camps of the enemy, capturing three thousand prisoners, and driving the Federal force cowering beneath the shelter of the iron-clad gunboats. Then and there, in the full fruition of success, the Kentucky Brigade and its general met for the first time during that bloody day since their separation in the morning, both covered with glory, both proud of and gratified with each other."

It will be observed that, more than is usually the case in battle, the fighting of the Kentucky troops, on these two momentous days, was by separate detachments. Regiments and batteries made a

* An eye-witness has furnished us this account of the artillery action alluded to by General Hodge:

"Captain Byrne opened on them at a thousand yards. He had eight pieces, and they worked on the enemy's right. General Breckinridge was driving him on his left, and the retreating column had to pass in front of the battery. Captain Byrne sat on his horse, giving his orders; General Ruggles, Colonel Baird, and Captain Ellis (of Bragg's staff), and Lieutenant Robinson (of Trabue's staff) came up. Colonel Baird gave a cheer—this was taken up by the artillerists and then by the commands on the right. Never did men work harder and faster, and never did enemy fall thicker before the same number of guns. Colonel Baird, in his enthusiasm, got down and put his hand on one of the pieces, remarking, as he did so, that he '*wanted to feel it!*'"

kind of individual record of their own; and it would be impossible, on that account, to enter detailed notices of the many incidents, of various nature, connected with each, as this would require a volume of itself. The reader will find frequent allusions to them in the biographical sketches.

CHAPTER V.

THE brigade arrived at Corinth on Friday morning, the 11th of April, one eventful week from the time it had marched, with gallant tread, from Burnsville. The battle had been fought and—lost. Many and many a noble heart that beat high with hope, and with the pride that the expectation of great achievements naturally inspires, was now stilled in death, and their bodies lay in soldiers' graves, scattered promiscuously, and with no mark even so much as to name them, and say to future generations that such and such a one sleeps here. The victory that the very first blow promised, and that seemed, to all who lived till night-fall on the 6th, almost within their grasp, had been snatched from them, and their dead comrades were now mourned as those who shed their blood in vain. The living had reached Corinth after almost unparalleled hardships, and having witnessed the most heart-rending scenes, after the battle was over, in the suffering of the wounded, who were slowly and with extreme difficulty carried to that place by every means of conveyance at the command of the Confederate officers. The almost constant rain, the horrid condition of the roads, the absence of every comfort that a wounded man so much needs, made the lot of these poor sufferers dreadful beyond expression.

To complete the discomfiture of the Army of the Mississippi, their great captain was no more, and they felt now that there had been "a giant in the land," and that there was no one left who could restore their broken strength as he could have done, nor lead them as he had led. Just at the very moment when the star

of the South seemed rising to gild the night of the Confederacy, without a darkening shadow athwart the sky, the finger of the Almighty wrote the doom of the new republic. With Johnston here and another Johnston, or Lee, in Virginia, unopposed by the decree of Him who rules the nations of the earth, no human power, then at the disposal of the United States Government, could have stayed the onward and triumphant march of the Confederate armies; but one touch—a ball sped, perhaps, at random—and the greatest General of modern days, who seemed to hold the fate of a nation in his hand, dropped the reins of his charger some minutes after he had received a stroke that he had scarcely noticed, reeled into the arms of General Preston, and presently the Agamemnon of the South was no more.

The gloom that pervaded the army at Corinth was for some days almost rayless. Though the battle of Shiloh had taught them what they were capable of, they naturally asked themselves what availed great deeds, if, after all the expenditure of blood, they were to reap no fruits from them. Save the trial of their strength and valor, and the temporary success of Sunday, the Western army had known little but reverse; and now that the Northern arms had triumphed, the moral force that such a battle generated was great—to the Confederacy for evil, by dispiriting, in a measure, its own people; to the North favorable, by encouraging them to a more vigorous, and rigid, and hopeful prosecution of the war.

Among the Kentucky troops, however, the *morale* was wonderfully preserved, considering all the untoward circumstances under which they labored. On Monday morning, April 14, the "missing" of the entire command (that is, excepting those who had been either killed or wounded) would not have made a corporal's guard. There was now an additional cohesive power among them—a common fame—the memory of common deeds of valor, which had been acknowledged by all who were best capable of judging and appreciating them—and a common ambition that the laurels so hardly won should not be plucked from them nor

their old State, let the Confederate sun shine or sink into oblivious darkness as it might.

Soon the work of reorganizing the army throughout, restoring order, and attaining to such efficiency as the means now at the command of the new general-in-chief rendered possible was begun, and affairs assumed a more cheerful aspect. They were subsequently again overclouded by the news that New Orleans had fallen, and by the more momentous cause (to them) that the effect of the fatigue and exposure consequent upon the operations at Shiloh, and on the retreat, and of the malarious climate, began to be felt in an amount of sickness that was appalling; but the duties of the soldier, and the responsibilities resting upon him, had been impressed upon them, and they settled down to them with an intelligent recognition and a determination that gave them a strength, a fixedness of purpose, a constancy, which, added to their now assured courage, made them powerful in battle, and endued them with a fortitude that henceforth bore every thing without loss of spirit or efficiency.

The remainder of the month of April was spent, for the most part, in getting the army into proper shape to render it available for attack or defense. Halleck, who had now assumed command of the combined armies of Grant and Buell, in person, delayed his movement upon Corinth for a similar purpose; and even when he began his approaches, it was in a manner so cautious that it was not until the 2d of May that General Beauregard deemed an engagement imminent. Confederate cavalry watched him closely while the work of preparation was going on at Corinth.

But, to come more particularly to the troops of Kentucky and their leaders, we may remark in the outset that, shortly after the battle of Shiloh, Breckinridge was commissioned a major-general, and assigned to the permanent command of the division which he had led with such distinguished skill and valor on and from its first field. Some changes took place, however, and additions were made. Colonels Preston and Helm received notification of promotion to the rank of brigadier-generals, and were ordered to re-

port to General Breckinridge for duty. The Kentucky troops, we regret to record (as it was, at best, an unnatural arrangement), were separated and made part of two commands. The different brigades composing the division were now to be known by number. The First Brigade of Division was assigned to Brigadier-General J. M. Hawes, who had been promoted in the summer or autumn of 1861, and consisted of the Fourth and Ninth Kentucky Regiments, Hale's Alabama Regiment, Clifton's Alabama Battalion, and Byrne's Battery.*

The Second Brigade was assigned to Brigadier-General William Preston, and consisted of the Third, Sixth, and Seventh Kentucky Regiments,† Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, and Cobb's Battery.

The Third Brigade was assigned to Brigadier-General Ben Hardin Helm, and consisted at first of Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi troops; but General Hawes soon relinquished his command for service in the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, when General Helm was placed in charge of his brigade, which was so modified as to consist of the following: Fourth and Ninth Kentucky Regiments, Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, Fourth Alabama Battalion, Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment, and the Hudson Battery.

In addition to these and to Bowen's and Statham's brigades, Captain N. B. Stone‡ reported with a company of cavalry on the 21st of April, which was detailed for special service with General Breckinridge, as was also at some time during the spring or summer another company, commanded by Captain Biggs.

* Owing to the resignation of the officers of Byrne's Battery, and the consequent breaking up of the company, a change was made in the artillery of First Brigade on the 2d of May, Hudson's Battery being furnished to General Hawes in place of Byrne's.

† The Seventh Kentucky fought at Shiloh, in another command, and did not report to General Breckinridge until after the arrival at Corinth. Its first colonel (Wickliffe) had been killed there, and it was now commanded by Colonel Ed Crossland.

‡ "Boney" Stone, who shortly afterward resigned, and was succeeded by Captain B. E. Roberts.

General Breckinridge announced his staff, in his new capacity of Major-General, on the 13th of April, to be as follows: Captain George B. Hodge,* A. A. G.; Captain John S. Hope, A. I. G.; Major Alfred Boyd, Chief Quartermaster; Captain Clint McClarty, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel D. Beltzhoover, Chief of Artillery;† Lieutenant James Wilson, Ordnance Officer;‡ Dr. B. W. Avent, Medical Director; Colonel T. T. Hawkins, Aid-de-camp; and Colonel Jack Allen, Captain A. Keene Richards, Captain F. Lousdale, and Captain Charles J. Mastin, volunteer aids-de-camp.

Colonel O'Hara, who had hitherto been announced as aid, was still with him, but was recommended to the Government for promotion, and assignment to a command of cavalry, and was not included among the regularly appointed staff. He did not receive the proposed promotion, however, and so continued to serve with General Breckinridge in various capacity.‖ It may be proper to remark, also, that other officers of the staff, who were with him during the battle of Shiloh, were highly complimented in dispatches to the War Department, and recommended for promotion to higher rank. Of these, in addition to O'Hara, we

*Captain Hodge resigned on the 2d of May, being a member of Congress, and the duties of A. A. G. devolved on others of the staff till June 3d, when Major John T. Pickett was appointed. He served in this capacity till July, when he was ordered to Richmond, for service with General Cooper, after which Colonel John A. Buckner was made A. A. G. Captain Hodge was afterward promoted to Brigadier-General of Cavalry, and, reëntering the field, served till the close of the war.

†Lieutenant-Colonel Beltzhoover served in this capacity but a short time till he was relieved for duty elsewhere, and Captain A. M. Rutledge was appointed to succeed him,

‡Lieutenant (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) James Wilson was not named to this duty till the 21st of April, about which time he reported to General Breckinridge, having escaped from Camp Chase.

‖Colonel O'Hara had served on the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston till the death of that officer. At Shiloh, he conducted himself with that noble bearing which was not only natural to him, but had previously been exhibited on the fields of Mexico and Cuba.

remember that Hodge, Hawkins, and McClarty were thus mentioned.

The staff of Brigadier-General Hawes was announced to be as follows: Captain Joe Linden Robertson, A. A. G.; Captain Wm. M. Cargill, A. Q. M.; Major E. P. Barbour, Aid-de-camp; and Lieutenant J. Cabell Breckinridge, volunteer aid. The duties of inspection and the commissariat were performed by other officers not included in the order of announcement in our possession, and whom we can not now recall to mind.

The order announcing staff of Brigadier-General Preston has been lost, but the following officers are remembered to have served with him at different times: Major (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) James W. Hewitt, having escaped capture at Donelson, was some time Acting Adjutant-General, also Captain Nat Wickliffe; and on the 29th of August, Captain (afterward Major) R. W. Woolley was appointed to that position. Captain William Stanley was his Inspector-General during the summer, Major John R. Throckmorton, Chief Quartermaster, and Major Alex. Evans, Chief Commissary.

The staff of Brigadier-General Helm, after he succeeded to the command of the brigade in which the Fourth and Ninth Kentucky were included, consisted of: Captain G. W. McCauley, A. A. G.; Major Thomas H. Hays, A. I. G.;* Major G. W. Triplett, A. Q. M.; Major Silas M. Moorman, A. C. S.; Lieutenant G. M. Ryals, Ordnance Officer, and Lieutenant Alexander H Todd, Aid-de-camp.

Changes occurred too, in the regiments themselves, and particularly in the Sixth and Ninth, which had been enlisted for twelve months only; whereas the others were originally three-years' men. The conscript act was passed by the Confederate Congress on the 16th of April, and upon being notified of its provisions, General Beauregard issued an order, the substance of which was, that the twelve-months' men should voluntarily re-

*Lieutenant L. E. Payne, during temporary absence of Major Hays, on sick leave, was the acting A. I. G.

organize on the three-years basis, thus rendering the conscription bill practically inoperative as to themselves. The two Kentucky regiments alluded to accordingly effected reorganization, elections being held for officers throughout, except those of the regimental staff, who, of course, were to be the appointees of the colonel chosen. Officers who preferred remaining in the service with the rank then held, but in a different field or different capacity, were to report to the commanding general for assignment; such as chose to relinquish their rank could be discharged from the service by simply refusing to appear as candidates; and such as should be defeated, were to be thus divested of rank—the two classes last named to be held subject to the provisions of the conscription bill, provided they failed to select some arm of the service and reënlist. Such of the field and staff officers as appeared for the suffrages of the men, were retained in their old positions, and, in most cases, the officers of the line also. In some few instances, the officers in commission under the old organizations, declined to have their names used, and a few were rejected. Some of those who entered other departments of the service distinguished themselves in different fields.*

* Various allusions to these officers will be found in the third department of this work. We take pleasure in noticing here a single instance, that of Lieutenant Tho. L. Dodd, of Glasgow, who was soon afterward appointed lieutenant of artillery, and assigned to duty with the famous Morgan Battery, with others, whom he had assisted in recruiting a company for that arm. The battery was given them by General Leonidas Polk, and they were attached with it to the Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, Morgan's Brigade. The battalion was then doing duty on the Kentucky border as a separate command, and while there, was attacked by an entire brigade of Federal cavalry, and a large part of it killed, captured, and scattered. He remained with the battery and strove to rally the command in the face of the enemy, but they were new and undisciplined troops, and being almost surrounded by overwhelming numbers, they retreated in confusion. With a few faithful men he attempted to cover the retreat, and prevent the entire destruction of the command, but the men were killed or disabled, with the exception of Private Gilleland; and the charging column demanded their

The companies which had been reduced below the minimum were ordered to be consolidated in such manner as to give the organization that were retained their full quota of men, in pursuance of which the new regiments were made to consist of but eight instead of ten companies each. The Ninth chose a lieutenant-colonel and a major, none having been previously appointed, and its organization was thus perfected after it had passed through the ordeal of battle.

Among the officers elect, some few were rejected by the examining board, as being disqualified by want of a sufficient knowledge of tactics and general regulations. At this juncture, General Bragg* stepped in to remedy defects, as he alone could do such things, and began the appointment of officers to fill vacancies. The men selected in these cases, were, for the most part, worthy of position; and, indeed, some most excellent ones were assigned to duty in the line by authority of the general

surrender. Gilleland escaped into the bushes, and Lieutenant Dodd, determined to make the attempt on his horse, fired his pistol at the pursuers, wheeled into the forest, and after a furious ride, distanced his foes, and rejoined such of the command as were collected together. For his conduct on this occasion, he was promoted to captain of cavalry, and served with General Debrell, in Forrest's campaigns in East Tennessee, and at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was complimented by his commander for gallant conduct. He was shortly afterward severely wounded, but measurably recovered (though the ball was permitted to remain imbedded in his right shoulder.) Having been disabled for active field duty, he afterward did various service till the close of the war, in command of provost force at Covington, Ga., and of two companies for the protection of Atlanta from raiding parties that might operate from Dalton, in the winter of 1864–5. He was, meanwhile, recommended by General Howell Cobb for promotion to provost marshal-general of Georgia, but the war terminated before the application was acted upon.

*General Bragg announced, on the 6th of May, that he had assumed command of the army, General Beauregard's health being too feeble for unremitting care, though orders were frequently received thereafter, bearing the official signature of the latter officer, as he was generally present until June 17th, and being senior, would at such times assume control.

commanding—talented, courageous, and faithful—but no man was ever more shamefully deficient in that *disciplinary* strategy which the born general employs as carefully as that which is designed to circumvent the enemy; and though he was capable of making a good appointment, he was wholly inadequate to the task of making that appointment subservient to the good of those whom he designed to improve. After six months, or more, during which time these officers had discharged the duties, borne the responsibilities, and met the expenses incidental to their position—and that, too, under the evident displeasure of those whom they commanded, because not the men of their own election—the action of General Bragg was declared illegal, and they were returned to the ranks without having their pay-claims allowed, and the spirit of the men was henceforth humored by suffering them to choose for themselves who should wield the authority that they considered as rightfully in their gift.

As heretofore remarked, the remainder of April, after the arrival of the army from the battle-field, was spent mainly in this work of reorganizing, equipping, and general refurnishing.

General Halleck gradually drew near, however, and the month of May was spent in moving to and fro on the line of defense. Indications were frequent that battle would be joined, but further than the customary picketing in force, skirmishing between the outposts, occasional battle-orders, and formation to meet an attack, nothing of moment occurred during the entire month of May. About the middle of that month, the enemy was known to be near the Confederate line of defense, and every thing was vigilant, and on the 20th the medical officers received orders to prepare for the care of wounded. On the 22d, it was thought that the crisis had come, and the army, having made every necessary preparation, marched out in full expectation of battle, but no general attack was made by either party, and that afternoon the old camps were re-occupied.

On the 28th of May, the encampment was finally broken up; the troops took position in the intrenchments; the various wagon

trains were sent out on the Kossuth road four miles, to await orders; and, by a piece of excellent military jugglery, General Beauregard made the impression on General Halleck that he was able seriously to resist his advance, and was thus enabled to withdraw on the night of the 29th, without the loss of men or stores, whereas a battle could scarcely have resulted in less than the ruin of the Confederate army at that point. Some care had been taken to prepare the roads for the retreat, and the army slowly withdrew by the different crossings over the Tuscumbia River toward Baldwin. Of the Reserve Corps, the special rear-guard of infantry was the Ninth Kentucky and a Mississippi regiment, with Cobb's Battery, the whole force under command of Colonel Hunt. The Mississippians and a section of the battery passed over during the night, and bivouacked beyond the swamp that lies along the stream on each side; but the Ninth was not withdrawn from its position at the front till about midnight, and the darkness was so profound, in the deep forest through which they had to move, and the road still so rough for the remaining two pieces of artillery, that Corinth was still in view when daylight dawned upon them. They passed over the Tuscumbia, however, at an early hour, and joined the remainder of the force with which Colonel Hunt was expected to dispute the passage of the bridge.

On the morning of the 1st, Federal cavalry attacked the picket, stationed some distance back toward Corinth, under command of Lieutenant Charles Semple, but they were repulsed, with slight loss to the Confederates.

On the afternoon of June 1st, the main body of the army having now had ample time to reach a position of comparative safety, Colonel Hunt resumed his march. He continued to press forward till midnight, when information was received that the train of sick, which had been started from Corinth on the 28th, had been captured at Boonville, and that the Federal cavalry was between him and the main body of the army—a considerable force being then in bivouac, it was said, half a mile to his left. Having

halted, that the men might have an hour's rest and sleep, he again moved forward, slowly, but steadily, almost constantly, till noon, when, within three miles of Black Land, he again halted; and as it had been rumored and was apprehended that a Federal force now occupied that place, he consulted with the commanders of the Mississippi regiment, the battery, and others who had been left on similar service for other commands, and at other crossings of the Tuscumbia, as to what course they should pursue. There was a difference of opinion about the measures best to be adopted, and he cut the matter short by announcing that he would march his own regiment straight forward, as the most expedient course. He accordingly assumed immediate command of the Ninth and the artillery, and moved on. The Mississippians and others followed, and they fortunately passed through Black Land just after a body of Federal cavalry had left it. At sundown that afternoon Colonel Hunt reported to General Breckinridge, and rejoined the main body of the Reserve Corps, near Baldwin, whither it had preceded him. He had almost been given up for lost, but after a long and perilous march, extending through thirty hours from the time of leaving Tuscumbia bridge, with but little rest, and no sleep that was worth the name, he restored the component parts of the guard, almost perfectly intact, to their places in the corps.

From this point the army marched to Tupelo—the Reserve Corps leaving Baldwin on the 6th of June. The transportation had now been reduced, and tents and baggage curtailed to such an extent that but little transportation was needed, and the command reached Tupelo on the 7th and 8th without loss or molestation, though it was constantly rumored, from the time that Corinth was out of sight, that the Federals were advancing in force, and the utmost caution and vigilance were exercised daily.

Having arrived at Tupelo, the Reserve Corps was encamped from four to seven miles west of the village, on the wagon road to Pontotoc, and near the Little Coonewah Creek. They had suffered with hunger, heat, and dust, hard marching and want of

sleep and rest on the retreat, but the new encampment gave little promise of refreshing repose. In open fields, beside a dusty road, water so scarce that the digging of wells had to be resorted to, and a June sun, in Mississippi, beaming down upon almost unprotected heads—all this was not calculated to inspire one with the idea of comfort, and still less was the system of regular drilling in an unshaded, parching desert of a place, that was kept up while the army remained there.

On the 19th of June, the Reserve Corps, increased by a brigade of Missouri infantry under General Parsons, was detached from the main army, and marched westward, by way of Pontotoc, to the neighborhood of the Tallahatchie bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, a Federal advance being apprehended from the direction of Grand Junction. The expedition was under command of General Wm. Preston (General Breckinridge having obtained a short leave of absence to visit Louisiana), and on the 22d he had encamped the troops within four miles of Abbeville, and was prepared to meet the contemplated movement, having, however, but about ten thousand effective men at his disposal. He was likewise to remove all government stores from Oxford and Grenada, southward, which he speedily effected.

The Federal column did not advance, as had been anticipated, and General Preston was ordered to the relief of Van Dorn, at Vicksburg. The movement commenced on the 25th, the troops, baggage, and camp equipage to go by rail, and the wagon train to start empty across the country, for the purpose of gathering up supplies for the now beleaguered "Bluff City." Owing to scarcity of rolling stock, and the difficulty that even so early in the war attended railroad transportation on many of the lines, the entire command had not reached Vicksburg before the 30th.

The division went into camp in a low, narrow valley just opposite and below the "four-mile bridge," on the right, and General Breckinridge was soon again in command.

Major-General Van Dorn, charged with the defense of the city against the combined fleets of Admirals Farragut and Porter,

had, besides the division of General Breckinridge, from one to two thousand infantry and a small artillery force in charge of heavy ordnance and some field guns in battery—the whole force not exceeding ten thousand men of all arms. He assigned General M. L. Smith to the immediate command of the city and its defensive works, and General Breckinridge to that of the entire reserve force, and the execution of measures designed to guard the river front, above and below, against the landing of Federal troops, that were held in readiness, on transports, to be thrown into the city by whatever means should appear most practicable.

But it would be a work of unpardonable supererogation to enter into an elaborate detail of plans, works, and operations at this point. At the conclusion of the chapter will be found an extract from the report of General Van Dorn, which discloses, with sufficient minuteness, his own attitude and that of the enemy, with some of the main incidents of the siege also.

Almost the entire month of July was passed here, in a clime and under circumstances most adverse to the troops of Kentucky; but, though they suffered greatly by reason of disease, it was frequently remarked at the time that they withstood the effects of heat, malarious influences, want of wholesome supplies and of pure cold water, as well as even the Mississippians themselves. None were exempt, and toward the latter part of the month the sickness became alarming; but its relative influence on the combatants was in favor of the Confederates, as the Federal troops, despite all their sanitary precautions, abundant medical stores, and well-supplied commissariat, were daily falling victims by hundreds to the pestilent demon.

After the departure of General Hawes, Colonel Hunt was in command of his brigade, and when General Breckinridge returned, Preston resumed command of his own. The first dispositions of Breckinridge's division looking to the repulse of any attempt by the Federals to land troops and occupy the city, were made on the 1st of July. The orders to the brigades of Preston and Hunt specified that they should keep forty rounds of cartridges

in boxes, and one day's cooked rations constantly on hand; that full regimental guards should be posted in advantageous positions, with instructions to watch for rocket signals from Vicksburg—the signal for movement to be three rockets from the city, following each other rapidly, and a fourth after a short interval. The moment the signals were given, these brigades were to form without knapsacks, and march rapidly along the Jackson road to Vicksburg, without further orders—commanding officers to acquaint themselves with the route from their encampments, and be able to move promptly by day or night.

On the 2d, the mortar fleets began the bombardment of the city, which was kept up, with scarcely a day's intermission, until the evening of the 25th. The city presented a sad scene when the shells began to burst over and within its limits. The heroic people had expressed their preference for risking its destruction to its occupation by the Federal forces, and, with no adequate means of removing their personal property, or even themselves, many families yet occupied their homes. When the upper fleet opened fire—and no doubt existed that the destroyer was at hand, and bent on his mission—some retired from the city, while others took refuge in the cellars and other places that promised protection.

In some instances, excavations were made in the sides of the hills with which the city abounds, and the inhabitants sought, in these, refuge from the storm. Moving out on foot, during that first week of the enemy's operations, might be seen the old and decrepit, and frequently a mother with her family of little children, whose father was, perhaps, in the far-off Army of Virginia, and happily unconscious of the deadly peril of his beloved, and the hard fate that awaited them as refugees from their homes.

A different arrangement of the forces was made on the 3d. The brigade of Colonel Hunt was disposed in the following order: Two regiments were placed in the deep railroad cut under the bridge nearest the river, and in the lower part of the city, with two companies at the mouth of the cut, near a field battery

known as Starling's, and sentinels close down to the river. The rest of the brigade was held in reserve south of the railroad cut, in the valley in rear of Smede's house.

General Preston took position in supporting distance of the upper batteries. Two regiments were to be constantly on duty near the batteries, and the others held in reserve, close at hand. Both brigades were to leave sufficient force, under command of officers, in the camps first established, to guard them, and cook and carry rations to the outpost. One-third of the force at the front were to return alternately to the old camps, for the purpose of washing clothes and persons.

This general plan, as it regarded the Kentucky troops, though with various modifications, prevailed during the siege.*

On the 8th of July, General Helm assumed command of Hawes' brigade, and Colonel Hunt returned to his regiment.

The incidents of most peculiar moment which transpired during the time that General Breckinridge remained there, was the attack upon the enemy's fleet by the "Arkansas," referred to in that portion of the remarks of General Van Dorn, herein published, an engagement between the Confederate batteries and the upper fleet,† on the evening of the same day, the 15th, and the

* At one time the Fourth Kentucky was detached and sent down twelve miles on the Warrenton road, at the crossing of the Big Bayou, to prevent the approach of Federals from that direction for a land attack.

† We copy the following allusion to this affair from the journal of Mr. Jackman: "Late in the afternoon we marched to our old position, about the railroad cut. Just as we were filing off the railroad, up a street, where there was a high bluff that would protect us in a measure from the shells, all the upper batteries opened, and were replied to by the upper fleet, as it dropped down before the city. The first intimation we had of this movement, one of those long, conical shells—two feet in length and ten inches in diameter—came shrieking just over our heads, making something like the noise of a man screaming in agony. Soon the fight became general. The mortar fleets, above and below filled the air with bursting shells; the fleets vomited forth both iron and flame; our batteries thundered till the very earth trembled; the enemy's hot shot were flying through the air, mimicking the forked-tongued lightning; and the flashes of artillery made the night as light as

attempt to destroy the "Arkansas." The enemy at no time made a direct attempt to land, but the troops were kept always in readiness, and were always more or less exposed to the furious shelling that took place regularly in the forenoon and afternoon of each day. A few casualties occurred among the Kentuckians, which are referred to in the latter part of the work.

One attack upon the "Arkansas" occurred on the morning of the 22d, shortly after sunrise. The Essex came down to where the ram lay, at the levee, and having given it a furious broadside, attempted to grapple and board it, but was foiled, and withdrew. A detail from Helm's and Preston's brigades had been made to supply the place, temporarily, of those who had been killed and wounded, on the morning of the 15th. Some of them were on board and assisted in repelling the attack of the "Essex;" and one, Caleb W. Allen, distinguished himself by his exertions and intrepidity in working a heavy gun, and anticipating the movements of a Federal officer who attempted to enter a port-hole during a pause between discharges of his piece, and whom he killed with a pistol-shot.

A plan for floating a submarine battery from the city front to be fired under the lower fleet was conceived by one Captain McDaniel, of Allen County, Kentucky, and it appeared so plausible that he obtained the ear of the authorities, and was furnished with the means of carrying it into effect. Some twelve or fifteen men of one of Preston's Kentucky regiments were named by McDaniel himself, and permitted to volunteer for the occasion, and every thing was being rapidly put in readiness one dark night, when some break or other mishap occurred, which so materially crippled his arrangements as to defeat the entire plan, and no further effort was made to test it during the siege.

The conduct of the Kentucky troops here, though marked by

day. To heighten the grand scene, some buildings up town took fire from the hot missiles, and a pillar of flame pierced the very heavens. As the storm-cloud passes, so did this. Soon a perfect silence brooded over the city—the whole affair lasted, perhaps, an hour—and we went to sleep."

none of those more brilliant passages in the life of a soldier that characterize great battles, was one, nevertheless, of constant danger; and the manner in which they discharged their duties, whether as pickets, sharpshooters, or drawn out in full force to repel anticipated efforts to disembark Federal forces—bearing at all times cheerfully the trial of being exposed to the enemy's artillery fire without engaging in active resistance—won the confidence of the general commanding department, and confirmed among the Southern people the reputation won at Shiloh.

General Van Dorn, on the 18th of July, issued a congratulatory order to the troops defending Vicksburg, from which we make the following extract:

"Your conduct thus far, under the circumstances which surround you, has won the admiration of your countrymen. Cool and self possessed under the concentrated fire of more than forty vessels of war and mortar-boats, you have given assurances that the city intrusted to your keeping will not be given up to the blustering demands of cannon nor the noisy threatenings of bombshells. Such exhibitions of fury serve but to amuse you, and to animate the tedium of camp life. You await a more formidable demonstration. Impotent in his rage, the enemy is striving to turn the current of the Mississippi River from your batteries. He will fail. When he is master of the great river that flows at your feet, and which has become the eternal custodian of your name and glory, every wave that ripples by its shores will crimson with your blood, and every hill that looks down upon it will be the sepulcher of a thousand freemen. Soldiers, to have been one among the *defenders of Vicksburg* will be the boast hereafter of those who shall bear your names, and a living joy by your hearthstones forever! Continue, I beseech you, to be worthy of your country's praise and the reputation you have achieved.

"The general commanding will take pleasure, as it is his duty, in forwarding the names of the *distinguished* among you to the general commanding the department for honorable mention in general orders. It is *his* pride to be your commander.

"The steamer 'Arkansas' is immortal and above his praise. She commands the admiration of the world."

The following is the extract from the report of General Van Dorn, previously referred to, and which contains, also, an explanation of the reasons which led to the attack on Baton Rouge, as also the result of the expedition:

"Pursuant to orders, I assumed command of this district, and of the defenses of Vicksburg, on the 27th day of June, 1862. Prior to my arrival, Major-General Lovell, having resolved to defend the city, had ordered a detail of his force, under the command of Brigadier-General M. L. Smith, to garrison the place and construct works for its defense. I found the city besieged by a powerful fleet of war vessels and an army. The inhabitants, inspired by a noble patriotism, had determined to devote the city to destruction rather than see it fall into the hands of an enemy who had abandoned many of the rules of civilized warfare. This voluntary sacrifice, on the altar of liberty, inspired me with the determination to defend it to the last extremity. Orders to this effect were at once issued, to which my army responded with the liveliest enthusiasm. The citizens retired to the interior, while the troops marched in and pitched their tents in the valleys and on the hills adjacent, in convenient position to support batteries and strike assailants. The batteries of heavy guns, already established by the skill and energy of General Smith, on the crest of the hills overlooking the river, were placed in complete readiness for action. Other guns were brought up from Mobile, from Richmond, from Columbus, and elsewhere, and put in battery. Breckinridge's division occupied the city. Smith's brigade, which, previous to my arrival, had furnished the garrison of the place, manned the batteries, and, with details from Breckinridge's division, guarded the approaches in front and on the flanks. Withers' light artillery was placed in such position as to sweep all near approaches, while Stark's cavalry watched, at a distance, on our flank on the Yazoo, and below Warrenton, on the Mississippi.

"Prior to my assuming command, the attacking force of the enemy was confined to Porter's mortar fleet and Farragut's gunboats (with their attendant array in transports), which had ascended the river from New Orleans. For the operations of this force in attack, and for the successful and heroic resistance made by General Smith and the troops under his command, I refer the department to the satisfactory and graphic report of that officer, herewith communicated.

"The evacuation of Fort Pillow and the fall of Memphis opened the new danger of a combination between the upper and lower fleets of the enemy. This junction was effected early in July, and thus an added force of more than forty gunboats, mortar-boats, rams, and transports lay in menace before the city. On the 2d of July it opened fire, and kept up a continuous attack until the bombardment of the city ceased. Having received authority from the President to use the ram 'Arkansas' as part of my force, some days prior to the 15th of July, I issued an order to Captain Brown to assume command of her, and prepare her for immediate and active service. From all reliable sources I learned that she was a vessel capable of great resistance, and armed with large offensive power. Making the order imperative, I commanded Captain Brown to take her through the raft of the Yazoo, and, after sinking the 'Star of the West' in the passage, to go out and attack the upper fleet of the enemy to the cover of my batteries. I left it to his judgment to determine whether, on reaching the city, his vessel was in condition to proceed down the river and destroy the lower mortar fleet. Captain Brown properly substituted a vessel of inferior quality in place of the 'Star of the West,' entered the Mississippi, and, on the memorable morning of the 15th of July, immortalized his single vessel, himself, and the heroes under his command by an achievement the most brilliant ever recorded in naval annals. I deeply regret that I am unable to enrich my report by an authentic account of the heroic action of the officers and men of the 'Arkansas.' Commodore Lynch declines to furnish me with a report of the action, on the

ground that he was an officer out of the scope of my command. The glory of this deed of the 'Arkansas' stung the pride of the Federal navy, and led to the most speedy, but unsuccessful efforts of the combined fleets to destroy her. I refer the department to the accompanying report of General Smith for an accurate detail of those efforts, as also for a connected and faithful relation of the important events which make the history of the siege and defense of Vicksburg. With the failure to destroy or take the 'Arkansas,' the siege of Vicksburg practically ended. The attack on the batteries soon ceased, and the enemy, baffled and enraged by an unexpected, determined, and persistent defense, vented his wrath in impotent and barbarian efforts to destroy the city. On the 27th of July, both fleets disappeared, foiled in a more than two months' struggle to reduce the place. The casualties on our side, during the entire siege, were twenty-two killed and wounded. Not a gun was dismounted, and but two were temporarily disabled. The successful defense of Vicksburg is due to the unflinching valor of the cannoniers, who, unwearied by watchfulness night and day, stood by their guns unawed by the terrors of a fierce and continuous bombardment; to the sleepless vigilance and undaunted courage of the troops, who lay, at all hours, in close supporting distance of every battery, ready to beat back the invader so soon as his footsteps should touch the shore; to the skillful location of scattered batteries, and last, not least, to that great moral power—a high and patriotic resolve pervading and swelling the breasts of officers, soldiers, and citizens, *that, at every cost, the enemy should be expelled.* I refer the department to the specific enumeration of the names of officers and men who won distinction by meritorious service during the siege, as reported by General Smith, and I heartily indorse his commendations. Satisfied that the enemy disappeared from Vicksburg, under the mortifying conviction that it was impregnable to his attack, I resolved to strike a blow before he had time to organize and mature a new scheme of assault.

"The enemy held Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, forty

miles below the mouth of Red River, with a land force of about three thousand five hundred men, in conjunction with four or five gunboats, and some transports. It was a matter of great necessity to us that the navigation of Red River should be opened as high as Vicksburg. Supplies, much needed, existed there, hard to be obtained from any other quarter, and strong military reasons demanded that we should hold the Mississippi at two points, to facilitate communications and coöperation between my district and the Trans-Mississippi Department. The capture of Baton Rouge, and the forces of the enemy at that point, would open the Mississippi, secure the navigation of Red River, then in a state of blockade, and also render easier the recapture of New Orleans. To this end I gave orders to General Breckinridge to move upon Baton Rouge with a force of five thousand men, picked from the troops at Vicksburg, and added to his command the whole effective force of General Ruggles, then at Camp Moore, making a total force of six thousand men. To ensure the success of the plan, I ordered the 'Arkansas' to coöperate with the land forces by a simultaneous attack from the river. All damages sustained by the 'Arkansas' from the fleets of the enemy had been repaired, and when she left the wharf at Vicksburg for Baton Rouge, she was deemed to be as formidable in attack or defense as when she defied a fleet of forty vessels of war, many of them iron-clads. With such effective means, I deemed the taking of Baton Rouge and the destruction or capture of enemy on the land and water the reasonable result of the expedition. By epidemic disease, the land force under Major-General Breckinridge was reduced to less than three thousand effective men, within the period of ten days after he reached Camp Moore. The 'Arkansas,' after arriving within a short distance of Baton Rouge, in ample time for joint action at the appointed hour of attack, suddenly became unmanageable, from a failure in her machinery and engine, which all the efforts of her engineers could not repair. The gallant Breckinridge, advised by telegram every hour of her progress toward Baton Rouge, and counting on her coöperation, attacked the

enemy with his whole effective force, then reduced to about two thousand five hundred men, drove him from all his positions, and forced him to seek protection under the cover of his gunboats. I regret to state that the labors of General Breckinridge, in a distant field of operations, have thus far prevented him from making to me a report of his action, but enough has transpired to enable me to assure the department that the battle of Baton Rouge illustrated the valor of our troops, and the skill and intrepidity of their commander. His report will be forwarded as soon as it is received. It will be thus manifest to the department that an enterprise, so hopeful in its promise, met with partial failure only from causes which were not only beyond my control but out of the reach of ordinary foresight. I could not anticipate the sudden illness of three thousand picked men, and the failure of the 'Arkansas' at the critical hour appointed to her for added honors was a joyful surprise to the startled fleet of the enemy, and a wonder to all who had witnessed her glory at Vicksburg. Advised of the result of the expedition, I immediately ordered the occupation of Port Hudson, a point selected for its eligibility of defense, and for its capacity for offensive annoyance of the enemy, established batteries, manned them with experienced gunners, and guarded them by an adequate supporting force, holding Baton Rouge, in the meanwhile, in menace. The effect of these operations was the evacuation of Baton Rouge by the enemy, and his disappearance from the Mississippi between the capital of Louisiana and Vicksburg. The results sought by the movements against Baton Rouge have been, to a great extent, attained. We hold two points on the Mississippi—more than two hundred miles—unmolested by the enemy, and closed to him. The navigation of the Mississippi River from the mouth of Red River to Vicksburg was at once opened, and still remains open to our commerce, giving us also the important advantage of water connection, by Red River, of the east with the west. Indispensable supplies have been, and continue to be, drawn from this source. The desired facilities for communication and coöperation between this district and the

Trans-Mississippi Department have been established. The recapture of New Orleans has been made easier to our army.

"I think it due to the truth of history to correct the error, industriously spread by the official reports of the enemy, touching the destruction of the 'Arkansas.' She was no trophy won by the 'Essex,' nor did she receive injury at Baton Rouge from the hands of any of her adversaries. Lieutenant Stevens, her gallant commander, finding her unmanageable, moored her to the shore. On the cautious approach of the enemy, who kept at a respectful distance, he landed his crew, cut her from her moorings, fired her with his own hands, and turned her adrift down the river. With every gun shotted, our flag floating from her bow, and not a man on board, the 'Arkansas' bore down upon the enemy and gave him battle. Her guns were discharged as the flames reached them, and when her last shot was fired, the explosion of her magazine ended the brief but glorious career of the 'Arkansas.' 'It was beautiful,' said Lieutenant Stevens, while the tears stood in his eyes, 'to see her, when abandoned by commander and crew, and dedicated to sacrifice, fighting the battle on her own hook.' I trust that the official report of Commodore Lynch will do justice to the courage, constancy, and resolution of the officers and men who were the last crew of the 'Arkansas.' I deem it eminently proper to say to the department, that neither the spirit which resolved to dispute, at Vicksburg, the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River, nor the energy which successfully executed that resolution was *local* in its character, nor was it a spirit bounded by *State lines* or circumscribed by *State pride*. It was a broad, catholic spirit, wide as our country, and unlimited as the independence we struggle to establish. The power which baffled the enemy, resided in the breasts of the soldiers of *seven States*, marshaled behind the ramparts of Vicksburg. Mississippians were there, but there too, also, were the men of Kentucky, of Tennessee, of Alabama, of Arkansas, of Louisiana, and of Missouri, as ready to defend the emporium of Mississippi as to strike down the foe at their own hearth-stones."

CHAPTER VI.

THE motives which led the general commanding department to plan the expedition to Baton Rouge, and the benefits which he hoped might result from its reduction, are sufficiently set forth in the extract which closes the preceding chapter. The following report of the major-general commanding the forces engaged, describes, in their main features, the entire operations and the result:

HEAD-QUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, September 30, 1862.

Major M. M. Kimmel, Assistant Adjutant-General—

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of a portion of my division, recently ordered from Vicksburg to Camp Moore and Baton Rouge, La., by Major-General Van Dorn:

I left Vicksburg on the 27th of July, with somewhat less than four thousand men, and arrived at Camp Moore the evening of the 28th. The major-general commanding the district, having received intelligence that the enemy was threatening Camp Moore in force, the movement was made suddenly and rapidly by railroad, and, having but few cars, nothing could be transported except the troops, with their arms and ammunition. Brigadier-General Charles Clarke, who had reported for duty but a few days before our departure from Vicksburg, promptly and kindly consented to accompany the expedition. Brigadier-General Ruggles was already at Camp Moore, in command of a small force, with which he had kept the enemy in check. The troops were immediately organized in two divisions, General Clarke taking command of the first, and General Ruggles of the second. The rumor of an advance of the enemy upon Camp Moore proved to be unfounded

On the 30th of July, in obedience to a dispatch of the 29th from the major-general commanding the district, the troops were put in motion for Baton Rouge. During the march I received information that the effective force of the enemy was not less than five thousand men, and that the ground was commanded by three gunboats lying in the river. My own troops having suffered severely from the effects of exposure at Vicksburg, from heavy rains, without shelter, and from the extreme heat, did not now number more than thirty-four hundred men. Under these circumstances, I determined not to make the attack unless we could be relieved from the fire of the fleet. Accordingly, I telegraphed to the major-general commanding the condition and number of the troops and the reported strength of the enemy; but said I would undertake to capture the garrison if the "Arkansas" could be sent down to clear the river, or divert the fire of the gunboats. He promptly answered that the "Arkansas" would be ready to coöperate at day light on Tuesday morning, the 5th of August.

On the afternoon of Monday, the command having reached the Comite River, ten miles from Baton Rouge; and learning by an express messenger that the "Arkansas" had passed Bayou Sara in time to arrive at the proper moment, preparations were made to advance that night.

The sickness had been appalling. The morning report of the 4th showed but three thousand effective, and deducting those taken sick during the day, and the number that fell out from weakness on the night march, I did not carry into the action more than twenty-six hundred men. This estimate does not include some two hundred Partisan Rangers, who had performed efficient service in picketing the different roads, but who, from the nature of the ground, took no part in the action; nor about the same number of militia, hastily collected by Colonel Hardee, in the neighborhood of Clinton, who, though making every effort, could not arrive in time to participate.

The command left the Comite at eleven o'clock P. M., and reached the vicinity of Baton Rouge a little before day-break on the morning of the 5th. Some hours before the main body moved, a small force of infantry, with a section of Semmes' Battery, under Lieutenant Fauntleroy, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Shields, of the Thirtieth Louisiana, was sent, by a circuitous route, to the road leading from Clinton to Baton

Rouge, with orders to drive in any pickets of the enemy, and attack his left as soon as the action should begin in front. This service was well performed; but for details, reference is made to the report of Brigadier-General Ruggles, from whose command the force was detached.

While waiting for daylight to make the attack, an accident occurred, which deprived us of several excellent officers and enlisted men and two pieces of artillery.

The Partisan Rangers were placed in rear of the artillery and infantry, yet, during the darkness, a few of them leaked through, and, riding forward, encountered the enemy, causing exchange of shots between the pickets. Galloping back, they produced some confusion, which led to rapid firing for a few moments, during which Brigadier-General Helm was dangerously wounded by the fall of his horse;* Lieutenant Alexander Todd, his aid-de-camp, was killed; Captain Roberts, of the Fourth Kentucky, was severely wounded; several enlisted men were killed and wounded, and two of Captain Cobb's three guns were rendered, for a time, wholly useless. After General Helm was disabled, Colonel Tho. H. Hunt assumed command of his brigade.

Order was soon restored, and the force placed in position on the right and left of the Greenwell Springs road. I was obliged to content myself with a single line of battle, and a small regiment of infantry with one piece of artillery to each division as a reserve. The enemy (expecting the attack) was drawn up in two lines, or, rather, in one line, with strong reserves distributed at intervals. At the moment there was light enough, our troops moved rapidly forward. General Ruggles, commanding the left, brought on the engagement with four pieces of Semmes' Battery, the Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana, and Boyd's Louisiana Battalion, under the command of Colonel Allen, of the Fourth Louisiana; and the Third, Sixth, and Seventh Kentucky, and the Thirty-fifth Alabama, under the command of Colonel Thompson, of the Third Kentucky. These troops moved forward with great impetuosity, driving the enemy before them, while their ringing cheers inspired all our little command. The Louisiana troops charged a battery and captured two pieces.

* Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Caldwell also had his horse killed, and was much hurt by being thrown against a gun carriage as the horse rushed back headlong and fell. (See page 427)

At this point, Colonel Allen, commanding the brigade, while pressing forward with the colors in his hand, had both legs shattered, and Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd received a severe wound. This produced confusion, and the enemy at the same moment throwing forward a strong reënforcement, the brigade was forced back in some disorder. It was rallied by the efforts of Colonel Breaux, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, and other officers, and although it did not further participate in the assault, it maintained its position under a fire from the gunboats and land batteries of the enemy. During this time Thompson's brigade, which composed the right of Ruggles' division, was behaving with great gallantry. After driving back superior forces, toward the close of the action it took part in the final struggle from a position immediately on the left of the First Division. Colonel Thompson being severely wounded in a charge, the command devolved upon Colonel Robertson, of the Thirty-fifth Alabama, whose conduct fully justified the confidence of his troops.

The Louisiana Battery, Captain Semmes, was admirably handled throughout. The First Division, under General Clarke, being the Second Brigade, composed of the Fourth and Ninth Kentucky, Thirty-first Mississippi, and Fourth Alabama, commanded by Colonel Hunt, of the Ninth Kentucky, and the Fourth Brigade, composed of the Fifteenth and Twenty-second Mississippi, and the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, and Forty-fifth Tennessee, consolidated into one battalion, commanded by Colonel Smith, of the Twentieth Tennessee, together with the Hudson Battery, Lieutenant Sweeney, and one piece of Cobb's Battery, advanced to the right of the Greenwell Springs road.

On the right as on the left, the enemy was constantly pressed back, until, after several hours of fighting, he was driven to his last encampment in a large grove just in rear of the penitentiary. Here the contest was hot and obstinate, and it was here that the First Division suffered the greatest loss. Colonel Hunt was shot down, and, upon the fall of that excellent officer, at the suggestion of General Clarke, and with the consent of the officers concerned, I placed Captain John A. Buckner, assistant adjutant-general on my staff, in command of the Second Brigade. In the management of his command he displayed so high a degree of skill and courage, that I commend him especially to the notice of the Government.

General Clarke pressed the attack at this point with great vigor, until he received a wound which was supposed to be mortal, when, through some misapprehension, the brigade began to fall back down the slope, but without confusion. Captain Buckner, learning, upon inquiry from me, that I did not desire a retrogade movement, immediately, aided by Major Wickliffe, of the Ninth Kentucky (Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell, who was injured by the accident of the preceding night, having been obliged to retire), and other regimental commanders, faced the brigade about and renewed the attack. At the same time Colonel Smith, commanding the Fourth Brigade, composed of the consolidated Tennessee regiments and the Twenty-second Mississippi, Captain Hughes, were ordered forward, and moved against the enemy in fine style. In a few moments Captain Hughes received a mortal wound at the head of his regiment.

Observing some troops on the left, partially sheltered by a shallow cut in the road, who proved to be the remnant of Thompson's brigade, and out of ammunition, I ordered them to advance to the support of the First Division with the bayonet. The order was promptly obeyed, and in executing it, I happened to observe, as distinguished for alacrity, Colonel Crossland, of the Seventh Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin, of the Thirty-fifth Alabama, and Lieutenant Terry, of the Eighth Kentucky, on duty with sharpshooters. At this critical point, Major Brown, chief commissary, and Captain Richards, one of my aids, were conspicuous in urging on the troops. In this assault we suffered considerably from the fire of the fleet, until the opposing lines approached each other so closely that a regard for their own friends obliged them to suspend.

The contest at and around this last encampment was bloody, but at the end of it the enemy were completely routed, some of our men pursuing and firing at them some distance down the street, running in front of the arsenal and barracks. They did not re-appear during the day. It was now ten o'clock. We had listened in vain for the guns of the "Arkansas." I saw around me not more than one thousand exhausted men, who had been unable to procure water since we had left the Comite River. The enemy had several batteries commanding the approaches to the arsenal and barracks, and the gunboats had already re-opened upon us with a direct fire. Under these circumstances, although

the troops showed the utmost indifference to danger and death, and were even reluctant to retire, I did not deem it prudent to pursue the victory further. Having scarcely any transportation, I ordered all the camps and stores of the enemy to be destroyed; and, directing Captain Buckner to place one section of Semmes' Battery, supported by the Seventh Kentucky, in a certain position on the field, withdrew the rest of the troops about one mile, to Ward's Creek, with the hope of obtaining water. But finding none there fit for man or beast, I moved the command back to the field of battle, and procured a very imperfect supply from some cisterns in the suburbs of the town. This position we occupied for the rest of the day. The citizens of the surrounding and thinly-settled country exhibited the warmest patriotism; and, with their assistance, conveyances enough were procured to carry off all our wounded who could bear removal. A few citizens, armed with shot-guns and other weapons, had been able to reach the field in time to join in the attack. Having neither picks nor shovels, we were unable to dig graves for the burial of the dead.

I still hoped for the coöperation of the "Arkansas," and, in that event, intended to renew the attack. But late in the afternoon, I learned by express that before daylight, and within four miles of Baton Rouge, the machinery had become disabled, and she lay helpless on the right bank of the river. Upon receiving this intelligence, I returned with my command to the Comite River, leaving a force of observation near the suburbs of the town. The Hudson Battery, Lieutenant Sweeney, and Cobb's one piece, under charge of Sergeant Frank Peak, played their part well.

I am unable to give the exact force of the enemy, but by comparing all my information with the number and size of their camps, and the extent and weight of their fire, I do not think they brought into action less than forty-five hundred men. We had eleven pieces of field artillery. They brought to bear on us not less than eighteen pieces, exclusive of the guns of the fleet. In one respect, the contrast between the opposing forces was very striking. The enemy were well clothed, and their encampments showed the presence of every comfort, and even luxury. Our men had little transportation, indifferent food, and no shelter. Half of them had no coats, and hundreds of them were without either shoes or socks. Yet no troops ever behaved with greater gallantry, and even reckless audacity. What can make this

difference, unless it be the sublime courage inspired by a just cause?

The wound of Brigadier-General Clarke being thought mortal, and the least motion causing great agony, he was left on the field, in a comfortable cottage, at his own request—his aid, Lieutenant Yerger, remaining with him. The next morning they gave themselves up to the enemy. I can not speak in terms too strong of the skill, coolness, and courage of General Clarke. He played the part of a perfect soldier.

Brigadier-General Ruggles conducted the attack on the left with uncommon rapidity and precision, and exhibited throughout the qualities of a brave and experienced officer.

In addition to the officers of my staff already mentioned, I desire to express my acknowledgment of the zeal and gallantry of Major Wilson, chief of artillery; Major Hope, inspector-general, whose horse was shot under him; Captain Nocquet, chief of engineers; Lieutenant Breckinridge, aid-de-camp, and Dr. Pendleton, medical director, assisted by Dr. Weatherly, on temporary service. A number of gentlemen from Louisiana and elsewhere rendered efficient service as volunteers, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney, Mr. Addison, and Captain Bird, of Louisiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, of Kentucky, and Mr. William B. Hamilton, of Mississippi. The thanks of the army are also due to Hon. Thomas G. Davidson for his attention to the hospitals; and to all the inhabitants of that part of Louisiana, for their devotion to our sick and wounded. Colonel Pond and Major De Baum, in command of Partisan Rangers, were efficient both before and after the battle in observing and harassing the enemy.

The inability of General Clarke, and failure of several officers, to make reports, may prevent full justice to the conduct of the First Division. Any omission here will, when brought to my notice, be embodied in a supplemental report. The report of General Ruggles is very full as to all that occurred on the left. I send herewith a list of the officers and men specially mentioned in the division, brigade, and regimental reports, for gallant conduct, with the request that it be published, and the names brought to the favorable notice of the Government. I transmit, also, the reports of the subordinate commanders, and the returns of the killed and wounded. It will be seen that our casualties amount to four hun-

dred and sixty-seven. I have reason to believe that the loss of the enemy was much greater. We captured two flags and a few prisoners. Nothing was left by us except one caisson, which was so much injured as to be wholly unserviceable—one of the enemy's being taken in its place. After the battle the enemy, who had previously been plundering, burning houses and other property, stealing negroes, and seizing citizens, through a large region of country, never ventured to send out another marauding force. Our pickets continued to extend to the immediate vicinity of Baton Rouge, and very soon the enemy abandoned the place and retired to New Orleans. A few days after the engagement, knowing the desire of the major-general commanding to secure a strong position on the Mississippi below the mouth of Red River, I occupied Port Hudson, with a portion of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Ruggles. The next day I received orders to remove all the troops to that point. Brigadier-General Bowen, who had just arrived, was left with his command on the Comite River, to observe Baton Rouge from that quarter, to protect our hospitals, and to cover the line of communication between Clinton and Camp Moore.

I directed General Ruggles to select eligible positions at Port Hudson for heavy batteries, and ordered Captain Nocquet, chief of engineers, to report to him temporarily for this duty. Upon my arrival there, I found that rapid progress had been made, and some of the works, under charge of Captain Nocquet, were ready to receive the guns, which, the major-general commanding wrote me, were on the way.

Port Hudson is one of the strongest points on the Mississippi River (which Baton Rouge is not), and batteries there will command the river more completely than at Vicksburg.

On the 19th day of August, in obedience to orders from the head-quarters of the department, I moved from Port Hudson for Jackson, Mississippi, with a portion of the force, leaving Brigadier-General Ruggles in command with the remainder.

In concluding this report, I have to express my obligations for the prompt and cordial support which I received, at all times, from the major-general commanding the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General.

I omitted to mention that the Fifteenth Mississippi, Major Binford, was not brought into action. This admirable regiment, much reduced by long and gallant service, was held in reserve.

J. C. B.

It will be observed that a temporary organization of the entire forces under his command was made by General Breckinridge for the occasion, and that the allusions to brigades, in reports of the battle, are made with reference to that special organization and not to the designations they bore at Vicksburg. We herewith publish the report of General Ruggles, in whose division were included three of the Kentucky regiments. Where he and General Breckinridge speak of "Thompson's brigade," it must be borne in mind that they allude to the brigade of General Preston, that officer having been compelled by sickness to leave the division before its departure from Vicksburg, when the command devolved upon Colonel Albert P. Thompson:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIRST DISTRICT,
ARMY EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, August 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the major-general commanding the forces, the following report of the part taken by my division in the action of the 5th inst., at Baton Rouge. The Second Division was composed of two brigades: The first consisting of the Third Kentucky Regiment, Captain Bowman; Sixth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer; Seventh Kentucky, Colonel Crossland; and Thirty-fifth Alabama, Colonel Robertson. The Second Brigade, of the Fourth Louisiana Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter; battalion of Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel J. H. Breaux; battalion of Stewart's Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd; and Confederate Light Battery, Captain O. J. Semmes, with two companies mounted men and some two hundred and fifty Partisan Rangers detached on scouting and outpost service.

On the night of the 4th August, this division proceeded from Comite bridge, marching left in front; Semmes' Light Battery in the rear of left battalion Fourth Louisiana Volunteers, a detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Shields; Thirtieth

Louisiana Volunteers, consisting of one company from his regiment, commanded by Captain Boyle; one company of Partisan Rangers, commanded by Captain Anuker; one company mounted rangers, and a section of Semmes' Battery, under Lieutenant Fauntleroy, had preceded the march of the division, having left camp at four and a half P. M., to operate on the plank road leading from Baton Rouge to Clinton, on our extreme right. The head of the division column, preceded by a company of mounted rangers and advanced guard, reached Ward's Creek bridge, on the Greenwell Springs and Baton Rouge road, about three o'clock A. M., where a temporary halt was called, preparatory to the formation of the division line of battle. During this halt, while the advance was driving in the enemy's pickets, some stragglers from the column were mistaken for enemy's pickets and fired on. The mistake being mutual, in the darkness a few shots were exchanged, unfortunately disabling General Helm and killing Lieutenant Todd. This necessarily caused some confusion. Order, however, was soon restored, and the column marched to the point whence the deployment was to commence. The line was formed a little before daylight. Colonel Thompson's brigade (the first), with the right resting near the Greenwell Springs road, Colonel Allen's brigade (the second) on the left, his left extending through a wood, and resting on a large field. Semmes' Battery (four pieces) in the center, occupying the space between the two brigades; a squadron of cavalry, under command of Captain Augustus Scott, was ordered to proceed to the extreme left of the line, to observe and endeavor to prevent any attempt to outflank us in that direction. At a little after daylight, during the prevalence of a thick fog, the order was given to advance. The line proceeded but a few hundred yards before it encountered a brisk fire from the enemy's skirmishers, strongly posted on our extreme right, in some houses surrounded by trees and picket fences. Almost simultaneously a battery of the enemy opened on our line from the same direction. Semmes' Battery was ordered forward to our indicated position, to drive off the skirmishers and silence the enemy's battery, and the whole line moved rapidly forward firing and cheering. The effect was instantaneous. The enemy's skirmishers fled, and his battery was compelled to change position and seek shelter under the guns of the arsenal to prevent being captured, where it remained, continuing to fire on our advancing

line. Semmes' Battery took position on the right of the division, to keep up the engagement with the battery of the enemy. Colonel Thompson's brigade continued to advance, under an occasional fire, across an open field and through some corn-fields, just beyond which they encountered a heavy fire from the enemy, strongly posted in a wood. Here the contest was warmly maintained on both sides for a considerable time, during which the First Division succeeded in entering a regimental camp on our right. The enemy were finally driven back into and through another camp immediately in our front. The enemy at this period were strongly reënforced, and a heavy battery a little to the left of the center opened an oblique fire on both brigades. About the same time the enemy attempted to break our center, by pushing a column between the two brigades. This movement being discovered, Semmes' Battery was ordered forward and opened on this column at short range, with grape and canister, with marked effect, for a few rapid discharges scattered the enemy and drove him back in confusion. A similar attempt was made on the right of the division, which was defeated with equal success by a timely and well-directed fire from the Thirty-fifth Alabama and Sixth Kentucky Regiments. The two brigades, which, from the nature of the ground, had become separated, were ordered, in advancing, to gain ground, to the right and left respectively, in order to subject the enemy's position in front to a converging fire. In executing this movement the First Brigade met a portion of the First Division falling back in some disorder. Colonel Thompson halted, and was attempting to reform them when he was informed by a mounted officer that the order was for the whole line to fall back. In obedience to this supposed order he fell back a short distance, but soon reformed his line and charged the enemy under a galling fire. Unfortunately, while leading his men in this charge, Colonel Thompson fell, severely wounded, and was borne from the field; and about the same time Colonel Allen also fell, dangerously wounded, while leading, with unsurpassed gallantry, his brigade against a battery of the enemy. These circumstances prevented the further prosecution of this movement. About this time the major-general commanding arriving upon this part of the field, directed the final charge upon the enemy, which drove him in confusion through his last regimental encampment to the river, under the protection of his gunboats. His

camps, containing a large quantity of personal property, commissary stores and clothing, were destroyed. Finding it fruitless to remain longer under the fire of the gunboats, and disappointed in the expected coöperation of the "Arkansas," the exhausted troops were withdrawn in good order to the suburbs of the town—the Seventh Kentucky Regiment and a section of Semmes' artillery being left on the field to protect the collection of the stragglers and wounded, which was thoroughly accomplished. Colonel Allen's brigade, on the left, moved forward through a wood and into some corn-fields. They soon encountered the enemy in superior force, protected by houses and fences. They successively charged these positions, driving the enemy steadily back until within a few hundred yards of the river, where they were subjected to a destructive fire from the batteries before mentioned and the enemy's gunboats. They charged and took a section from one of the enemy's batteries, Colonel Allen leading the advance with the colors of one of his battalions in his hand. It was at this critical juncture that, as before stated, this gallant soldier fell from his horse severely wounded, and, during the confusion which followed this misfortune, the enemy succeeded in recapturing the pieces.

The enemy pressed heavily upon this brigade, and poured into it such a galling fire from infantry and artillery that it fell back in some disorder. Colonel Breaux, who assumed command upon the fall of Colonel Allen, succeeded, with the aid of officers of the brigade and two officers connected with the staff, who were sent to his assistance, in rallying a sufficient number to show front to the enemy, until Semmes' Battery was brought up, as already stated, to their support, and succeeded, by a well directed fire, in preventing the enemy's advance. This position was maintained despite the heavy firing on the brigade from the enemy's gunboats and land batteries, until the troops were withdrawn, with the rest of the army, to the suburbs of the town. Lieutenant-Colonel Shields had been ordered, as already stated, to take position on the plank road leading from Clinton to Baton Rouge, and as soon as he heard the fire of our main body, to attack a battery of the enemy, said to be stationed at the junction of the Clinton and Bayou Sara roads. This service was promptly and gallantly performed. He drove in the enemy's pickets, followed them up, and opened fire on a regimental encampment to the right

of the Greenwell Springs road, driving the enemy from it. He was here met by two regiments of the enemy, but succeeded in holding them at bay till he was fired upon by our own artillery, fortunately without injury. Four of the artillery horses being disabled, and the infantry unable to withstand the heavy fire of the enemy, he withdrew to his original position, where the wounded horses were replaced by others, when he returned to his advanced position, which he held till General Clarke's division came up on his left, when the two companies of infantry were, by order of the major-general commanding, attached to the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment. The section of artillery under his command retained its position until the army retired, when it rejoined the battery in the suburbs of the town.

In concluding this report of the battle, I have the satisfaction of stating that the conduct of both officers and men was gallant and daring, every movement being performed with characteristic promptitude. I respectfully commend the reports of the commanders of brigades, as well as those of regiments, battalions, and independent companies, to the special consideration of the commanding general, and also recommend the following officers and soldiers, specially named in these reports, to favorable consideration:

Colonel A. P. Thompson and Colonel H. W. Allen, brigade commanders, both severely wounded. Third Kentucky, commanded by Captain Bowman. Seventh Kentucky, Colonel Crossland, and his color-bearer, James Rollins. Sixth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer; Captains Isaac Smith, Gran Utterback, and Thomas Page, and First Lieutenant Frank Harned. Thirty-fifth Alabama, Colonel Robertson and Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin. Of the Second Brigade, the Fourth Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter. In this regiment, Lieutenant Corkern, Company B; Lieutenant Jeter, Company H, and Sergeant-Major Daniels. Battalion of Stewart's Legion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Boyd, who was disabled by a severe flesh wound in the arm. Captain Chum also was wounded. The command devolved upon Captain Tom Bynum, who acted with gallantry. The battalion, Thirtieth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. A. Breaux, who speaks in high terms of the officers and men of his regiment, especially Captain N. Trepagnier and Lieutenant Dapremont, both wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel

Shields, Thirtieth Louisiana, commanding separate detachment, who speaks in high terms of the intrepidity of Lieutenant Fauntleroy, commanding section of guns in his detachment. Captain Semmes, commanding battery, and his officers, Lieutenants Barnes and J. A. West, performed gallant service. Captain Blount, brigade inspector of Second Brigade, rendered gallant service in the field, where it is believed he has fallen, as nothing has been heard of him since. I also have the gratification to name the members of my staff, who served with me on this occasion, viz.: Lieutenant L. D. Sandidge, corps artillery, Confederate States Army, A. A. A. and inspector-general; Captain George Whitfield, chief quartermaster; Major E. S. Ruggles, acting ordnance officer; and acting chief commissary of subsistence, First Lieutenant M. B. Ruggles, aid-de-camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Jones, who was severely wounded, and Colonel J. O. Fuqua, district judge advocate and provost marshal-general, were all distinguished for their efficiency, coolness, and gallantry throughout the conflict. The following officers, attached to the general staff, also rendered gallant service: Captain Sam Bard, on special service; Lieutenant A. B. DeSaulles, engineers; Lieutenant H. H. Price and Lieutenant H. C. Holt. Other officers on special service, among whom were Captain Augustus Scott, commanding squadron on temporary service; Captains Curry, Kinderson, and Behorn, as volunteer aids for the occasion, and Captain J. M. Taylor served with zeal and gallantry. The entire division entering the fight numbered about nineteen hundred and fifty, infantry and artillery, with a few irregular cavalry and Partisan Rangers, numbering in all some three hundred and fifty or four hundred. The casualties, killed, wounded, and missing, being two hundred and seventy-seven.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,

Brigadier-General Commanding Second Division.

Captain JOHN A. BUCKNER, *A. A. General.*

The following is the report of Colonel Buckner, who conducted the movements of Helm's brigade after Colonel Hunt was wounded, as noticed in the report of General Breckinridge:

HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
COMITE RIVER, August 9, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the late engagement at Baton Rouge, so far as the First Brigade of First Division was concerned, after its commanders, Brigadier-General Helm, and, subsequently, Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, were wounded, and I had the honor to receive the command at your hands.

The enemy had been repulsed from one of his encampments, and the different regiments constituting the First Brigade were drawn up in line in one of his camps, not, however, fully deployed. After moving the two regiments on the left of the brigade, by the flank to the left, the whole were formed in line of battle, and were ordered to advance. The movement was made with spirit up to the second encampment, through a somewhat sharp volley of musketry, in as good style as the broken and confined limits of the ground would admit, and immediately the enemy was hotly and determinedly engaged. After a few volleys, I ordered the brigade forward, which order was being promptly obeyed by the Fourth and Ninth Kentucky, the other regiments being just in the act of advancing, when I received, from General Clarke, the order to face about and retreat. This order was then given by myself and by General Clarke's aids. The troops fell back reluctantly, and not in very good order, the General himself and a number of others being wounded in the retreat. I reported immediately to you to know whether you had ordered the retreat, and was informed that you had not. The Second Brigade of this division was then ordered by yourself to advance. It went up in good style—Captain Hughes, commanding Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, leading them gallantly. By your presence and assistance, the First Brigade was rallied and led by yourself, in person, to the same position from which it had fallen back, when it joined with the Second Brigade, and moved conjointly through the second encampment, driving the enemy before them through the third and *last* of their camps to the river, under cover of their gunboats. This being accomplished, which was all that was expected of the land force, the "Arkansas" failing to make her appearance, nothing remained but to destroy what had been captured, (inasmuch as no arrangement had been made for bearing it off, though the battle-field was in our possession sufficiently long,)

and retire from the range of the enemy's batteries on the river. Accordingly, you gave me the order to withdraw the division out of range of the fire of the fleet, to await the movements of the gunboat "Arkansas." This was done in good order, though with some degree of reluctance, the cause of the movement not being fully understood. Your order to fire the enemy's tents and stores was well executed. Their loss must have been very heavy in quartermaster and commissary supplies, and particularly so in sutlers' stores, considerable quantities of new goods and general equipments being burned. The position in which you left me near the house where General Clarke lay wounded was held more than two hours after the main body of the troops were withdrawn, with a section of Semmes' Battery and the remnant of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Crossland commanding, as support. Learning that Cobb's Battery had left its position and been ordered to the rear, the section, with its support under my command, was moved to occupy the better position left by Captain Cobb, at which point it remained a half hour, and would have remained the whole evening, but for the erroneous information of the enemy's advance in force being given by a surgeon who was moving rapidly to the rear. Leaving the pickets at this point, just in the edge of town, I withdrew the artillery and its support slowly back to the point at which you found me. A flag of truce was hoisted early in the evening by the enemy, and, on being met by an officer whom I sent to the front, the privilege of bearing off the dead and wounded was requested and granted for four hours by yourself, upon condition that the agreement be reduced to writing. No communication being received in writing for some time, twenty minutes longer were given, shortly after the expiration of which time a note was received, signed by the commanding officer at Baton Rouge, disclaiming the flag of truce.

I can not conclude my report without speaking of the cool courage and efficient skill with which Brigadier-General Charles Clarke led his command into the action, and the valuable assistance rendered him by his aids, Lieutenants Spooner and Yerger; of the efficiency of Major H. E. Topp, of the Thirty-first Mississippi,* in leading his regiment; of Major Brown, chief commissary of the division, whose fearless exposure of himself, where the contest was hot-

* A Kentuckian, Captain John B. Pirtle, (see page 883), was in command of right wing of the Thirty-first Mississippi that day.

test, in urging on the troops to a charge; of Captain J. H. Millett, commanding Fourth Kentucky Regiment, who displayed conspicuous gallantry in leading it; of Colonel Crossland, commanding Seventh Kentucky Regiment, whose regiment, after being in front and assisting in bearing the brunt of the battle, remained upon the field while the shells from the enemy's gunboats were falling thickly around them; and of the valuable service rendered me by Major J. C. Wickliffe, of the Ninth Kentucky, toward the close of the engagement, where his constant presence, at the head of his regiment, inspired confidence and courage, not only among his own men, but all who were near him in the closing contest, which decided the engagement so favorably and so gloriously for the Confederate arms. For list of casualties I would refer you to papers "A" and "B," concerning late battle.

I have the honor to be, general,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BUCKNER, *A. A. G.*

Colonel J. W. Robertson commanded Preston's brigade after the fall of Colonel Thompson, and reported its entire action through the day, as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
CAMP ON COMITE RIVER, August 7, 1862.

To Captain L. D. Sandidge. A. A. G. Second Division—

CAPTAIN: On receiving the order to report the part taken in the action of the 5th inst., by the First Brigade, I referred the order to Colonel A. P. Thompson, who commanded the brigade during the action with the exception of the closing half hour that the troops were under fire, when he was borne from the field severely wounded; and I submit, by his request, the following report:

On reaching the angle of the main road leading into Baton Rouge, the brigade was formed in line of battle, in a common to the left of the main road, the right of the brigade resting on that road, and the left near a dense forest, into which Colonel Allen's brigade had passed. The brigade was composed of the following regiments, positioned from right to left in the order named: Third Kentucky, Captain J. H. Bowman commanding; Seventh Kentucky, Colonel Ed Crossland commanding; Thirty-fifth Ala-

bama, Colonel J. W. Robertson commanding; and the Sixth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Cofer commanding. As soon as the line was established, the command "forward" was given by General Ruggles in person, which was promptly obeyed by the brigade, moving forward beyond the dwelling-house immediately to the front. The line was at this time found to be somewhat deranged, caused by the numerous fences and houses over and around which the troops had to pass. The brigade was consequently halted and the alignment rectified, when the command "forward" was again given. The brigade moved directly to the front, parallel to the main road, preceded by a company of sharpshooters deployed as skirmishers, and commanded by Lieutenant J. C. Hubbard. At this point the firing commenced first, the line of the enemy having been unmasked by the skirmishers. The firing was continued but a short time when an order was received for the brigade to charge, and the troops rushed forward with a cheer, the enemy breaking before them. Having reached the middle of the field, the brigade was exposed to a fire from the right, which could not be returned without exposing the troops of General Clarke's division to the fire of the brigade, and was consequently halted until the firing ceased. An advance was made, skirmishers covering the front. The second line of the enemy was thus unmasked and exposed to the fire of the brigade. They gave way precipitately before the steady advance of our troops. On clearing the fields and reaching the enemy's encampment, the right wing was found to be covered by a portion of General Clarke's division. An officer approached from the right and stated that friends were exposed to our fire, when the firing ceased and the charge ordered by Colonel Thompson, he leading the brigade into the encampment of the enemy to the left, which was nearly cleared by this brigade, when troops were met on the right returning without any apparent cause, and were ordered by Colonel Thompson to halt and advance, when a mounted officer informed Colonel Thompson that it was the order for all the troops to fall back. This movement became general in the brigade. In retiring, the Thirty-fifth Alabama, and Sixth Kentucky, forming the left wing, became separated from the right, and occupied a position in line one hundred yards to the left and rear. The enemy reformed in heavy force behind their tents, rapidly advancing, firing and cheering. The Third and Seventh

Kentucky Regiments were thrown under cover and met this advance with a steady fire. The Thirty-fifth Alabama and Sixth Kentucky were ordered forward, but advanced before the order reached them, opening a heavy fire upon the enemy, whose advance was thus checked. At this point, Colonel Thompson was severely wounded and taken to the rear. The command devolved upon Colonel Robertson, who being, from complete exhaustion, in no condition at that time to assume command, and finding the right wing separated from the left, placed Colonel Crossland in command of the right, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Goodwin in command of the left, with orders to maintain the line, which was firmly held for nearly an hour, in the face of a terrible fire from musketry and artillery, when the charge, which closed the action, was made in person by the major-general commanding. It is the request of Colonel Thompson, that his entire approbation of the conduct of all the field and acting field officers engaged, and Captain W. P. Wallace and Lieutenant Charles Semple, aids, and Acting Adjutant R. B. L. Soery, of the Third Kentucky, be specially expressed in this report. To the deportment of the Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment he desires attention to be called. This regiment, although for the first time under fire on the 5th instant, proved itself a worthy comrade for the Third, Sixth, and Seventh Kentucky Regiments, who, in this action, sustained the enviable reputation won by them on the field of Shiloh. Colonel Robertson would call special attention to the gallant conduct of Colonel Ed Crossland and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Goodwin, who, the first with his regimental colors in hand, and the second with his hat on his sword, led the brigade in the final charge. To the reports of regimental commanders you are referred for notices of gallant conduct in other members of the command. The medical staff deserve the highest praise for their prompt and unceasing attention to the wounded.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

Colonel Commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, August 8, 1862.

To Captain L. D. Sandidge, A. A. G., Second Division—

CAPTAIN: Colonel Robertson desires me to say that he wishes to amend his report by stating that Major John R. Throckmorton

(of Kentucky), A. Q. M., rendered very efficient service in taking off the wounded from the field, showing great fearlessness of personal danger in the discharge of his duties.

G. C. HUBBARD, *A. A. G.*

The following are the reports of the various officers who commanded the six Kentucky regiments:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD KENTUCKY REGIMENT, August 7, 1862.

Lieutenant George C. Hubbard, A. A. G.—

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to an order from your office, I return the following statement of the action of the Third Kentucky Regiment in the battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th:

The brigade was formed in an open field, the Third Kentucky Regiment on the right flank, and ordered to march forward. The Third crossing a lawn into a field, received a fire from the enemy's skirmishers, when we were ordered to charge. The skirmishers were routed, and the regiment halted in a pea patch, and ordered to lie down here. We received a heavy fire, killing one man and wounding five. We were again ordered forward and to charge, which order was executed in gallant style. Passing over the ground occupied by the enemy, we saw the bodies of a few of their dead. Another charge brought us into a road near the enemy's camp, through which we charged and halted, and remained for some time; and seeing that our line to the left was not up on line with us, I placed Captain Edward in command temporarily, until I went to the rear to see where to form the line, with instruction to remain in position until I could return. After obtaining the necessary information, I started on my return, with the regiment falling back in good order. When I demanded to know the cause, I was informed it was by order of Brigadier-General Clarke. I then resumed command and formed on line with the brigade. Soon Colonel Thompson ordered me to fall back to a cut in the road, which order was promptly executed. We remained in this position for nearly one hour, firing nearly thirty rounds of ammunition at the enemy, at times they being in short range of our rifles. The regiment was then ordered to charge forward by Colonel Crossland, which was done, and again we passed through their encampment, and were ordered to fall back, which order was executed without any confusion or excite-

ment. Without a single exception, the officers of the regiment bore themselves gallantly, and too much can not be said in praise of the conduct of the men. Our infirmary corps kept close on our heels, and promptly removed and took care of our wounded.

J. H. BOWMAN,

Captain Commanding Third Kentucky Regiment.

CAMP NEAR COMITE RIVER, August 7, 1862.

Captain John A. Buckner—

SIR: Through an unfortunate circumstance, I was placed in command of the Fourth Kentucky, at about three o'clock A. M., on the 5th instant. After being placed in line, our brigade moved forward until it reached the outskirts of Baton Rouge, when we moved by the left flank, as far as the camp of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment. We then moved forward. The smoke being so dense, my command was here separated from the brigade. Having thrown out my right company as skirmishers, I continued to move forward, but, discovering that the enemy were on my left, supported by a battery, all concealed by the houses and fences, and not being able to change direction without placing my regiment immediately under the fire of our own troops, I rejoined the brigade. I had just taken my position on the right when you took command and ordered us forward. I moved my regiment obliquely to the left until my right had cleared the fence in front, when I ordered them forward in the direction of the enemy's camp, which they did with a cheer. We had advanced, probably, two hundred yards when an aid, whom I took to be on General Clarke's staff (not being personally acquainted with any of them), ordered me to fall back. Seeing the balance of the brigade retiring, I gave the command to my regiment, which they were very unwilling to execute, seeing the enemy retiring from their camps. After reforming my regiment, I was again ordered by you to advance.

In this charge the enemy were driven completely from their camps. It is not necessary, captain, for me to say how my command acted in this charge. You, being in front of my left, could judge for yourself. I think that you will agree that they did not

abuse the confidence the commanding general has in "ragged Kentuckians." The Fourth Kentucky lost, in—

Killed	5
Wounded	14
Missing	1
Total	20

Respectfully,

J. H. MILLETT,

Captain Co. K, Commanding Fourth Kentucky.

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS,
COMITE RIVER, August 7, 1862.

To G. C. Hubbard, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.—

SIR: Pursuant to circular order, just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers in the battle of the 5th instant, and the orders received from the commanding generals. This regiment occupied the extreme left of the First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel A. P. Thompson commanding. At a little before daylight the troops were drawn up in line, this regiment in the open field, the left resting about two hundred yards to the right of a dense forest, in which Colonel Allen's brigade was formed. At daylight the command, "forward," was given by General Ruggles, and we moved forward a short distance and halted by the order of the same officer, who was present in person. We were very soon ordered forward again, when we moved, encountering rough ground, hedges, fences, ditches, and a luxuriant growth of weeds and grass, altogether rendering even tolerable alignment and steady marching impossible. Passing on over this character of ground for nearly one mile, the enemy's skirmishers fired on us, doing no injury, but falling back as we advanced, until we arrived immediately in front of the enemy's camp. Here he engaged us warmly from a strong position in a heavy forest, but, charging forward, we drove him from his position, and my regiment passed nearly through the camp, when we observed a battery on our left, say one hundred yards, and a little in front. This battery was nearly silenced by an oblique fire from my left wing, and would have been easily taken but for the fact

that the right of the brigade was retiring. Seeing no cause for the retreat, on account of any movement or fire of the enemy, the regiment was ordered back, presuming the brigade was ordered to retire, which I have since learned to have been the case. This retreat enabled the enemy to regain his battery, which he did promptly, and opened a furious fire with grape, canister, and shrapnel on our flank. From the nearness of the guns, he did no serious damage. We continued to move to the rear some two hundred yards, when we reformed and returned to a fence in front of a graveyard, where we halted and opened fire on the enemy, who had reformed and re-occupied his original position, from which we had just driven him. This position both parties held with great stubbornness, and an almost incessant fire was kept up for one hour. At this place I sustained nearly all the loss of the day. My position was very much exposed during this time, having no shelter but a thin picket fence, and being on ground elevated some eighteen inches above any ground in front between my line and the enemy. This position was maintained until an order to charge was given, and the enemy driven under his gunboats, when the regiment returned with the brigade to camp, having sustained a loss of five killed and seventy-three wounded, several mortally. I can not allow this opportunity to pass without returning my thanks to the officers and men of the regiment for the gallant manner in which they bore themselves during the whole engagement. From a want of commissioned officers, I caused the eight companies of the regiment to be consolidated into four companies, placed respectively under Captains Isaac Smith, Gran Utterback, and Thomas G. Page, and First Lieutenant Frank Harned. It is proper for me to say that I was not in the last charge, having been carried off the field too much exhausted to be able to go forward.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

M. H. COFER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Sixth Kentucky Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT, Aug. 7, 1862.

Lieutenant G. C. Hubbard, A. A. A. General—

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to an order from your office, I return the following statements of the action of my regiment, in the

battle at Baton Rouge, on the 5th. The brigade was formed in an open field, and ordered to "march forward." My regiment crossed a lawn into a field, and received a fire from the enemy's skirmishers, when we were ordered to charge. The skirmishers were routed, and the regiment halted in a pea patch, and ordered to lie down. Here we received a heavy fire, wounding three men. We were again ordered forward and to charge, which order was executed in gallant style. Passing over the ground occupied by the enemy, we saw the bodies of two dead and three wounded. Another charge brought us into a road near the enemy's camp, through which we charged, and were halted and ordered to fall back by Captain Buckner, of General Breckinridge's staff, who received the order from General Clarke, which would have been done in order, but for a regiment in advance of our right, which broke in wild confusion through my regiment, which caught the panic and retired confusedly for a short distance. Aided, however, by the coolness of my company officers and adjutant, I succeeded promptly in rallying and reforming them in front of the road. Colonel Thompson ordered me to fall back to the road, where we opened fire on the enemy, then advancing from their camps, and kept it up briskly for an hour. The enemy advanced cautiously from their camp, under cover of a grove of timber, with the evident intention of turning our left flank. I saw two lines of infantry, with cavalry in rear. They charged, and the Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment opened and kept up a hot fire from our left, which broke the enemy's lines, and they retired in confusion. Our ammunition was nearly exhausted, the wagons not having come up. General Breckinridge came up on our right, and I reported the want of ammunition to him, when he ordered me to charge the camp with my regiment and the Third Kentucky. We went through the camp and were halted by Captain Buckner, and ordered to retire, which was done in good style. Captain Buckner, by order of General Breckinridge, ordered my regiment to remain and support a section of Semmes' Battery, which was posted, and remained to protect those engaged in recovery of the wounded and retreat of the stragglers. Captain Wess Jetton, with five men, was sent back to fire the camps. A cloud of smoke soon told that his mission of destruction had been faithfully executed. He reports the burning of large quantities commissary stores and quartermaster stores, together with numerous boxes of

guns and valuable camp equipage. Without a single exception, the officers bore themselves gallantly, and too much can not be said in praise of the conduct of the men. Our Infirmary Corps kept close at our heels, and promptly removed and took care of the wounded.

I beg to mention the gallant conduct of Joseph Rollins, our color bearer.

EDWARD CROSSLAND,

Colonel Commanding Seventh Kentucky Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
CAMP NEAR COMITE RIVER, LA., August 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the part taken by the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, in the action of the 5th instant, at Baton Rouge.*

The Ninth Kentucky, with the other commands of the brigade, was placed in line of battle early on the morning of the 5th of August. The line was advanced toward Baton Rouge steadily. In obedience to an order of my brigade commander, my regiment was held as a support to the battery attached to this brigade, where it remained until I received an order, in person, from Major-General Breckinridge, to post one company, as pickets, to the right and at some distance from the arsenal. In obedience to this order, I placed Captain Gillum, with his company, consisting of one lieutenant, four sergeants, one corporal, and twenty-four men, upon the ground designated by the general; and, in obedience to another order from him, left Captain Gillum there, when my command was ordered to join the brigade and engage the enemy in their camps.

Captain Gillum remained at his post until ordered away, when the brigade retired to the point where the line of battle was first formed. Thus this company was prevented from engaging in the battle, and this will account why none was killed or wounded in Company A, of this regiment. When ordered by Major-General Breckinridge to join the brigade to which my regiment is attached, I was placed on the left of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, which was the first regiment in the brigade. Immediately after this an

* Major Wickliffe assumed command after Colonel Caldwell was disabled.

order from you was given to advance. My command did so, and until the fire was drawn from the enemy, who were secreted in and about the tents of the third and last encampment. The fire was immediately returned by the men under my command. It continued warm and heavy for about twenty or twenty-five minutes, our line, as far as I could see, advancing very little, but steadily, and the enemy as slowly retreating. At this time an order was given by Brigadier-General Clarke, commanding the division, to fall back to a small ravine, a short distance in the rear, and reform, which was done in proper manner. In a few moments we were again ordered to advance, and did so, never halting until the enemy had been driven from the last of their encampments. After the brigade line had been formed, in obedience to an order from you we retired slowly and in good order. My command numbered two hundred and twenty-two, rank and file. From this deduct Company A, numbering thirty-one officers and men, and seven detailed to carry off the wounded, thus reducing the number of men actually engaged in the fight, under my command, to one hundred and eighty-four men.

The following is a list of the casualties which occurred in my regiment:

In Company A, none. In Company B, L. P. Smith, mortally wounded and since dead; H. Osborne, slightly. In Company C, Lieutenant H. H. Harris, wounded; private R. S. Brooks, killed; privates J. S. Jackson, J. T. Taylor, D. Tinsley, and J. B. Young, wounded. In Company D, Lieutenant Oscar Kennard, wounded; private William Hicks, killed; privates John Estill and John Henry, wounded. In Company E, Sergeant R. M. Hague, wounded; privates James Bowers and Isaac Rutledge, killed; privates Elbert Gramor, B. Logan, and J. L. Thompson, wounded. In Company F, A. P. Fowler, W. P. Ratliff, J. Leach, J. W. Wallace, and D. P. Howell, wounded. In Company G, Lieutenant P. V. Daniel, privates William Beauchamp, Thomas Stith, Michael Meardin, Allen Dereberry, Frank Keith, Green Woorley, and M. S. Newman, wounded. In Company H, Sergeant John H. Hughes, Corporal Moses Lassiter, privates Alexander Barry, Charles Freeburg, and Thomas Lively, killed; Sergeant L. H. Atwell, privates Edmond Elliott, Peter Fritz, James Hunt, G. Polfus, L. Holtsenburgh, A. J. Williams, and W. McFatridge, wounded.

I can not close this report without stating that the officers and men under my command discharged their duties, in the action at Baton Rouge, in a manner creditable alike to themselves and the cause for which they are battling.

Very respectfully,

J. C. WICKLIFFE,

Major Commanding Ninth Kentucky Regiment.

CHAPTER VII.

AFTER tne operations at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, noticed in the preceding chapter, and particularly in the report of General Breckinridge, the Reserve Corps returned to Jackson, Miss., arriving there on the night of the 22d of August.

The sick who had been left at Vicksburg and other points, unable to accompany the expedition to Baton Rouge, had recovered somewhat, in considerable numbers, and, preceding the main body to Jackson, had established an encampment six miles out on the Brandon road, whither the various regiments marched on the 23d.

If the condition of the command had been bad when it went to Baton Rouge, no words are adequate to express its real condition now, so far as destitution and physical condition were concerned. Great numbers were perfectly barefoot, and had been so for such a length of time that they could even track the burning sand like ostriches, and instead of blistered feet, seemed to have on an improved style of moccasin from the skins of salamanders. As for clothing, the "human form divine" shone through in so many places, that the whole combination had the appearance of very bad patch-work, and impressed one with the idea that the clothes and men would look better in separate bundles. Some had shirts and some did not, and the latter managed to cover the upper portions of their bodies with ragged jackets; while those with shirts on were considered as indulging in superfluity if they had

jackets too. And the pants they wore are a painful subject to contemplate. The imagination of the reader must supply the place of description; and, if he can conceive of any thing better suited to exhibit naked muscle while the wearer has answered the demands of modesty by doing his best to be covered, he is welcome to draw his picture, and write under it, "These are the breeches Kentuckians wore at Jackson." Passing through the streets, they were amused at astonished gazers, and could not resist the temptation that always beset them when any thing could be made to serve a humorous turn. They inquired of wonder-stricken beholders how they liked the style of pantaloons, and declared, in mock seriousness, that, in their opinion, it was the best military dress—"so light and cool."

But preparations were now being made to join the expedition of General Bragg into Kentucky, and there was no sign of demoralization—no lack of that spirit which characterizes the true soldier. Once again encamped, too, in a pleasant locality, with better food and better water, the tone of health rapidly improved, and the ranks were daily swelled by the return of those who had been unable to withstand the effects of the climate, the rainy weather that had prevailed during August, and the hardships attendant upon the movements in Louisiana.

On the 11th of August, the senior surgeon of Preston's brigade, Dr. J. W. Thompson, had made a report, in which he remarked, that when they arrived at Vicksburg, their health was better than at any other time during the service, but that they had been there but a short time when the malarious atmosphere began its work. On the 28th of June, the number of men of that brigade for duty was one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; on the 27th of July, twelve hundred and fifty-two; and on the 11th of August, at Comite River, only five hundred and eighty-four, showing a reduction, by sickness, wounds, and death, of twelve hundred and thirty-eight men in seven weeks, or more than sixty-seven per cent. of its whole strength; and this is but an average instance of the whole division.

Remaining at this place more than two weeks, the men were clothed and every thing was put in readiness for a movement. Some doubt was entertained by General Van Dorn as to the nature of the order upon which General Breckinridge proposed to move; and as he wished to retain the division in his department, there was unnecessary, but, to General Breckinridge unavoidable, delay in setting out to join the army in Kentucky.

The division moved by rail, on the 10th of September, up the Mississippi Central to "Cold Water Creek," from ten to twenty miles above Holly Springs, disembarking at that point on the morning of the 11th. It remained here until the 19th. Meanwhile the order had been made imperative by President Davis, and General Breckinridge relinquished command of all the troops heretofore under his orders, except the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky Infantry, Blackburn's, Biggs', and Roberts' companies of cavalry, a brigade of Tennessee infantry, and the light artillery of Cobb and McClung. The Third and Seventh Kentucky Regiments, having been recruited mainly in the lower part of the State, were permitted to move by way of Jackson, Tenn., thence by the Mobile and Ohio road, in the hope that they might receive large accessions of recruits to their ranks as they marched to join the army now threatening Louisville. They were thus finally separated from their major-general, and were no more connected with any portion of the Kentucky troops which they left at "Cold Water." They were soon afterward mounted, and subsequently participated in the brilliant campaigns of General Forrest, second to none of that redoubtable corps in deeds of valor and warm devotion to the cause which they defended.

The remaining Kentucky troops were thrown together, forming a temporary organization, under command of Colonel Trabue. General Helm, it will be remembered, was absent, suffering from his hurt received at Baton Rouge; and General Preston had been relieved of the command of his brigade at his own request, and had gone into Kentucky for the purpose of fighting in a field

that now promised much, in the redemption of his old State from Federal rule, and general good to the Confederate cause.

The hearts of Kentuckians now beat high with hope. To them the promised return to Kentucky assumed the character of a triumphal march. They had been tried in fiery ordeals, and had come out with honor, if not with the other fruits of victory. Some time in August, General Breckinridge had called their attention to orders from Richmond relative to the inscription of the names of battles in which they had been engaged on their banners, and wrote in connection therewith as follows: "The major-general refers, with peculiar pride and gratification, to the action of his troops in the battles of Shiloh and Baton Rouge, and in the successful defense of the City of Vicksburg. Through every difficulty, over every obstacle, with a climate exceedingly hostile, with a scanty supply of clothing, and, at times, of food, you have marched by day and night, oftentimes with bare feet, upon heated sands and rugged roads, without a murmur, and with a heroism worthy of the veteran soldiers of many years. You have won for yourselves, in all your trials and noble daring, the grateful remembrance of your whole country; and in after years the names of Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge will awaken within your breasts a thrill of pride and delight that will heighten the pleasures of your future life, and be a constant source of gratification to your friends, who have watched with such deep solicitude your progress through the many struggles you have encountered in defense of your country."

The troops of his old brigade to whom, in common with others of his division, these words were addressed, were on the point, as they fondly believed, of appearing before their friends at home with so proud a record, and under banners whose inscriptions were the titles to renown.

The troops designated as those who were to remain under command of General Breckinridge, took the cars at Cold Water on the 19th, and went back to Jackson; thence to Meridian, afterward to York Station, the terminus, at that time, of the railroad

from Meridian to Demopolis; then it was decided that the wagon train should go out empty across the country, while the men and baggage should be shipped by way of Mobile, Montgomery, and Atlanta to Chattanooga, from which point it was expected the march would be made into Kentucky. After a tedious and disagreeable trip from York Station, by railway and river, the command pitched tents at Knoxville, on the 3d of October, having been eight days and nights *en route*.

Here the Second Regiment and the artillery company of the gallant Graves were reunited with the comrades they had left at Bowling Green on the 22d of January before, and Colonel Hanson, being senior, was placed in command.

These prisoners, with the exception of the officers, had left Camp Morton on the 26th of August, and were joined at Vicksburg by the latter, where exchange was duly effected. They went thence to Jackson, where the work of reorganizing, and, as far as possible, equipping, was effected in the case of the various troops captured in the Western department and exchanged under the provisions of the cartel which had finally been agreed upon. Thence they proceeded to Chattanooga, but reported to General Breckinridge after his arrival at Knoxville, and the heroes of Donelson were thenceforth closely identified with those of Shiloh and Baton Rouge.

By the 15th of October, General Breckinridge had succeeded in procuring the necessary transportation and supplies, though much difficulty was encountered, and it was not without great and constant effort that the command was placed in a condition to justify the advance, which was now to be made by way of Cumberland Gap. He had now under his command the four Kentucky regiments, and something over five thousand miscellaneous troops, which he found at Knoxville under General Maxey—the whole, with the artillery of Cobb and Graves, amounting, perhaps, to seven thousand men. The Tennessee brigade had been relinquished, under orders from Richmond, to General Sam Jones, commanding Department of East Tennessee.

General Maxey marched on the 12th with the greater force, and on the morning of the 15th, Colonel Hanson set out with his brigade of Kentuckians, General Breckinridge accompanying them.

For two days the march was uninterrupted, the weather was beautiful, the hearts of all were buoyant, even joyous, and the remembrance of past hardships, and dangers, and dearth of affection faded away in anticipation of treading once more the soil of their own State, and of meeting, perhaps, those for whom they now yearned with almost the tenderness of children. On the evening of the 16th, the brigade encamped in fields on each side of the Tazewell road, three miles beyond Maynardsville. On the morning of the 17th, the reveille was sounded early, and all hastened to prepare the morning meal, after which the command was formed, and with even more than their wonted vivacity, began the march, but the head of the column from the field on the left had scarcely turned into the road when a halt was ordered, then they were faced about and marched back to the camping ground of the night before. Now the wildest rumors got afloat, and every heart was sinking, however much the various hopeful ones tried to construe the pause to mean any thing than a foreboding of evil. One hour a faint hope would be kindled that the march would be resumed on the morrow, in the direction of home; the next, it would be destroyed, by some fact which eager inquirers pretended to have elicited. Thus the day wore on, and a painful day it was, too, as may well be conceived. Before night the sad truth seemed to have been impressed upon every one, though as yet no authoritative announcement of the real condition of affairs had been made. The dress parade of the old brigade on that afternoon is remembered as one of the peculiar incidents in its career. The Second Regiment, on the right of the road, made the call by bugle at the usual hour, and formed in sight of the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth, on the left. The proximity of these three enabled them to form one almost continuous line, little space intervening. The silence that prevailed in the ranks then was

not the silence of restraint—it was the silence of stern manhood bowed down by bitter disappointment. No one chose even to whisper. But they were erect, steady, scrupulously exact in formation, and handled their arms with a promptness and a precision that seemed to speak a manly determination that nothing could conquer—that could resist a siren song as readily as an attack of the foe. The burden of every tune from the regimental bands was "home;" and to say that tears found their way down many and many a bronzed cheek, is but to say that soldiers are not always provided with hearts of stone.

Immediately after having received the dispatch by courier on the morning of the 17th, General Breckinridge sent to halt Maxey, who, as we have seen, was now far ahead. A letter received from General Bragg, dated two days later than the order by courier, instructed him to return to Knoxville, and assuming command of all forces that could be made available in the defense of Middle Tennessee, proceed thence to Chattanooga, and take such steps as might seem to him best adapted to that end. He was first, however, to send all surplus supplies to Cumberland Gap, to meet the army now rapidly retreating from Kentucky.

The return march to Knoxville began on the morning of the 19th, and on the evening of the 20th the brigade was encamped on the same ground occupied the week before. The retrograde movement was as sad a one as ever marked the career of the Kentucky Brigade; but the failure of General Bragg to maintain himself, the consequent trouble he had created for their friends there, and their own bitter disappointment, but served to bring out, in bolder relief, their striking soldierly qualities. On turning their faces toward Knoxville they sent up a mighty shout—half in desperation, half in defiance; and once again committed to the fate of service away from home the gloom soon passed, and "Richard was himself again."

General Breckinridge removed his command to Chattanooga, or rather to Shell Mound, some distance out on the Nashville Railroad, and it encamped there on the 23d. General Bragg had

by that time reached Knoxville in person, and General Breckinridge was ordered to proceed to Murfreesboro', and assume direction of military operations there, as it was apprehended that General Buell, who was now on the march for Nashville, might endeavor to occupy a more advanced position. After much trouble in crossing the river at Bridgeport—the bridge there having been destroyed—and every thing having to be ferried over the two arms of the river, and carried upon the men's shoulders across the island which cuts the stream at that point, the command reached Murfreesboro' on the 28th, just eight months from the time of having left it with General Johnston, and encamped in the same locality—some of the regiments on the same ground.

General Breckinridge now had command of all the advance forces, which he retained until the arrival of General Bragg in November. Changes had been constantly taking place in his staff, and we note here, as part of the record affecting Kentuckians, that, after the arrival at Murfreesboro', the following officers were announced: Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Buckner, A. A. G.; Major Calhoun Benham and Major James Wilson, Assistant Inspectors-General; Major Rice E. Graves, Chief of Artillery; Dr. L. T. Pim, Medical Director; Major George W. Triplett, Chief Quartermaster; Colonel T. T. Hawkins and Lieutenant J. Cabell Breckinridge, Aids-de-camp; and Captains Keene Richards and Richard C. Morgan, volunteer aids. Major Brown was still Chief Commissary. Associated with him at various times during the summer and autumn, in addition to those named heretofore, had been Major Sullins, Quartermaster; Major Clarence J. Prentice; Captain James Nocquet, Chief Engineer; Dr. Carey N. Hawes, Medical Director, and Major Alexander Evans—the latter of whom was made Post Commissary after the arrival at Murfreesboro'. Major Throckmorton was made Post Quartermaster, and Major Boyd had been some time engaged in the pay department, but was thereafter again immediately connected with the staff of General Breckinridge.

A new division was formed for him in December, which consisted of Hanson's, Preston's, Adams', and Brown's brigades.

But we recur to events connected more particularly with the Kentucky Brigade. This now consisted of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky Regiments; the Forty-first Alabama Regiment, and Cobb's Battery. The cavalry company of Captain B. E. Roberts was also connected with it till ordered to report to General Buford in January, 1863. Colonel Hanson was assigned to the permanent command of it, and recommended for promotion, which he received on the 13th of December. The officers of his staff were Captain John S. Hope, A. A. G.;* Captain Thomas E. Stake, A. I. G.; Major John R. Viley,† Chief Quartermaster; Major S. M. Moorman,‡ Chief Commissary; Lieutenant Presley Trabue, Ordnance Officer, and Lieutenant Joe Benedict, Aid-de-camp.

General Hanson at once devoted himself, with his usual energy and ability, to the work of discipline and the attainment of the highest order and efficiency; and early in November a division inspection report showed clearly that the Kentucky troops were in better condition and in better tone than any others then available for the defense of the advanced position.

General Breckinridge had now but a small infantry force at his command, and it was late in November before General Bragg had succeeded in concentrating all the troops subject to his orders at that point. The enemy had arrived at Nashville, and was undoubtedly prepared to advance before General Bragg was in any condition to meet him, but from some cause remained quietly on

* Captain (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) S. F. Chipley was acting A. A. G. during the week's fighting on Stone River, and with Colonel Hanson in the final charge of Friday, January 2, 1863.

† Major Viley was Chief Quartermaster of Brigade till December, 1863, after which he was assigned to similar duty on the staff of General Bate.

‡ Major Moorman was nominally Chief Commissary of brigade till February, 1864, when he was relieved by Captain C. W. Helm, and assigned to post duty at La Grange, Georgia, where he afterward died of disease.

the Cumberland until near the close of the year. General Rosecrans had succeeded to the command of the Federal army there, and though he adopted such measures at once as threatened Murfreesboro' at an early day, nothing occurred immediately affecting the infantry at that point till the battle of Hartsville, excepting a march toward Nashville, designed by General Breckinridge as a feint, both to hide his own weakness and to enable General Morgan to destroy a large amount of rolling stock collected in Edgefield. The cavalry of Generals Morgan, Forrest, and Wheeler was actively engaged between Murfreesboro' and Nashville, and on the flanks of the Federal position; and frequent engagements of minor importance were taking place between this arm and the enemy's outposts. The plan alluded to was communicated to General Morgan by General Breckinridge early in November, and the time was fixed for the morning of the 5th of that month. General Forrest, supported by the infantry troops under General Breckinridge was to approach as nearly as possible to Nashville, and to make as strong a demonstration as he could not to bring on a general engagement; and it was hoped that, in the excitement of the moment, General Morgan could destroy the cars at Edgefield before the enemy should become sufficiently aware of the object to defeat it.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 4th of November, General Breckinridge set out. At night-fall there was a pause at Hart's Springs, where the troops rested till 9 o'clock P. M., when the march was resumed and continued till three in the morning, at which time the infantry was within five miles of Nashville, with the cavalry in advance. Here they rested till the dawn of day, when General Forrest drove in the Federal pickets, and sharp skirmishing commenced, the infantry following at convenient distance to be rendered available in case of emergency. In a few minutes the Federal batteries opened on the east of Nashville, which announced to those who were advised of the plan that General Morgan had arrived promptly and begun his work. Some cavalrymen were wounded, but the infantry did not come under

fire, and the whole force soon retired. The Kentucky Brigade was allowed to rest and sleep in the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum, when they had reached that point on the return, till the afternoon, when they marched back to Hart's Springs, and encamped for the night. Next day they returned to their tents at Murfreesboro'. It was afterward ascertained that General Morgan was only partially successful, as the enemy too soon became aware of his object, and, after opening the batteries on him from Capitol Hill, had marched out in strong infantry force, so that, though the train was fired, he had not time to make thorough work of it.

As remarked heretofore, there is no necessity that we should enter at length into the history of the armies at this point. The situation, relative forces, importance to either cause of the coming struggle between Generals Bragg and Rosecrans—all these may be found in works of greater scope.

The next considerable action in which the Kentucky troops took part was the battle of Hartsville, and this was preëminently a Kentucky fight. General Rosecrans had stationed small forces at Gallatin, Castalian Springs, and Hartsville, with the ostensible design of protecting that portion of Tennessee from the incursions of cavalry, and to prevent the withdrawal of supplies therefrom for the Confederate army. General Morgan, who was now operating on that flank, conceived the design of capturing the force at Hartsville. After having procured as accurate information as possible relative to its strength and position, he communicated his plan to General Bragg, whose consent he finally obtained, and the expedition was organized, which resulted, after a sharp conflict on the morning of the 7th of December, in the capture of the entire garrison who were not killed and wounded in the action. The following reports of General Morgan and the officers who commanded the infantry forces on the occasion, with explanatory notes, disclose the nature of the undertaking, the gallant conduct of all concerned, and the result:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MURFREESBORO', TENNESSEE, December 22, 1862.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.—

SIR: Having been informed, by acting Brigadier-General John H. Morgan, whose cavalry brigade covered my front in the direction of Hartsville, Tennessee, that the enemy's force at that point was somewhat isolated, I yielded to his request and organized an expedition under him for their attack. On the 5th instant Hanson's brigade, of Breckinridge's division, was moved forward on the road toward Hartsville and halted at Baird's Mills, a point nearly due east from Nashville, and half-way to Hartsville, when it was joined by Morgan's cavalry force. Two regiments, the Second and Ninth Kentucky Infantry, with Cobb's Kentucky Artillery, moved from this point, with the cavalry, at 10 P. M., on the 6th, to attack the enemy at Hartsville. Early on the morning of the same day, Hanson, with the remainder of his brigade, moved as directed on the road toward Nashville, for the purpose of a reconnoissance and to cause a diversion.

At the same time the troops above named left their camps near here, Major-General Cheatham, with two brigades, moved out on the Nashville road, halted at night at Lavergne, fifteen miles, and, on the next day, in conjunction with General Wheeler's cavalry, made a strong demonstration on the enemy's front.

These movements had the desired effect, and completely distracted the enemy's attention from the real point of attack. Learning that a foraging train of the enemy was on his right flank, Cheatham detached Wheeler with a cavalry force to attack it, which he did in his usual dashing and successful manner, capturing eleven wagons and fifty-seven prisoners. Under cover of these feints, Morgan, by an extraordinary night march, reached the point of his destination about sunrise, and in a short but warmly contested engagement, killed, wounded, and captured the entire command of more than two thousand officers and men.

I inclose herewith the reports of General Morgan and the subordinate commanders, and take great pleasure in commending the fortitude, endurance and gallantry of all engaged in this remarkable expedition. It is a source of personal and official gratification to perceive that the department has recognized the services of the gallant and meritorious soldier who led the expedition by confirming my previous nomination of him as a brigadier-general.

Two sets of infantry colors and one artillery guidon, taken at Hartsville, are also forwarded with this report. A third set of infantry colors was presented by its captors to the President on his recent visit to this place.

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

BRAXTON BRAGG,

General Commanding.

MORGAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS, CROSS-ROADS NEAR MURFREESBORO', December 9, 1862.

Colonel Brent, Chief of Staff—

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of the general commanding, a report of the expedition against the Federal force at Hartsville.

I left these head-quarters at 10 A. M., on the 6th instant, with one thousand four hundred men of my own command, under the orders of Colonel Duke; the Second and Ninth Kentucky Infantry, commanded by Colonel Hunt; Captain Cobb's battery of artillery, and two small howitzers and two rifled Ellsworth guns, belonging to my own command.

At Lebanon I received information that no change had been made in the number of the Federals at Hartsville, their number being still about nine hundred infantry and four hundred cavalry, with two pieces of artillery. I found afterward that their force had been considerably underrated.

I proceeded with the infantry and artillery to Purcell Ferry, on the Cumberland River, sending the cavalry, under the orders of Colonel Duke, to pass at a ford some seven miles below the point where we were to "rendezvous." I passed my troops with great difficulty, there being but one boat; and about half-past five on the morning of the 7th, I arrived at Hague Shops, two miles from the Federal camp. I found that Colonel Duke, with his cavalry, had only just marched up, having crossed the ford with difficulty, and that one regiment of his command, five hundred strong (Colonel Gano's), had not yet reported. Major Stoner's battalion had been left on the other side of the Cumberland, with two mountain howitzers, to prevent the escape of the enemy by the Lebanon road; and Colonel Bennett's regiment had been ordered to proceed to Hartsville to picket the road leading to Gallatin, and to attack any of the Federals they might find in that town, to take

possession of the Castalian Springs, Lafayette, and Carthage roads, so as to prevent the escape of the enemy. This reduced my force considerably; but I determined to attack, and that at once. There was no time to be lost, day was breaking, and the enemy might expect strong reënforcements from Castalian Springs should my arrival be known. Advancing, therefore, with the cavalry, closely followed by the artillery and infantry, I approached the enemy's position. The pickets were found and shot down. The Yankee bivouac first appeared to cover a long line of ground, and gave me to suppose that their number was much greater than I anticipated. On nearing the camp the alarm was sounded, and I could distinctly see and hear the officers ordering their men to fall in, preparing for resistance. Colonel Duke then dismounted Colonel Cluke's and Colonel Chenault's regiments, in all about seven hundred and fifty men, drawing them up in line in a large field in the front, and a little to the right of the enemy's line, which was then forming; and seeing that the artillery and infantry were in position, he ordered his men to advance at the double-quick, and directed Colonel Chenault, who was on the left, to oblique so as to march on the enemy's flank.

His men then pressed forward, driving the Federals for nearly half a mile, without a check, before them, until their right wing was forced back upon their own left wing and center.

Colonel Duke then ordered a halt until the infantry had commenced their attack on the Federal left wing, which caused a retreat of the whole line. At this juncture, Lieutenant-Colonel Huffman and Major Steele, of Gano's regiment, came up with about one hundred men of that regiment, who had succeeded in crossing the ford, and threw their small force into the fight. My dismounted cavalry, under Colonel Duke, had only been skirmishing, previously to this, for about twenty minutes; but seeing that Colonel Hunt, with the infantry, was pressing hard upon the Federal left, he ordered an advance upon the right wing and flank of their new line. It gave way and ceased firing, and soon after surrendered.

Colonel Duke reports that his men fought with a courage and coolness which could not be surpassed.

Colonels Cluke and Chenault led on their men with the most determined bravery, encouraging them by voice and example.

The timely arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Huffman and Major

Steele, and the gallant manner in which they threw themselves into the fight, had a very decided effect upon the battle at the point of which they entered. The artillery, under Captain Cobb, did most excellent service, and suffered severely from the enemy's battery, which fired with great precision, blowing up one of his caissons and inflicting a severe loss on that arm.

The infantry conducted themselves most gallantly—the Second Kentucky suffering most severely.

Colonel Bennett's regiment, as I said before, was not in the fight, having been sent on special service, which was most efficiently performed, four hundred and fifty prisoners having been taken by them, and twelve Federals killed.

Thus, sir, in one hour and a half, the troops under my command, consisting of five hundred cavalry (Colonel Gano's, Colonel Bennett's regiments, and Major Stoner's command not participating in the fight), seven hundred infantry, with a battery of artillery—in all about one thousand three hundred strong, defeated and captured three well disciplined and well formed regiments of infantry with a regiment of cavalry, and took two rifled cannon, the whole encamped on their own ground, and in a very strong position, taking about eighteen hundred prisoners, eighteen hundred stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition, clothing, quartermaster's stores, and sixteen wagons. The battle was now over. The result exceeded my own expectations, but still I felt that my position was a most perilous one, being within four miles in a direct line and only eight by the main Gallatin road of an enemy's force of at least eight thousand men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, who would naturally march to the aid of their comrades on hearing the report of our guns. I, therefore, with the assistance of my staff, got together all the empty wagons left by the enemy, loaded them with arms, ammunition, and stores, and directed them immediately to Hart's Ferry.

There was no time to be lost. The pickets placed by my assistant adjutant-general on the Castalian Springs road sent to report the advance of a strong body of Federals, estimated at five thousand men.

I sent Colonel Cluke's regiment to make a show of resistance, ordering Colonel Gano's regiment, which had arrived, in support. In the meantime I pressed the passage of the ford to the utmost.

This show of force caused a delay in the advance of the enemy, who had no idea of the number of my men, and probably greatly overrated my strength and gave me time to pass the ford with infantry, artillery, and baggage wagons. The horses of my cavalry being sent back from the other side of the Cumberland River, to carry over the infantry regiments, it was time to retreat. The enemy attacked our rear, but was kept at bay by the two regiments before specified, aided by four guns I had previously ordered to be placed in position on the south side of the Cumberland, looking forward to what was now taking place. The banks of the river, on both sides, are precipitous, and the stream breast deep, but our retreat was effected in excellent order. We lost not a man, except three badly wounded, that I was reluctantly forced to leave behind. Cavalry, infantry, guns and baggage train safely crossed, with the exception of four wagons, which had been sent by another route, and which are still safely hidden in the woods, according to accounts received to-day.

In justice to my brave command, I would respectfully bring to the notice of the general commanding the names of those officers who contributed, by their undaunted bravery and soldier-like conduct, to the brilliant success which crowned the efforts of the Confederate arms.

To Colonel Hunt, of the Ninth Kentucky, commanding the infantry, I am deeply indebted for his valuable assistance. His conduct, and that of his brave regiment, was perfect, and their steadiness under fire remarkable.

The Second Kentucky also behaved most gallantly, and suffered severely. Sixty-five men killed and wounded, and three regimental officers left dead on the field, sufficiently testified to their share in the fight, and the resistance they had to encounter.

Colonel Cluke's regiment paid also a high price for its devotion. It went into the field two hundred and thirty strong, had six officers with twenty-one non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded, besides six missing.

Colonel Duke, commanding the cavalry, was, as he always has been, "the right man in the right place." Wise in council, gallant in the field, his services have ever been invaluable to me.

I was informed by my adjutant-general that Colonel Bennett, in the execution of the special service confided to him, and in

which he so entirely succeeded, gave proofs of great gallantry and contempt of danger.

I owe much to my personal staff; Major Llewellyn, Captains Charlton Morgan and Williams, and Lieutenant Tyler, acting as my aids-de-camp, gave proof of great devotion, being every-where in the hottest fire; and Major Llewellyn received the sword of Colonel Stewart, and the surrender of his regiment. Captain Morgan's and Captain Williams' horses were killed under them, and Lieutenant Tyler was severely wounded. My orderly sergeant, Craven Peyton, received a shot in his hip and had his horse killed by my side.*

I must have forgiveness if I add, with a soldier's pride, that the conduct of my whole command deserved my highest gratitude and commendation.

Three Federal regimental standards and five cavalry guidons fluttered over my brave column on their return from the expedition.

I have the honor to be, sir, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN, *Brigadier-General.*

HEAD-QUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, December 11, 1862.

Major Thos. M. Jack, A. A. General—

SIR: I have the honor to forward a report from Colonel R. W. Hanson, commanding First Brigade of my division, covering the report of Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, who commanded the Second and Ninth Kentucky Regiments and Cobb's Battery, in the recent expedition (under command of Brigadier-General Morgan) against Hartsville; and also the reports of Major Hewitt and Captain Morehead, commanding, respectively, the Second and Ninth Kentucky.

I beg to call attention to the officers and men specially named for gallantry, and to suggest, respectfully, that the troops engaged in this expedition deserve mention in orders for conduct, which, in fortitude and daring, has not been surpassed during the war.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General Commanding.

* Young Peyton afterward died of his wound.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', December 11, 1862.

Colonel Buckner, A. A. General—

In pursuance of the order of General Bragg, I proceeded with my command, on the 5th instant, to Baird's Mill, and remained two days, making, as directed, reconnoissance toward Nashville. General Morgan designated the Second and Ninth Kentucky, and Cobb's Battery, as the troops he desired to accompany him upon the Hartsville expedition. They were detached under command of Colonel Hunt.* I inclose, herewith, his report of the battle of Hartsville, and the reports of his subordinate officers. I wish to call attention to the honorable mention that is made in Major Hewitt's and Colonel Hunt's reports of the gallant conduct of Sergeant Oldham, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, with the hope that the proper steps may be taken to procure for him the reward of his conduct. Sergeant Oldham was the color-bearer of the Second Kentucky at the battle of Donelson, and acted with great gallantry upon that occasion. He is a suitable man for a lieutenancy, being well qualified, as well as truly brave.

R. W. HANSON, *Colonel Com'ding Brigade.*

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', December 9, 1862.

To Captain John S. Hope, A. A. A. G.—

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the detachment from the First Brigade, Breckinridge's division—consisting of the Second Kentucky Regiment, Major James W. Hewitt, commanding, three hundred and seventy-five strong; Ninth Kentucky Regiment, Captain James T. Morehead, commanding, three hundred and twenty strong; and Cobb's Battery—placed under my command, as senior officer, with orders to report to General Morgan, left Baird's Mill, where the brigade was in bivouac, on Saturday, the 6th instant, about one and a half o'clock, P. M. Marching in the rear of the cavalry force until we arrived in the vicinity of Lebanon, an exchange was made, when the infantry mounted the horses and rode five or six miles. The command reached Cumberland River about ten o'clock. The infantry, artil-

* It was General Morgan's request that Colonel Hunt should command the infantry selected to join in the expedition.

lery, and a small portion of cavalry crossed at Purcell Ferry, the balance of the cavalry crossing at a ford a few miles lower down the river. The two boats used for crossing were of small capacity and in miserable condition, but by constant bailing they were kept afloat, and by five o'clock in the morning the command was safely over.

The march of five miles to Hartsville (where the battle was fought), yet to make, over bad roads for artillery, was not accomplished until after sunrise, and the purpose of General Morgan to surprise the enemy was defeated. When we approached in sight of their camp, we found their infantry already formed, occupying a very strong position on the crest of a hill, with a deep ravine in front, and their artillery in battery. The troops under my command were placed in position west of the enemy's camp, while under a heavy fire from their battery, and sharpshooters thrown out from their right, but these latter were quickly driven in by the dismounted cavalry.

The Second Regiment having been formed on the left of the Ninth, was now ordered forward to support and follow up the success gained by the cavalry skirmishers. That they had hot work to accomplish this is shown by their heavy loss in killed and wounded.

In the meantime, Captain Cobb, with his battery, was not idle. He was doing good execution, and the enemy responded with effect, one of their shells striking and blowing up a caisson. As the ground was cleared of the enemy opposite our left, he (Captain Cobb) was ordered to take a new position with his battery in that direction, and at the same time the Ninth Kentucky Regiment was ordered forward to engage the enemy's left.

My whole command was now engaged. The crest of the hill was reached, and here commenced a desperate struggle, as the contestants were only from thirty to fifty paces apart, where they fought for the space of ten minutes, when the order to charge was given, and most nobly was the command responded to. The enemy broke and were driven to the river cliff, where they were completely surrounded by my force in front, and the dismounted cavalry on their flanks and rear, and where they surrendered at discretion.

It was a continued success from the commencement. In about one and a half hours from the time the first gun was fired, they

surrendered, and more prisoners were brought off than we had men in action. Large quantities of commissary and quartermaster stores were also secured, and a section of artillery and a large number of small arms, with the usual supply of ammunition.

General Morgan had made most skillful disposition, which, with the good fighting qualities of the troops engaged, secured success. I can not speak in too high terms of praise of the troops, and I scarcely know which most to admire, their patient endurance on the march or courage in the battle. They marched fifty miles in cold, winter weather, the ground covered with snow, crossed and recrossed the Cumberland River, fought a largely superior force strongly posted within six miles of their supports, and brought off the prisoners, all within the space of thirty hours. Captain Cobb, with his officers and men, had a most laborious time in getting their pieces and horses across the river, and it was only by the best directed exertions they succeeded at all. Where officers and men all behaved so well, it is impossible for me to single out individual cases as peculiarly worthy of commendation. I can not, however, refrain from mentioning Lieutenant Joseph Benedict, who acted as my aid on the occasion. He was the right man in the right place.

I inclose, herewith, copies of the reports of Major Hewitt and Captain Morehead, and would bring to your attention the fact that the former commends Color-Sergeant John Oldham for his gallant bravery.

The following is a summary of the loss sustained by my command:

COMMAND.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Second Kentucky Regiment.....	8	54	3
Ninth Kentucky Regiment.....	7	10	1
Cobb's Battery.....	3	7	0
Total.....	18	71	4

Included in the above, are, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, Charles H. Thomas, first lieutenant, and John W. Rogers, second lieutenant, Company C, killed; T. M. Horne, first lieutenant, Company A, mortally wounded; Second Lieutenant A. J. Pryor, Company D, and Lieutenant Harding, Company K, wounded.

Of Ninth Kentucky, Second Lieutenant Dandridge Crockett, killed; First Lieutenant J. W. Cleveland, wounded.

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

THOMAS H. HUNT,
Colonel Commanding Detachment.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
CAMP MURFREESBORO', December 9, 1862.

Colonel Thomas H. Hunt—

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your orders, I formed my regiment on the left of the Ninth Kentucky, opposite the enemy's camp, near Hartsville, a portion of General Morgan's cavalry being at the same time on my left. When the order came for me to advance, I ordered my regiment forward; and, after passing the fence, the nature of the ground was such that I deemed it advisable to deploy my regiment, and, therefore, gave the order to deploy. In this way we drove the enemy from their first camp, and continued to drive them until they surrendered. The officers, without an exception, behaved in the most gallant style. They were continually in advance of their men, urging them forward; and, where all behaved so well, it would be impossible to particularize. Each seemed to vie with the other in deeds of gallantry. The whole command, I am pleased to say, behaved in a most unexceptionable manner. I can not conclude my report without reference to Color-Sergeant John Oldham, whose conduct and courage during the whole engagement elicited the encomiums of both officers and men.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. HEWITT,
Major Commanding Second Kentucky Regiment.

NINTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', December 10, 1862.

To Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, Commanding Infantry—

SIR: At twelve o'clock on Saturday, the sixth instant, I, as senior captain, was placed, by your orders, in command of the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, which had, the day before, moved to Baird's Mills, eighteen miles from Murfreesboro', and was, at that

time about to march against the enemy, reported to be at Hartsville, Tennessee.

The weather was excessively cold, the snow having fallen the day before to some depth, and the road was very rough, notwithstanding the men marched steadily during the day and all night, and reached the immediate neighborhood of the enemy's camp, near Hartsville, at sunrise. The enemy occupied a strong position in front of his encampment, his line of battle stretching along the crest of a hill, which was separated from our forces by an intervening hollow or ravine. Our line of battle was formed with Cobb's Battery on the right, supported by the Ninth Kentucky Regiment directly in its rear. On our immediate left was the Second Kentucky Regiment, and still farther to the left a portion of two regiments of dismounted cavalry, under Colonel Duke. The enemy occupied, with his sharpshooters, the woods and ravines in front of the left wing of our line, and opened a brisk fire on us. Against them the dismounted cavalry deployed as skirmishers, and soon succeeded in dislodging and driving them back upon the main body of the enemy. The Second Kentucky Regiment was ordered forward, and the Ninth left in support of the battery. In a few minutes after, I was ordered to advance, and moved the regiment, in double quick, in the direction of the main body of the enemy, going over, in our route, very rough ground, and through a deep ravine. Ascending the hill the regiment advanced to the right of the Second Kentucky, halted, and immediately became engaged, at less than fifty paces, with the enemy. After fighting for a short time, I ordered a charge, which was made with such gallantry by the regiment that the left wing of the enemy's line gave way and commenced retreating in confusion. Pressed closely by the Ninth Kentucky, they passed through their camps and took refuge under the brow of a hill on the bank of the river and in rear of their artillery. The regiment continued to move rapidly on, and captured the two pieces of artillery and a stand of colors; then charged the line of the enemy and drove them to the brink of the river, compelling their immediate surrender. Here we captured Colonel Moore, commanding brigade, who, in reply to a question from Captain Crouch, answered that he surrendered himself and all the men around him, meaning the whole force. The battle was now fairly won, the firing had ceased, save a few scattering shots here and

there. I immediately formed the regiment again in line of battle, had order restored, stragglers collected, and the men kept in their places. I sent details from all the companies to look after the dead and wounded, and detailed Company H, Captain Bosche, to guard the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Regiment, captured by us. The prisoners being collected, I was ordered to detail Companies A and C, to guard them, and afterward Company G. The regiment recrossed the river, and began its march toward Lebanon, Tennessee. Too much praise can not be given to the officers and men for their spirit and patient endurance under a march of almost unexampled hardship and rapidity, and for their gallantry and good conduct in action.

The regiment had in battle three hundred and twenty men, and the loss was eighteen—seven killed, ten wounded, and one missing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

Captain Commanding Ninth Kentucky Regiment.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON the afternoon of the 8th December, the brigade again took up its quarters at Murfreesboro', and the ordinary business attendant upon camp life now engaged attention, with little to vary the monotony till near the close of the month. Daily drill was practiced, and all that concerned their welfare and their training was inquired into by their ever-vigilant commander. An order, which had been received on the 18th of July, while Breckinridge's division was at Vicksburg, to discharge all soldiers who should be under eighteen or over thirty-five years of age, at the expiration of the term for which they had originally enlisted, required some attention here both before and after the battle of Hartsville; and a few of this class of soldiers were discharged from the Sixth and Ninth Regiments. On the 13th of December, President Davis visited the army at this point and reviewed the troops. Occasionally an old familiar face would appear in the various camps, fresh from Kentucky, and news from home would contribute its mite of joy or sadness. The weather was generally fair, and seemed rather to invite to active operations, but, aside from the constant movements and skirmishes of the cavalry, all was quiet enough, and, as far as warfare may be, generally pleasant enough, too. The troops now had as many tents as were really needed, and to these little chimneys had been constructed, which rendered them almost as snug, even in the worst weather, as the cabins usually prepared for winter-quarters. They were better fed and better clothed than

they had been before since leaving Bowling Green; and thus Christmas came on, with its thousand memories and associations; but with it came news of trouble at the front. General Rosecrans had started out, on the 26th, to meet General Bragg intrenched at Stewart's Creek, but, on arriving at that place, he failed to find him, and so felt his way carefully along till he was almost in sight of Murfreesboro', when, on the morning of the 28th, General Bragg marched out to confront him and have a fair stand-up fight, like fisticuff braves on election day—no dodging, no gouging, and no blows below the belt. General Rosecrans would be a hard-hearted man not to remember such generous consideration to his dying day.

On the 28th of December, then, General Breckinridge was ordered into position, in common with the other division commanders of the Army of Tennessee, as it was to be a general advance. For the better understanding of allusions in the reports which we herewith publish, we may state that the army had been divided into two corps, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee. The extreme right of the position chosen terminated on the Lebanon pike, two miles, perhaps, from Murfreesboro'; the extreme left beyond or west of the Franklin road. Hardee's corps was to form right wing, extending from the Lebanon road to Stone River, nearly opposite Cowan's house, or the famous "burnt house," so much referred to in descriptions of that engagement. Polk's corps was to form left wing, touching Stone River, opposite Hardee, and extending to the left across the Nashville pike, the Nashville Railroad, and on toward the Franklin road. In addition to the two divisions each of Polk's and Hardee's corps, the division of Major-General McCown, of General Kirby Smith's corps, was present. The cavalry was in two divisions, under Major-Generals Wheeler and Wharton, with a smaller command under Pegram. The cavalry commanders were to watch their opportunity to make a circuitous march, dash upon General Rosecrans' wagon train, and interfere with his arrangements in the rear as much as possible, after which Wheeler and

Wharton were to watch a flank each, and Pegram was to be held in reserve by the commanding general.

When the formation was first made, Hardee's corps was placed wholly on the right of Stone River, Breckinridge's division constituting first line, Cleburne second, while Major-General McCown's was held as a reserve force.

The following report of General Breckinridge explains briefly the action of the division, with various circumstances attending the whole struggle necessary to the proper understanding of the part played by Hanson's brigade, while the report of Colonel Trabue, which follows, details, substantially, the operations of the brigade itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, January, 1863.

Major T. B. Roy, Assistant Adjutant-General—

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this division, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, in the recent battles of Stone River, in front of Murfreesboro'.

The character and course of Stone River, and the nature of the ground in front of the two, are well known; and as the report of the general commanding will, no doubt, be accompanied by a sketch, it is not necessary to describe them here.

On the morning of Sunday, the 28th of December, the brigades moved from their encampments and took up lines of battle about one and a half miles from Murfreesboro' in the following order: Adams' brigade on the right, with its right resting on the Lebanon road, and its left extending toward the ford over Stone River, a short distance below the destroyed bridge, on the Nashville turnpike; Preston on the left of Adams, Palmer on the left of Preston, and Hanson forming the left of the line, with his left resting on the right bank of the river, near the ford. The right of Major-General Withers, of Lieutenant-General Polk's corps, rested near the left bank of the river and slightly in advance of Hanson's left.

Brigadier-General Jackson, having reported to me with his command, was placed, by the direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, upon the east side of the Lebanon road, on commanding ground, a little in advance of the right of Brigadier-General Adams. My division formed the front line of the right

wing of the army; Major-General Cleburne's division, drawn up some six hundred yards in rear, formed the second line of the same wing; while the division of Major-General McCown, under the immediate direction of the general commanding, composed the reserve.

My line extended from left to right, along the edge of a forest, save an open space of four hundred yards, which was occupied by Wright's Battery, of Preston's brigade, with the Twentieth Tennessee in reserve to support it. An open field, eight hundred yards in width, extended along nearly the whole front of the line, and was bounded on the opposite side by a line of forest similar to that occupied by us. In the opinion of the lieutenant-general commanding, who had twice ridden carefully over the ground with me, and the general commanding, who had personally inspected the lines, it was the strongest position the nature of the ground would allow. About six hundred yards in front of Hanson's center was an eminence, which it was deemed important to hold. It commanded the ground sloping toward the river, in its front and on its left, and also the plain on the west bank, occupied by the right of Withers' line. Colonel Hunt, with the Forty-first Alabama, the Sixth and Ninth Kentucky, and Cobb's Battery, all of Hanson's brigade, was ordered to take and hold this hill, which he did, repulsing several brisk attacks of the enemy, and losing some excellent officers and men. A few hundred yards to the left and rear of this position, a small earth-work, thrown up under the direction of Major Graves, my chief of artillery, was held during a part of the operations by Semple's Battery of Napoleon guns.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, the 30th, I received intelligence from Lieutenant-General Hardee, that the divisions of Cleburne and McCown were to be transferred to the extreme left, and soon after an order came to me, from the general commanding, to hold the hill at all hazards. I immediately moved the remainder of Hanson's brigade to the hill, and strengthened Cobb's Battery with a section from Lumsden's Battery and a section from Slocum's Washington artillery. At the same time, Adams' brigade was moved from the right, and formed on the ground originally occupied by Hanson's brigade. Jackson was moved to the west side of the Lebanon road, to connect with the general line of battle.

All the ground east of Stone River was now to be held by one division, which, in a single line, did not extend from the ford to the Lebanon road. I did not change my general line, since a position in advance, besides being less favorable in other respects, would have widened considerably the interval between my right and the Lebanon road. The enemy did not again attack the hill with infantry, but our troops there continued to suffer, during all the operations, from heavy shelling. Our artillery at that position often did good service, in diverting the enemy's fire from our attacking lines of infantry; and especially on Wednesday, the 31st, succeeded in breaking several of their formations on the west bank of the river.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 31st, the battle opened on our left. From my front, information came to me from Pegram's cavalry force, in advance, that the enemy, having crossed at the fords below, were moving on my position in line of battle. This proved to be incorrect; and it is to be regretted that sufficient care was not taken by the authors of the report to discriminate rumor from fact.

About half-past ten o'clock A. M., I received, through Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, a suggestion from the general commanding, to move against the enemy instead of awaiting his attack. (I find that Colonel Johnston regarded it as an order, but as I moved at once, it is not material.) I prepared to fight on the ground I then occupied, but supposing that the object of the general was to create a diversion in favor of our left, my line, except Hanson's brigade, was put in motion in the direction from which the enemy was supposed to be advancing. We had marched about half a mile, when I received, through Colonel Johnston, an order from the general commanding, to send at least one brigade to the support of Lieutenant-General Polk, who was hard pressed, and, as I recollect, two, if I could spare them. I immediately sent Adams and Jackson, and at the same time suspended my movement, and sent forward Captain Blackburne with several of my escort, to Captain Coleman and Lieutenant Darragh, of my staff, with orders to find and report, with certainty, the position and movements of the enemy. Soon after an order came from the general commanding to continue the movement. The line again advanced, but had not proceeded far when I received an order from the general commanding, through Colonel Johnston, repeated by Colonel Green-

fell, to leave Hanson in position on the hill, and with the remainder of my command to report at once to Lieutenant-General Polk. The brigades of Preston and Palmer were immediately moved by the flank, toward the ford before referred to, and the order of the general executed with great rapidity. In the meantime, riding forward to the position occupied by the general commanding and Lieutenant-General Polk, near the west bank of the river and a little below the ford, I arrived in time to see, at a distance, the brigades of Jackson and Adams recoiling from a very hot fire of the enemy. I was directed by Lieutenant-General Polk to form my line, with its right resting on the river and its left extending across the open field, crossing the Nashville turnpike almost at a right angle. While my troops were crossing the river and getting into line, I rode forward with a portion of my staff, assisted by gentlemen of the staffs of Generals Bragg and Polk, to rally and form Adams' brigade, which was falling back chiefly between the turnpike and the river. Jackson, much cut up, had retired farther toward our left. The brigade of Brigadier-General Adams was rallied and placed in line across the field, behind a low and very imperfect breastwork of earth and rails. These brigades did not again enter the action that day, (which indeed closed soon after with the charge of Preston and Palmer.) They had suffered severely in an attack upon superior numbers, very strongly posted, and sustained by numerous and powerful batteries which had repulsed all preceding assaults. The list of casualties shows the courage and determination of these troops.*

General Adams, having received a wound while gallantly leading his brigade, the command devolved upon Colonel R. L. Gibson, who discharged its duties throughout with courage and skill.

Preston and Palmer being now in line, Preston on the right, Lieutenant-General Polk directed me to advance across the plain until I encountered the enemy. The right of my line rested on the river (and from the course of the stream would, in advancing, rest on or very near it), while the left touched a skirt of woods from which the enemy had been driven during the day. At the opposite extremity of the plain, a cedar brake extended in front of Palmer's whole line, and two-thirds of Preston's line, the remaining space to the river being comparatively open, with com-

*See biography of General Preston, page 316.

manding swells, and through this ran the railroad and turnpike nearly side by side. It was supposed that the enemy's line was parallel to ours, but the result showed that, in advancing, our right and his left, at the point of contact, would form an acute angle.

These two brigades, passing over the troops lying behind the rails, moved across the plain in very fine order, under the fire of the enemy's artillery. We had advanced but a short distance when Colonel O'Hara (my acting adjutant-general) called my attention to a new battery in the act of taking position in front of our right, between the turnpike and the river. I immediately sent him back to find some artillery to engage the enemy's battery. He found and placed in position the Washington artillery. About the same time, Captain E. P. Byrne reported his battery to me, and received an order to take the best position he could find, and engage the enemy. He succeeded in opening on them after our line had passed forward.

A number of officers and men were killed along the whole line, but in this charge the chief loss fell upon Preston's right and center. His casualties amounted to one hundred and fifty-five. The Twentieth Tennessee, after driving the enemy on the right of the turnpike and taking twenty-five prisoners, was compelled to fall back before a very heavy artillery and musketry fire—Colonel Smith commanding, being severely wounded, but it kept the prisoners, and soon rejoined the command. The Fourth Florida and Sixtieth North Carolina, encountered serious difficulty at a burnt house (Cowan's) on the left of the turnpike, from fences and other obstacles, and were for a little while thrown into some confusion. Here, for several minutes, they were exposed to a destructive and partially enfilading fire at short range of artillery and infantry. But they were soon rallied by their gallant brigade commander, and, rushing with cheers across the intervening space, entered the cedar glade. The enemy had retired from the cedars, and was in position in a field to the front and right.

By changing the front of the command slightly forward to the right, my line was brought parallel to that of the enemy, and was formed near the edge of the cedars. About this time, meeting Lieutenant-General Hardee, we went together to the edge of the field to examine the position of the enemy, and found him strongly posted in two lines of battle, supported by numerous batteries. One of his lines had the protection of the railroad cut, forming

an excellent breastwork. We had no artillery, the nature of the ground forbidding its use.

It was deemed reckless to attack with the force present. Night was now approaching. Presently the remainder of Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps came up on the left, and with McCown's command and a part of Cheatham's prolonged the line of battle in that direction. Adams' brigade also appeared and formed on the right of Preston. The troops bivouacked in position.

The commanding general, expecting an attack upon his right the next morning, ordered me during the night to recross the river with Palmer's brigade. Before daylight, Thursday morning, Palmer was in position on the right of Hanson. No general engagement occurred on this day, the troops generally being employed in replenishing the ammunition, cooking rations, and obtaining some repose.

On Friday, the 2d of January, being desirous to ascertain if the enemy was establishing himself on the east bank of the river, Lieutenant-Colonel Buckner and Major Graves, with Captain Byrne's Battery, and a portion of the Washington artillery, under Lieutenant D. C. Vaught, went forward to our line of skirmishers toward the right, and engaged those of the enemy who had advanced, perhaps a thousand yards, from the east bank of the river. They soon revealed a strong line of skirmishers, which was driven back a considerable distance by our sharpshooters and artillery, the latter firing several houses in the fields, in which the enemy had taken shelter. At the same time, accompanied by Major Pickett, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's staff, and by Major Wilson, Colonel O'Hara, and Lieutenant Breckinridge of my own, I proceeded toward the left of our line of skirmishers, which passed through a thick wood, about five hundred yards in front of Hanson's position, and extended to the river. Directing Captain Bosche, of the Ninth, and Captain Steele, of the Fourth Kentucky, to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, we were enabled to see that he was occupying, with infantry and artillery, the crest of a gentle slope on the east bank of the river. The course of the crest formed a little less than a right angle with Hanson's line, from which the center of the position I was afterward ordered to attack was distant about sixteen hundred yards. It extended along ground part open and part woodland.

While we were endeavoring to ascertain the force of the enemy,

and the relation of the ground on the east bank to that on the west bank of the river, I received an order from the commanding general to report to him in person. I found him on the west bank, near the ford below the bridge, and received from him an order to form my division in two lines and take the crest I have just described with the infantry. After doing this, I was to bring up the artillery and establish it on the crest, so as at once to hold it and enfilade the enemy's lines on the other side of the river. Pegram and Wharton, who, with some cavalry and a battery, were beyond the point where my right would rest, when the new line of battle should be formed, were directed, as the general informed me, to protect my right, and coöperate in the attack. Captain Robertson was ordered to report to me with his own and Semple's batteries of Napoleon guns. Captain Wright, who, with his battery, had been detached some days before, was ordered to join his brigade (Preston's.) The brigades of Adams and Preston, which were left on the west side of the river Wednesday night, had been ordered to rejoin me. At the moment of my advance, our artillery in the center and on the left was to open on the enemy. One gun from our center was the signal for the attack. The commanding general desired that the movement should be made with the least possible delay.

It was now two and a half o'clock P. M. Two of the brigades had to march about two miles, the other about one mile.

Brigadier-General Pillow having reported for duty, was assigned by the commanding general to Palmer's brigade, and that fine officer resumed command of his regiment, and was three times wounded in the ensuing engagement. The Ninth Kentucky and Cobb's Battery, under the command of Colonel Hunt, were left to hold the hill so often referred to.

The division, after deducting the losses of Wednesday, the troops left on the hill, and companies on special service, consisted of some forty-five hundred men. It was drawn up in two lines—the first in a narrow skirt of woods, the second two hundred yards in rear. Pillow and Hanson formed the first line; Pillow on the right, Preston supported Pillow; and Adams' brigade (commanded by Colonel Gibson) supported Hanson. The artillery was placed in rear of the second line, under orders to move with it and occupy the summit of the slope as soon as the infantry should rout the enemy. Feeling anxious about my right, I sent two staff

officers in succession to communicate with Pegram and Wharton, but received no intelligence up to the moment of assault. The interval between my left and the troops on the hill was already too great, but I had a battery to watch it, with a small infantry support. There was nothing to prevent the enemy from observing nearly all our movements and preparations. To reach him, it was necessary to cross an open space six or seven hundred yards in width, with a gentle ascent. The river was several hundred yards in rear of his position, but departed from it considerably as it flowed toward his left. I had informed the commanding general that we would be ready to advance at four o'clock, and precisely at that hour the signal gun was heard from our center. Instantly the troops moved forward at a quick step, and in admirable order. The front line had bayonets fixed, with orders to deliver one volley and then use the bayonet.

The fire of the enemy's artillery on both sides of the river commenced as soon as the troops entered the open ground. When less than half the distance across the field, the quick eye of Colonel O'Hara discovered a force extending considerably beyond our right. I immediately directed Major Graves to move a battery to our right and open on them. He at once advanced Wright's Battery, and effectually checked their movements. Before our line reached the enemy's position, his artillery fire had become heavy, accurate, and destructive. Many officers and men fell before we closed with their infantry, yet our brave fellows rushed forward with the utmost determination, and after a brief but bloody conflict, routed both the opposing lines, took four hundred prisoners, several flags, and drove their artillery and the great body of their infantry across the river. Many were killed at the water's edge. Their artillery took time by the forelock in crossing the stream. A few of our men, in their ardor, actually crossed over before they could be prevented, most of whom, subsequently moving up under the west bank, recrossed at a ford three-quarters of a mile above.

The second line had halted when the first engaged the enemy's infantry, and laid down under orders; but very soon the casualties in the first line, the fact that the artillery on the opposite bank was more fatal to the second line than the first, and the eagerness of the troops impelled them forward, and at the decisive moment when the opposing infantry was routed, the two lines had mingled into one, the only practical inconvenience of which was that at

several points the ranks were deeper than is allowed by a proper military formation.

A strong force of the enemy beyond our extreme right yet remained on the east side of the river. Presently a new line of battle appeared on the west bank, directly opposite our troops, and opened fire, while at the same time large masses crossed in front of our right, and advanced to the attack. We were compelled to fall back. As soon as our infantry had won the ridge, Major Graves advanced the artillery of the division and opened fire; at the same time Captain Robertson threw forward Semple's Battery toward our right, which did excellent service. He did not advance his own battery (which was to have taken position on the left), supposing that that part of the field had not been cleared of the enemy's infantry. Although mistaken in this, since the enemy had been driven across the river, yet I regard it as fortunate that the battery was not brought forward. It would have been a vain contest.

It now appeared that the ground we had won was commanded by the enemy's batteries, within easy range, on better ground upon the other side of the river. I know not how many guns he had. He had enough to sweep the whole position from the front, the left, and the right, and to render it wholly untenable by our force present of artillery and infantry. The infantry, after passing the crest and descending the slope toward the river, were in some measure protected, and suffered less at this period of the action than the artillery. We lost three guns, nearly all the horses being killed, and not having the time or men to draw them off by hand. One was lost because there was but one boy left (private Wright, of Wright's Battery) to limber the piece, and his strength was unequal to it.

The command fell back in some disorder, but without the slightest appearance of panic, and reformed behind Robertson's Battery, in the narrow skirt of timber from which we emerged to the assault. The enemy did not advance beyond the position in which he received our attack. My skirmishers continued to occupy a part of the field over which we advanced until the army retired from Murfreesboro'. The action lasted about one hour and twenty minutes. As our lines advanced to the attack, several rounds of artillery were heard from our center, apparently directed against the enemy on the west bank of the river.

About twilight Brigadier-General Anderson reported to me with his brigade, and remained in position with me until the army retired. I took up line of battle for the night a little in rear of the field over which we advanced to the assault, and Captain Robertson, at my request, disposed the artillery in the positions indicated for it. Many of the reports do not discriminate between the losses of Wednesday and Friday. The total loss in my division, exclusive of Jackson's command, is two thousand one hundred and forty, of which I think one thousand seven hundred occurred on Friday. The loss of the enemy on this day was, I think, greater than our own, since he suffered immense slaughter between the ridge and the river.

I can not forbear to express my admiration for the courage and constancy of the troops, exhibited even after it became apparent that the main object could not be accomplished. Beyond the general good conduct, a number of enlisted men displayed, at different periods of the action, the most heroic bravery. I respectfully suggest that authority be given to select a certain number of the most distinguished in each brigade, to be recommended to the President for promotion.

I can not enumerate all the brave officers who fell, nor the living, who nobly did their duty. Yet I may be permitted to lament, in common with the army, the premature death of Brigadier-General Hanson, who received a mortal wound at the moment the enemy began to give way. Endeared to his friends by his private virtues, and to his command by the vigilance with which he guarded its interest and honor, he was, by the universal testimony of his military associates, one of the finest officers that adorned the service of the Confederate States. Upon his fall the command devolved on Colonel Trabue, who, in another organization, had long and ably commanded most of the regiments composing the brigade.

I can not close without expressing my obligations to the gentlemen of my staff. This is no formal acknowledgment. I can never forget that during all the operations they were ever prompt and cheerful, by night and day, in conveying orders, conducting to their positions regiments and brigades, rallying troops on the field, and, indeed, in the discharge of every duty. It gives me pleasure to name Lieutenant-Colonel Buckner, assistant adjutant-general, who was absent on leave, but returned upon the first

rumor of battle; Colonel O'Hara, acting adjutant-general; Lieutenant Breckinridge, aid-de-camp; Major Graves, chief of artillery, twice wounded and his horse shot under him; Major Wilson, assistant inspector-general, horse shot; Captain Semple, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Darragh, severely wounded. Captains Mastin and Coleman, of my volunteer staff, were active and efficient. The former had his horse killed under him.

Doctors Heustis and Pendleton, chief surgeon and medical inspector, were unremitting in attention to the wounded. Dr. Stanhope Breckinridge, assistant surgeon, accompanied my headquarters, and pursued his duties through the fire of Wednesday. Mr. Buckner and Mr. Zantzinger, of Kentucky, attached themselves to me for the occasion, and were active and zealous. Captain Blackburn, commanding my escort, ever cool and vigilant, rendered essential service, and made several bold reconnoissances. Charles Choutard, of the escort, acting as my orderly on Wednesday, displayed much gallantry and intelligence.

The army retired before daybreak on the morning of the 4th of January. My division, moving on the Manchester road, was the rear of Hardee's corps. The Ninth Kentucky, Forty-first Alabama, and Cobb's Battery, all under the command of Colonel Hunt, formed a special rear-guard. The enemy did not follow us.

My acknowledgments are due to Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel Brent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Garner, of General Bragg's staff, and to Major Pickett, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's staff, for services on Friday, the 2d of January.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General, C. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY BRIGADE, TULLAHOMA, Jan. 15, 1863.

Colonel T. O'Hara, A. A. G.—

SIR: The untimely fall of the gallant and lamented Hanson, brigadier-general commanding this brigade, in the engagement on Friday, the 2d instant, at Murfreesboro', imposes on me the duty of reporting, to the extent of my knowledge, the operations of the brigade prior to and after his fall, in the battle before that place.

On Sunday, the brigade having received orders to that effect,

marched from their camp in rear of Murfreesboro', at eight o'clock A. M., to the position in the front line of battle indicated for our occupation. This brigade formed the left of General Breckinridge's division, and in line rested with its left on or near Stone River, extending eastward until the right was united to Colonel Palmer's brigade. The position first taken up (the exact line not having been pointed out) was along the skirt of woods in rear of the open fields, east and south of Stone River, which afforded, by the existence of a small ridge running parallel with the front, and a consequent depression in rear, very good protection against the enemy's long-range artillery.

On Monday, Semple's Battery, of six Napoleon guns, furnished by the chief of artillery, was placed on the crest immediately in front of the right wing, and Cobb's Battery was held to be placed later. Thus formed in line, the Fourth Kentucky was on the right; Second Kentucky, Major Hewitt, second; Forty-first Alabama, Colonel Talbird, third; Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Lewis, fourth; and Ninth Kentucky on the left, Colonel Hunt.

On Monday evening it was perceived that the enemy meant to occupy immediately all the advantageous positions in our front, of which he could possess himself, for artillery. A prominent elevation existed one thousand yards in front of our left, which General Breckinridge desired we should hold, notwithstanding it was liable to assault, being isolated one thousand yards in front of our lines. To this end, Colonel Hunt, with the Ninth Kentucky; Colonel Lewis, Sixth Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Stansil, Forty-first Alabama, and Cobb's Battery, were ordered to occupy it. Throwing out skirmishers, they were soon engaged with those of the enemy. The force above named was then moved up to the front, in support of the skirmishers, and succeeded in establishing Cobb's Battery on the eminence. This was not accomplished without the loss of two valuable officers, Lieutenants Beale and Kennard, of Company D, Ninth Kentucky—the former severely, the latter slightly wounded. By this time it was dark, when the enemy endeavored, in a spirited effort, to retake the position, rapidly driving in our skirmishers, and approaching to within a few yards of the battery. This attempt was frustrated by promptly advancing the Forty-first Alabama, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stansil, when the enemy were driven off in confusion, leaving two of their dead near the battery. Our loss here

amounted to not less than ten wounded, falling mainly on the Sixth Kentucky and Cobb's Battery, among whom was Lieutenant Holman, Sixth Kentucky.

On Tuesday night, these regiments were withdrawn, and I, with the Second and Fourth Kentucky, and Cobb's Battery, occupied this position. It was deemed of the last importance to hold this hill, and orders were received to do so at all hazards, it being called the key of the battle-field.

On Wednesday evening, the entire brigade was brought up, having been reënforced by a section of Lumsden's Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Chalaron, and a section of the Washington artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Tarrant; and Semple's Battery, having taken up a position six hundred yards in rear and left of us, a section of this battery replaced, for one night, Cobb's Battery.

During the week which followed, we were kept here bivouacking in the mud and rain, and exposed to an incessant fire from the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters. A temporary and slight intrenchment was made, which, to some extent, protected the batteries, but the casualties at this place were not inconsiderable, amounting to fifty men, as stated above, and as will appear by reference to regimental reports.

During the engagement of Wednesday, time and again did the gallant Cobb, aided by his not less gallant lieutenants, and the three sections before referred to, disperse the enemy's columns as they endeavored to succor that part of their force engaged with the right of the left wing of the army. Indeed, during every day of our occupation of this hill, our battery did signal service, frequently driving the enemy's artillery away, and often dispersing his infantry. All this while, the brigade covered more than a mile of front, with skirmishers and pickets, using for that purpose from six to ten companies daily. These advanced to within one hundred yards of the enemy, in many places, and were hourly engaged. On this hill Cobb's battery lost eight men. Colonel Hunt, Ninth Kentucky, lost a most excellent officer killed—his adjutant, Henry M. Curd—whose death all lament; and wounded, Captain Joe Desha, whose subsequent conduct elicited universal praise, together with Lieutenant Lewis, Company A, and Buchanan, Company H, wounded, and three other officers and twenty-three privates. Colonel Lewis, Sixth Ken-

tucky, lost slightly here. Lieutenant-Colonel Stansil, Forty-first Alabama, lost here two of his best officers and several men. The Second and Fourth Kentucky, though equally exposed, lost less at this point.

On Friday, the 2d instant, at three o'clock, the order came to move to the right and front, and form the left of the front line of Breckinridge's division, to attack that portion of the enemy's left which was posted in the woods and ravines on the south side of Stone River, opposite the extreme right of our army, which was done. Colonel Hunt, with his regiment, remained at the hill, ordered to support the battery, and six companies were kept out as before, on picket duty, thus leaving us for the fight about twelve hundred men. Stone River, in front of this new position, runs nearly parallel with the new line, but inclined to the point occupied by the right of this brigade, when by a change of direction to the north, it runs for some distance nearly perpendicularly from the front of our line. At this point, whence the river changes its direction northward, is a skirt of woods and an elevated ridge, behind which, and in the ravines and woods, the enemy lay concealed. To the right of our line, the enemy were likewise posted in a wood, thus outflanking us. A thousand yards in the front from this first skirt of woods, is a ford of the river, while the bank of the river opposite us, between the ford and point of attack, overlooks the south and east bank. One mile further down the river is another ford, as I have since learned. This topography, as well as the enemy's strength, were wholly unknown to us. The two lines of the division having been formed, the signal for attack was sounded at four P. M., when the brigade, in line, moved steadily forward to the attack, with arms loaded and bayonets fixed, instructed to fire once and then charge with the bayonet. The peculiar nature of the ground and direction of the river, and the eagerness of the troops, caused the lines of General Pillow's (formerly Palmer's) brigade and this brigade to lap on the crest of the hill, but the fury of the charge and the effective fire of the lines, put the enemy at once to flight. All in front of us that were not killed or captured, ran across the river at the ford, and out of range of our fire, as did a battery which had been posted off to our right; and many of the infantry mentioned before as being on the right, likewise fled across this ford. A part, however, of this force, double-quicking toward the

ford, from their position, finding they would be cut off, formed in line to our right on a ridge, and not being assailed, held this ground meanwhile; and from the moment of beginning the attack the enemy's artillery from the opposite side of the river directed on us a most destructive fire. Very soon, too, the crests of the opposite side of the river swarmed with infantry, whose fire was terrible. Thus exposed to the fire seemingly of all his artillery, and a large portion of his infantry, from unassailable positions, as well as to the flanking fire from the right, it was deemed prudent to withdraw. This was done slowly, though not in the best order, resulting mainly from the confusion consequent upon the too early advance of the second line into ground already too much crowded by the first. The lines were reformed about six hundred yards in rear of the river, and near the line from which we advanced to the attack.

While thus engaged in reforming my own regiment, I received intelligence of the fall of General Hanson, when I took command of the brigade, the other regiments of which had likewise been reformed. This brigade in the battle having advanced to within eighty yards of the ford, part of Colonel Lewis' Sixth Kentucky, and part of the Second Kentucky, having crossed the river a little to the left, when near the ford slightly protected by a picket fence on this side, they fought the enemy across the river, until the rear having fallen back, made it necessary to withdraw them also. I obtained returns on the field, showing still in line more than half the men with which we started, notwithstanding a loss of thirty-three per cent. killed and wounded. I remained in line until nine o'clock, having replenished the cartridge-boxes, when I received orders to return to my original position on the hill, which was obeyed. We remained in this position until Sunday morning, at one o'clock A. M., when, having been assigned the duty of bringing up the rear, we moved off with Colonel Hunt's Ninth Kentucky, Forty-first Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel Stansil, and Cobb's Battery, being detailed as special rear-guard. My pickets were withdrawn at three o'clock A. M., by Captain Bosche, of the Ninth Kentucky, under direction of Captain Martin, of General Breckinridge's staff.

I have thus briefly given you a report of the part taken by this brigade, omitting many details and incidents creditable to individuals and the command.

In the absence of a report from my own regiment, Fourth Kentucky, prior to the time when I took command of the brigade, I will state simply that both officers and men did their duty. Willis Roberts, major, was killed early in the action, by a grape-shot. Than him, there was not a more gallant officer; he had not recovered from wounds received at Baton Rouge. Lieutenant-Colonel Nuckols was wounded in shoulder near the picket fence; Captain Bramlett, First Lieutenant Burnley, Second Lieutenant Higginson, Second Lieutenant Clayton, and Second Lieutenant Dunn were killed; and Lieutenants Dudley, Robert Moore (since said to have died), John B. Moore, Lashbrook, and Thomson were wounded, together with privates and non-commissioned officers. One company, Captain Trice's, being on picket duty, was not in the engagement. The color-bearer, Robert Lindsay, being wounded, refused to allow any one to accompany him to the rear, although bleeding at the mouth and nose. He handed the colors, on return, to private Jones, who was killed, when they were borne to the last by Joseph Nichols, of Company F. Thus it will be seen that of twenty-three officers of this regiment who went into the fight, seven were killed and six wounded. The command of the regiment was, on my assuming command of the brigade, turned over to Captain Tho. W. Thompson.

The detailed statement heretofore furnished show the casualties to have been as follows:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Second Kentucky	14	70	24
Fourth Kentucky	12	47	11
Sixth Kentucky	2	60	14
Ninth Kentucky	1	28	...
Forty-first Alabama	18	89	35
Cobb's Battery	3	3	...
Total	50	297	84

Total loss, 431.

The conduct of Colonel Lewis, Sixth Kentucky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stansil, Forty-first Alabama, Major James Hewitt, Second Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Nuckols and Captain Thompson, of Fourth Kentucky, as well as that of the other field and company officers engaged, was gallant in the highest degree, and the men repeated, also, the steadiness and courage which

characterized them at Donelson, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, and Hartsville. Lieutenants Stake, Benedict, and Captain Chipley, of General Hanson's staff, bore themselves with exemplary courage. My thanks are due, too, to the medical staff, and to Captain Semple, division ordnance officer, and acting Lieutenant Presley Trabue, brigade ordnance officer, for their promptness in bringing up supplies of ammunition; and to my adjutant, Robert Williams, of Fourth Kentucky.

I can not close this report without more especial mention of one whose gallantry and capacity we all witnessed with pride, and whose loss we and the whole army sincerely deplore—I mean the gallant General Hanson, who fell in the pride of his manhood, in the thickest of the fight, nobly doing his duty. His wound was mortal, and death ensued on Sunday morning, at five o'clock.

Colonel Hunt, Ninth Kentucky, though not in the engagement of Friday, deserves commendation for his conduct, prior and subsequent to that time, as do the other officers and men of his regiment. Respectfully,

R. P. TRABUE,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

P. S. The missing were those who went into the engagement but who were not seen to come out, and must have been killed or wounded. I find, also, I have omitted to mention that Lieutenant-Colonel Stansil received a severe wound in the leg, but did not quit the field, and still commands his regiment.

R. P. T.

It will be observed that Colonel Trabue, having led his own regiment up to near the close of the engagement, and witnessed its casualties, mentions his wounded officers, in advance of regimental report from the commander who led it from the field. The reader is referred to the "History of Companies" for mention of those of the other regiments who fell there.

Speaking of the affair with the enemy's skirmishers on the evening of December 29th, alluded to in the preceding report, a staff officer remarks, that "About four o'clock on Monday afternoon, the enemy's skirmishers appeared, and Colonel Hunt was ordered to move forward with Cobb's Battery, supported by his

own regiment and two others, and hold a hill which was the real key of Bragg's position. At dusk, our skirmishers met the enemy and were driven back upon our line. A brisk encounter ensued, with the loss of several officers and men. The Federals approached so near that a member of Cobb's Battery was severely burned by the powder from a gun, from the discharge of which he was wounded, as he stood with his hand resting upon the limber of his piece. At this critical moment, Colonel Hunt ordered a charge, which he led in person, and drove what afterward proved to be a Federal brigade across Stone River. Night closed in, enveloping our line in darkness—not a fire being kindled. An order came about ten o'clock for Colonel Hunt to abandon the hill occupied, and take a new line farther back. I had known much of him, but never before saw him so restless and excited when not under the observation of the men. Just over the hill which loomed above us could be heard the busy axes of the Federal troops; and who, for a moment, imagined that, with the coming dawn, they would neglect to occupy a position, the possession of which would render our line untenable? About four o'clock next morning he sent repeatedly for permission to re-occupy the hill, and not receiving a prompt reply, he assumed the responsibility, advanced, and formed upon it. When daylight came, it was obvious to all observing men that the movement had saved our position."

A Federal account of the action says, that the number of guns massed on the bluff was fifty-eight, and that for full fifteen minutes they continued to pour their storm of shot and shell into the now broken division.

The week, as has been intimated, was almost constantly inclement, and the suffering was great, particularly among those who at different times constituted the picket force that covered the position at night. On the night of Tuesday, December 30th, it was extremely cold, and as it was impossible to kindle even the smallest fire without attracting the enemy's attention, the pickets suffered almost to absolute freezing, as they quietly waited

and watched, nearly motionless, for indications of the foe. "I thought," said one, describing his experience, "that I had been cold before, but I never suffered on account of inclement weather as I did that night."

But after almost incredible hardships and the most determined valor, they were finally led from the field, to seek what their well-beloved and the joy of all Kentucky hearts, Braxton Bragg, was pleased to call "a *better* position in the *rear!*"

CHAPTER IX.

AFTER the disastrous repulse of Friday evening, the weary night was passed, by the survivors, in the cold rain, at the old position, extending the line of Colonel Hunt to the right—the men hovering over a little fire, except the line of pickets, or wrapped in wet, some in bloody blankets, while those of their wounded comrades who had fallen last were left to suffer the horrors of a long winter night, in their clotted gore, alone and unattended, perhaps to die, or to fall into the scarcely less dreaded hands of their enemies. The morning that dawned upon the armies was scarcely less gloomy and cheerless to the Confederates than the night had been.

The day passed almost listlessly; then the enemy's advance, for the purpose of feeling the position, on the night of the 3d, varied the humdrum misery by putting the Confederate troops under arms. Then, on the early morning of the 4th, the retrograde movement began, under dispositions of the Kentucky Brigade mentioned by Colonel Trabue.

Breckinridge's division proceeded to Allisonia; thence, on the 8th of January, to Tullahoma, with the exception of the Ninth Kentucky, which was left at Manchester, and remained there some weeks alone, when the other regiments were sent back to that place.

Pending the decision of the War Department as to the promotion of Colonel Trabue, to succeed General Hanson, General Marcus J. Wright was assigned to the command of the brigade, on the 17th of January. He continued with it but a short time,

however, till it was ordered to Manchester, February 3d, where it was under command of Colonel Hunt till the arrival of General Helm, who had been some time on post duty, on account of accident at Baton Rouge, but had now recovered sufficiently to take the field, and had been relieved from duty at Pollard, Alabama, to report to General Breckinridge for assignment. He took command of the brigade on the 16th of February, and announced the following staff: Captain G. W. McCawley,* A. A. G.; Major Thomas H. Hays, A. I. G.; Major John R. Viley, Chief Quartermaster; Major S. M. Moorman, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant L. E. Payne, Ordnance Officer; and Captain S. B. Shepp and Lieutenant William Wallace Herr,† Aids-de-camp. Captain Fayette Hewitt was added to the staff, on the 13th of May following (see page 472), as A. and I. G.

* Captain McCawley was the first sergeant-major of the First Kentucky Cavalry (General Helm's old regiment); was afterward its adjutant; and, when Helm was made a brigadier, McCawley was promoted to be captain and A. A. G. on his staff. He served with General Helm, partaking in all engagements, until the death of that officer, when he was some time on the staff of General Bate, and was then assigned to duty with Colonel Grigsby, commanding brigade of Kentucky cavalry. He continued to be the adjutant-general of this command, after General John S. Williams took charge of it, until he was killed near Atlanta, July 18, 1864, while leading an advance party to occupy a hill on the outpost. We may speak of the dead without derogation to the fame of the living, and do him the simple justice to say that he was eminently a warm-hearted, genial, and honorable gentleman, and an able, popular officer, who never failed to distinguish himself in action, and was wholly unconquerable, even defying the enemy after he knew he had his death wound.

† Lieutenant Herr was also a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry; was made sergeant-major of that regiment after McCawley was promoted; was afterward elected first lieutenant of Captain Sam Shipp's company; and took part in all the engagements of the regiment till left sick in Kentucky during General Bragg's expedition into the State. After recovering, he reported to General Helm, at Chattanooga, October, 1862, and was made first lieutenant, and aid de-camp on his staff. He served thereafter in that capacity till General Helm was killed, engaging at the siege of Jackson and throughout the

There was now a long period of comparative inaction. From the time of arrival at Manchester and Tullahoma little occurred to vary the monotony of camp life, save the expedients resorted to by the men to kill time with a certain amount of what they denominated enjoyment. The routine of drill and guard-service, picket and police, by day; dancing frolics with the girls in the neighborhood at night, or theatricals and concerts in town, with the various amusements of the camp itself—these duties were performed and these pleasures enjoyed according to the tastes and dispositions of the men; and these, for the most part, constituted the life of more than three months there. One little incident happened to create a more than momentary interest—the capture of McMinnville, and some of a hundred men of the brigade, who had been sent there on the 20th of March to guard stores*—but military actions were rare with the infantry, and military achievements none. The cavalry under Forrest and Van Dorn was active, and, at Thompson's Station and Brentwood, in March, killed, wounded, and captured almost the entire command of Colonel Straight, but, up to some time in April, the infantry was allowed to rest; and when movements began, they were simply marchings and countermarchings, initiatory, as it proved, to the final abandoning of that line of defense, and even of Tennessee.

General Bragg's position was continually threatened, and picketing in force, with occasional movements apparently with a view to battle, took place during April and May. On the 23d of April, the Kentucky Brigade was sent forward to Beech Grove, twelve miles in the direction of Murfreesboro', and remained here till the first of May, when General Helm was ordered to take

battle of Chickamauga; after which he voluntarily reëntered the ranks of his old regiment, and General Williams detailed him for special scout duty, which he faithfully performed the remainder of the war. He was commended for gallantry and efficiency in the report of the battle of Chickamauga.

* See page 441.

position at Jacobs' store, in the vicinity of Hoover's Gap—Hardee's whole corps having been advanced in that direction.

While here, the most noteworthy incident connected with the Kentucky Brigade was its trial drill with the brigade of General Dan Adams. A challenge had been made by General Adams, and accepted by General Helm, and it was arranged that four regiments of each should be drilled against each other, beginning on the 19th of May, in the order of seniority of colonels. Matters were accordingly arranged, and, on the 19th, the Sixth Kentucky and Sixteenth Louisiana; on the 20th, the Second Kentucky and the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana (consolidated); on the 21st, the Fourth Kentucky and Nineteenth Louisiana; and on the 22d, the Ninth Kentucky and Thirty-second Alabama were to contend for the championship of the *Army*—not simply of the division, as it was matter of remark among Louisianians that Adams' brigade was the best drilled in the Army of Tennessee, while Kentuckians retorted that they themselves could beat the world on any thing required of soldiers. This kind of badgering naturally produced great, but friendly emulation, and on the day of trial each strove to do his best, and show all his strong points to the greatest advantage. The Second, Fourth, and Sixth met their respective regiments, and vanquished them—the judges, who were the mutual choice of the parties, deciding, in every instance, for "old Kentucky." The Ninth was deprived of trial, as a movement was inaugurated before the day on which it was to occur, but no doubt existed as to favorable decision in its case.

On these drill days a large concourse of people assembled to witness the display, and every thing assumed, for the time, a gala-day air of lively enjoyment. The generals of the Army of Tennessee looked on with pleased admiration as the splendid movements were executed; while the citizens, men, women, and children, manifested a most enthusiastic interest.

On the 24th of May, General Breckinridge marched, under orders, to Wartrace, where he was to take the cars for Mississippi,

with all his force except the Tennesseeans, for the purpose of re-ënforcing General Johnston in the attempt to relieve General Pemberton, now closely besieged at Vicksburg.

Orders had been issued that the men should have three days' cooked rations in haversacks, and the Kentucky Brigade became impressed with the idea, by some means, that they were to go to Mississippi, though as yet no one not intimate at head-quarters of division knew their destination. Their displeasure at the prospect of a return to a region where they had known little but want and suffering, in addition to the dangers they were always prepared to encounter, was great, and found vent in many expressions rather antithetical to good wishes for either Mississippi or General Bragg. General Breckinridge, knowing their feelings, appealed to General Bragg to know if he could not give him a brigade of Mississippians, who would naturally desire to return to their own State, and let the Kentucky Brigade remain where it would at least have the assurance of reaching Kentucky in case of a success to the Confederate arms. General Bragg left the matter to be decided by General Breckinridge himself, and in this dilemma he appealed to the brigade to know their choice. Having had them to assemble near his quarters, he explained to them the true state of the case. Though he made no allusion to the unpleasant feelings known to have been existing between himself and General Bragg ever since the battle of Murfreesboro'—on account of Bragg's attempt to shift the loss of the battle to the shoulders of General Breckinridge—the men seemed naturally to take this view of the case—that to stay was to decide for Bragg, whom they really despised, while to go would be to sustain their own general; and when called upon they voted without dissent to accompany him, and made their vote emphatic by the most enthusiastic cheering for Breckinridge, and expressions of their determination to stand by him through good and evil.

They accordingly took the train on the morning of May 25th, and were transported to Jackson, Mississippi, in common with the rest of the division, where they encamped on the 3d of June,

having previously remained, however, three or four days six miles from the city, at the point to which the railroad had been torn up some time previously by General Grant.

The entire division of General Breckinridge was encamped at Jackson, while the rest of the forces, then under immediate command of General Johnston, for the relief of Vicksburg—the divisions of Loring, Walker, and French—were stationed in the neighborhood of Canton.

General Johnston was now making the most strenuous efforts to get sufficient force in hand to raise the siege of Vicksburg, but the condition of General Bragg in Tennessee was such as precluded the practicability of having reënforcements from that army, while affairs in Virginia no less demanded the presence of all the troops now in that department, so that he was compelled to labor long and under many disadvantages to gather up a detachment here, another there, and little by little collect even enough with which to make a hazardous venture beyond the Big Black, for an attack upon the land force investing Vicksburg.

Breckinridge's division spent the whole month of June in the vicinity of Jackson, picketing, fortifying, and in little else than the common-place routine. The condition of General Pemberton had now become so critical, however, that delay was disaster, and though an advance on the part of General Johnston was but a forlorn hope, it was resolved upon, and on the 1st day of July his troops were ordered forward. The march of fourteen miles that day was the most trying ever made by the command. The day was hot, almost to suffocation, and to add to the extreme difficulty with which the movement was effected, the roads were dry, and the sand rose in clouds to envelop the heated, panting column. Water was so scarce that even a reasonable supply could not be procured, and extreme thirst contributed to the fatigue and discomfort otherwise endured. Many fell out exhausted by the way, and some died of sunstroke. No one of the Kentuckians, however, suffered to that extreme.

The command encamped that afternoon two miles west of Clin-

ton, but resumed the march at three o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and went to Bolton's Station, where it was again halted, and encamped early in the day. Then there was no further movement till the evening of the 5th, at which time the division was moved six miles down the railroad and bivouacked in line of battle at Champion Hill; but next morning, General Johnston having received information of the fall of Vicksburg, the return to Jackson commenced, and, on the afternoon of the 7th, the Kentucky Brigade went into camp on Pearl River, two miles below Jackson.

On the morning of the 9th, the approach of the Federals having been announced, the troops were placed in position, Breckinridge's division occupying the works between the Clinton road and the river, below Jackson, the Kentucky Brigade on the left of division, with its left flank resting on the river. The enemy appeared on the 10th, and besieged the place. The Confederates improved their half-finished works, and the sharpshooters and artillery of both armies were thenceforth engaged, more or less constantly till the 17th. Skirmishes between the advanced lines took place almost daily, and once during the week in which General Johnston maintained his position there a heavy column of Federal troops made an attempt to break Breckinridge's center, occupied by Stovall's brigade, supporting Cobb's Battery. They were allowed to approach within short musket range, when Cobb opened upon them with grape and canister. Slocomb's Washington artillery, of Adams' brigade, on the right, was also in position to rake the enemy's left. The right of the Kentucky Brigade, as well as the left of Adams', and the entire front of General Stovall, began an irregular fire of musketry; but the dreadful discharges of the artillery could not be withstood. The enemy was instantly staggered, and, unable to advance, became confused, while the sweeping hail from the batteries mowed them down remorselessly till the living had escaped out of its deadly range, or made signs of surrender, to escape destruction. The only casualties to the Confederates were nine men of Cobb's Battery and

three of Stovall's brigade, wounded; while the enemy lost two hundred killed outright, and two hundred and fifty wounded and prisoners. Five stands of colors fell into the hands of Stovall's brigade, and the men of Cobb's and Slocomb's batteries.

An attempt was made immediately to bring off the wounded and bury the dead, but even the litter-bearers were fired on, and it was not till the 14th that the Federal commander would consent to a short truce for the burial of his dead, when the horrid task of interring two hundred mangled and now bloated corpses, the stench of which, at that hot season, was almost insufferable, devolved upon parties detailed from the various commands of Breckinridge's division.

The enemy gradually extended his lines and assumed a more and more threatening attitude; heavy skirmishing and artillery fire, having excellent range, occurring on both the 13th and 16th. General Johnston, knowing his own weakness, and having ascertained the strength of the enemy, which he was not prepared to withstand, had taken the necessary precautions, and on the 16th withdrew by pontoon (the bridge having been destroyed) to the left bank of Pearl River, and began his march to Morton. The Kentucky Brigade was the rear-guard of the little army, but was not attacked, as the enemy did not press the pursuit in force, evidently inspired with caution, lest General Johnston, whom they always seemed to suspect of some deep design, even when he was performing a most perilous feat of escaping from the toils of an overwhelming and well-appointed force, should inveigle them into a snare.

On the 18th, the brigade was encamped on Dead River, and remained there till the 21st, then moved about nine miles, encamping four miles east of Morton, and, a little subsequently to the spot, some four miles from that point, which was afterward known as "Camp Hurricane."

This march of forty or fifty miles was, on the whole, a wretchedly disagreeable one, both on account of the warm, and sometimes rainy weather, and the extreme scarcity of wholesome water,

as well as the nature of the country through which the march was made. General Helm, in a private letter to his wife, wrote, on the 22d: "As usual, we are on a grand retreat, the sufferings of which, so far as I am personally concerned, are unparalleled in the war. We have to drink water that, in ordinary times, you would n't offer your horse; and I have hardly slept out of a swamp since we left Jackson. This is the sixth day, and we have not come much over forty miles. Our retreat is very slow and deliberate. The enemy have not annoyed us."

Here a month of inaction followed; the quietest, and with least duty to perform, ever enjoyed by the Kentucky Brigade. General Breckinridge was then ordered to reënforce Bragg at Chattanooga. The division left Camp Hurricane on the 26th of August, and proceeded by rail and steamer, by way of Mobile, to Chattanooga, or rather to Tyner's Station, where the brigade went into camp on the 2d of September.

The health of the troops was now bad, and many of the division were consigned to hospitals; but those who were able for duty began, on the 8th of September, the initiatory movements to their part of the great battle of Chickamauga; and after having marched and countermarched even more than is usually the case preliminary to an engagement, they found themselves, on the 18th, in bivouac near the Chickamauga River, which was to be made classic on the next two days by a sanguinary contest scarcely paralleled in the annals of civilized man.

As in previous instances, it is wholly impracticable to enter into minute inquiry as to the entire conduct of that battle, and the actions of various troops engaged. And even did the limits of our work admit, it would not be desirable, since we aspire to nothing of so comprehensive a nature. The following report of General Breckinridge will enable the reader to understand the relative position of his division to the other divisions of the corps during the two days' fighting, as also the position of the Kentucky Brigade of that division; while the report of General Lewis, following, records the special action of the brigade in

question. It may be observed, however, that in August, Lieutenant-General D. H. Hill had reported for duty in the Army of Tennessee, and was placed in command of the corps of which Breckinridge's division formed a part.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
D. H. HILL'S CORPS, October, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archer Anderson, A. A. G. of Hill's Corps—

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my division in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September last.

It was composed of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky, and Forty-first Alabama Regiments, with Cobb's Battery, under the command of Brigadier-General B. H. Helm; the Thirteenth, Twentieth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fifth, and Nineteenth Louisiana, Thirty-second Alabama, and Austin's Battalion of Sharpshooters, with Slocomb's Battery (Fifth Washington Artillery), under the command of Brigadier-General Daniel Adams;* the First, Third, and Fourth Florida, Forty-seventh Georgia, and Sixtieth North Carolina Regiments, with Mebane's Battery, under the command of Brigadier-General M. A. Stovall.

My effective strength was, of enlisted men, three thousand three hundred and ninety-five. Total, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

At daylight of the 18th my command moved from Catlett's Gap, and that neighborhood, in the Pigeon Mountain, and the same afternoon took position on the east bank of the Chickamauga near Glass' Mill, and composed the extreme left of the infantry of the army. I immediately threw the Second Kentucky across the ford to skirmish with the enemy and reveal his position, the Sixth Kentucky being placed in close supporting distance at the mill. Adams' brigade was sent by order of Lieutenant-General D. H. Hill to a ford a mile and a half above, where the enemy, as the cavalry reported, threatened to cross. It was so late when these dispositions were made that nothing satisfactory was developed that night.

On the morning of the 19th Slocomb, with four guns, Cobb, with two, and the remainder of Helm's brigade were moved

* General Adams was a native of Frankfort, Kentucky.

across Glass' Ford to ascertain the position of the enemy, while the two rifled pieces of Slocomb's Battery, under Lieutenant Vaught, took position on a bluff upon the east side of the stream. An artillery engagement ensued much to our advantage, until the enemy, who occupied the better position, brought forward a number of heavy guns and showed the greater weight of metal.* While the engagement was progressing, I received an order from Lieutenant-General Hill to withdraw my command, if it could be done without too great peril, and take position about three miles south of Lee and Gordon's Mill, on the road leading from Chattanooga to Lafayette, and so as to cover the approach to that road from Glass' Mill and the ford above; leaving a regiment and section of artillery to observe those crossings.

The movement was made in good order, Colonel Dilworth, with the First and Third (consolidated) Florida, and a section of Cobb's Battery being left in observation. Our casualties, which fell upon Slocomb, Cobb, and Helm, were twenty-two killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed alone, as shown by an examination of the ground after the 20th, was nearly equal to the sum of our casualties. Although the enemy was in considerable strength at the fords above referred to, the result showed that it was a covering force to columns passing down the valley to unite with the center and left of his army.

Soon after taking up the new position, I was ordered to relieve Brigadier-General Patton Anderson's division, which was facing the enemy opposite Lee and Gordon's Mill. The troops marched rapidly, yet it was late in the afternoon before this movement was completed. The division was hardly in position when I received an order from the general commanding the army to move to the right, cross the Chickamauga at a point farther down, and occupy a position to be indicated. The division crossed at Alexander's bridge, and arriving between 10 and 11 o'clock at night at a field about a mile and a half in the rear of the right of our line of battle, bivouacked there by order of Lieutenant-General Polk. Remaining some time at Lieutenant-General Polk's campfire, I left there two hours before daylight (the 20th) to place my command in position. During the night General Polk informed me that I was to prolong the line of battle upon the right of

* This was the celebrated artillery duel of Major Graves, alluded to at p. 387.

Major-General Cleburne. Conducted by an officer of his staff and Lieutenant Reid, aid-de-camp to General Hill, my division reached Cleburne's right a little after day-break. Upon the readjustment of his line, I formed on his right, and became the extreme right of the general line of battle. Helm was on the left of my line, Stovall in the center, and Adams on the right, the last extending across a country road leading from Reid's bridge and striking the Chattanooga road at a place called Glenn's farm. The country was wooded, with small openings, and the ground unknown to me. Our skirmishers, a few hundred yards in advance, confronted those of the enemy. Our line was supposed to be parallel with the Chattanooga road.

Soon after sunrise, I received a note from Lieutenant-General Polk directing me to advance, and about the same time Major-General Cleburne, who happened to be with me, received one of the same tenor. Lieutenant-General Hill having arrived, the notes were placed in his hands; by his order the movement was delayed for the troops to get their rations, and on other accounts.

Dilworth, who had been relieved by a cavalry force late the preceding evening, and who had marched all night, now arrived and took his place in line. At 9½ A. M., by order of Lieutenant-General Hill, I moved my division forward in search of the enemy. At a distance of seven hundred yards we came upon him in force, and the battle was opened by Helm's brigade with great fury.

The Second and Ninth Kentucky, with three companies of the Forty-first Alabama Regiment, encountered the left of a line of breastworks before reaching the Chattanooga road, and though assailing them with great courage, were compelled to pause. From some cause, the line of my left had not advanced simultaneously with my division, and in consequence, from the form of the enemy's works, these brave troops were at first, in addition to the fire in front, subjected to a severe enfilading fire from the left. The rest of Helm's brigade, in whose front there were no works, after a short but sharp engagement, routed a line of the enemy, pursued it across the Chattanooga road, and captured a section of artillery posted in the center of the road. This portion of the brigade was now brought under a heavy front and enfilading fire, and being separated from its left and without support, I ordered Colonel Joseph H. Lewis, of the Sixth Kentucky, who succeeded

to the command upon the fall of General Helm, to withdraw the troops some two hundred yards to the rear, reunite the brigade, and change his front slightly to meet the new order of things, by throwing forward his right and retiring his left. The movement was made without panic or confusion.

This was one of the bloodiest encounters of the day. Here General Helm, ever ready for action, and endeared to his command by his many virtues, received a mortal wound while in the heroic discharge of his duty. Colonel Hewitt, of the Second Kentucky, was killed, acting gallantly at the head of his regiment. Captains Madeira, Rogers, and Dedman, of the Second, Captain Daniel, of the Ninth Kentucky, and many other officers and men met their deaths before the enemy's works; while Colonel Nuckols,* of the Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Caldwell, of the Ninth, and many more officers and men were wounded.

In the meantime, Adams and Stovall advanced steadily, driving back two lines of skirmishers. Stovall halted at the Chattanooga road. Adams, after dispersing a regiment and capturing a battery, crossed at Glenn's farm, and halted a short distance beyond in an open field.

When Helm's brigade was checked, and I had given Colonel Lewis orders in reference to his new position, I rode to the commands of Adams and Stovall on the right. It was now evident, from the comparatively slight resistance they had encountered, and the fact that they were not threatened in front, that our line extended beyond the enemy's left. I at once ordered these brigades to change front perpendicularly to the original line of battle, and with the left of Adams and the right of Stovall resting on the Chattanooga road, to advance upon the flank of the enemy. Slocomb's Battery, which had previously done good service, was posted on favorable ground on the west of the road to support the movement.

The brigades advanced in fine order over a field, and entered the woods beyond. Stovall soon encountered the extreme left of the enemy's works, which, retiring from the general north and south direction of his intrenchments, extended westwardly nearly to the Chattanooga road. After a severe and well contested con-

*Colonel Nuckols received his wound while leading the Fourth, as skirmishers, and in conflict with a strong force of the enemy, some time before. (See page 218.)

flict, he was checked and forced to retire. Adams, on the west of the road, met two lines of the enemy, who had improved the short time to bring reënforcements and reform nearly at a right angle to the troops in his main line of works.

The first line was routed, but it was found impossible to break the second, aided as it was by artillery; and after a sanguinary contest, which reflected high honor on the brigade, it was forced back in some confusion. Here General Adams, who is as remarkable for his judgment on the field as for his courage, was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, of the Nineteenth Louisiana, was wounded, and the gallant Major Butler, of the same regiment, was killed.

Stovall had gained a point beyond the angle of the enemy's main line of works; Adams had advanced still farther, being actually in rear of his intrenchments. A good supporting line of my division at this moment would probably have produced decisive results. As it was, the engagement on our right had inflicted heavy losses, and compelled him to weaken other parts of the line to hold his vital point. Adams' brigade reformed behind Slocomb's Battery, which repulsed the enemy by a rapid and well-directed fire, rendering, on this occasion, important and distinguished service.

By order of Lieutenant-General Hill, my division was withdrawn a short distance to recruit, while the troops of Major-General Walker engaged the enemy. My new line was about six hundred yards in advance of the position on which I formed first in the morning, with a slight change of direction, which brought my right relatively nearer the Chattanooga road. Soon after taking this position, an attack was reported on our right flank. It proved to be Granger's corps coming up from Rossville, and threatening our right with a part of his force.

At the request of Brigadier-General Forrest, I sent him a section of Cobb's Battery, under the command of Lieutenant Gracey, who assisted handsomely in repulsing the enemy.

At the request of the brigade commanders, the artillery of the division had been ordered to report to the brigades with which they were accustomed to serve. Cobb's Battery, from the nature of the ground, could not participate to its accustomed extent, yet, as opportunity offered, it displayed its accustomed gallantry.

The excellent battery of Captain Mebane, for the same reason, was able to take little part in the action.

The afternoon was waning, and the enemy still obstinately confronted us in his intrenchments.

I received permission from Lieutenant-General Hill to make another charge. A line of troops on my right, and covering a part of my front, advanced at the same time. A portion of these troops óbliqued to the right, and my line passed through the rest, who seemed to be out of ammunition, so that after moving a few hundred yards, the enemy alone was in my front. The division advanced with intrepidity, under a severe fire, and dashed over the left of the intrenchments. In passing them I saw on my left the right of Major-General Cleburne, whose brave division stormed the center.

Several hundred of the enemy ran through our lines to the rear, the rest were pursued several hundred yards and beyond the Chattanooga road; of these some were killed, and a good many taken prisoners, but most of them escaped through the darkness. It was now night; pursuit was stopped by order of Lieutenant-General Hill, and, throwing out pickets, I bivouacked in line near the road.

The prisoners taken by my command, of whom there was a considerable number, were allowed to go to the rear, since details could not be spared for them, and it was known they would be gathered up there.

The division captured nine pieces of artillery. I am aware that it is usually the whole army, not a part of it, that takes guns from the enemy, and that often the troops who obtain possession of them owe their good fortune quite as much to fire from the right and left as to their own efforts. Yet I think it due to my command to say that in regard to six at least of these guns such considerations do not apply, and that they were taken without assistance from any other troops.

My total casualties, as shown by official reports, were twelve hundred and forty, of which number one hundred and sixty-six were killed, nine hundred and nine wounded, and one hundred and sixty-five missing.

To Brigadier-General Stovall, to Colonel Lewis, who succeeded to the command of Helm's brigade, and to Colonel R. L. Gibson, who succeeded to the command of Adams' brigade, the

country is indebted for the courage and skill with which they discharged their arduous duties.

The officers and men of the division, with exceptions so rare as to place in striking contrast to them the general good conduct, sustained their former reputation, and were alike worthy of each other.

To the gentlemen of my staff I feel sincere gratitude for the prompt, fearless, and cheerful manner in which they discharged their duties.

Major Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Von Zinken, A. I. General, who had two horses shot under him; Captain Mastin, A. I. General, who received a contusion from a grape-shot; Lieutenant Breckinridge, aid-de-camp, whose horse was shot; Captain Semple, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Berties (Twentieth Louisiana), A. A. I. G.; Dr. Heustis, chief surgeon; Dr. Kratz, on duty in the field, and Messrs. McGehee, Coleman, Mitchell, and Clay, volunteers on my staff, performed their duties in a manner to command my confidence and regard.

One member of my staff I can not thank. Major R. E. Graves, chief of artillery, received a mortal wound in the action of Sunday, the 20th. Although a very young man, he had won eminence in arms, and gave promise of the highest distinction. A truer friend, a purer patriot, a better soldier never lived.

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

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General, P. A., C. S.

INDORSEMENT OF REPORT.

In speaking of the final attack on the afternoon of the 20th, General Breckinridge employs a phrase in a different sense from its ordinary meaning. He says: "I *received permission* from Lieutenant-General Hill to make another charge." The facts in the case are simply these: About half-past three P. M., or it may be a little later, I ordered another major-general, not of my corps, but who had been sent to report to me, to make the attack, telling him that Breckinridge's men, after their repulse, were scarcely in a condition to make another charge. He replied, "My division was sent by General Polk as a support to General Breckinridge, and under my orders, I can do nothing more than support him." I then returned to General Breckinridge, told him of this

conversation, and asked him if his troops were ready to renew the attack. He answered, "Yes, I think they are." I then added, "Well, then, move promptly, and strike hard." The division responded to the order with a cheer, moved off in beautiful style, and made a most glorious charge.

D. H. HILL, *Lieutenant-General.*

HEAD-QUARTERS HELM'S BRIGADE,
BEFORE CHATTANOOGA, September 30, 1863.

Major James Wilson, Assistant Adjutant General—

SIR: The death of Brigadier-General B. H. Helm makes it my duty, as senior colonel commanding, to report the part taken by this brigade in the action of the 19th and 20th instants:

On the afternoon of the 18th, the brigade took position on the right bank of West Chickamauga, near Glass' Mill, except the Second Kentucky Regiment, deployed on the opposite side as skirmishers.

On the morning of the 19th, the command, with Cobb's Battery, crossed the stream. About nine A. M., a shot from the battery, into a house about five hundred yards off, where the enemy's skirmishers were concealed, excited an immediate response from the enemy farther to the right, followed soon after by a spirited artillery duel, in which Slocomb's Battery, also, which had, in the meantime, crossed over, participated, resulting in silencing the enemy. Soon, however, another battery of the enemy opened fire still farther to the right. In a short time, orders having been issued from Major-General Breckinridge to that effect, the whole command recrossed the stream and moved to the Chattanooga road. Fourteen men of this brigade were killed and wounded on this occasion. From thence we moved toward Chattanooga, to the position held by and relieving Deas' brigade. About two hours after night-fall we reached a point one and one-half miles beyond Alexander's bridge, where we bivouacked until three A. M., 20th instant, when we were ordered to our position in line of battle one mile or more beyond and on the left of the division. We got into position and were ready to advance by about half-past five A. M. Soon after getting into position, one company from each regiment was, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe, of the Ninth Kentucky, deployed two hundred

and fifty yards in advance as skirmishers. Becoming hotly engaged with the enemy, the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Nuckols commanding, was ordered to their support. The skirmishers of the enemy, having the advantage in position, showed determination and kept up a rapid fire, wounding several officers and men before the advance of the brigade. Among others severely wounded was Colonel Nuckols, by which his command was thereafter deprived of the services of this gallant and meritorious officer.

Between nine and ten A. M., the brigade advanced in the following order, viz.: the Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Lewis, and the Second Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Hewitt commanding, on the extreme right and left respectively. The Fourth Kentucky, Major Thompson, and Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Caldwell commanding, on the right and left center respectively, and the Forty-first Alabama, Colonel Stansil commanding, in the center.

The enemy's fortifications did not extend the entire length of the brigade front, but the Sixth and Fourth, and seven companies of the Forty-first, in advancing, passed to the right and clear of them, consequently fighting the foe on something like equal terms. This portion of the command, with but a momentary halt and no hesitation, steadily drove the enemy back to within one hundred yards of the Chattanooga road, when I discovered a battery of two Napoleon guns fifty yards beyond the road. Here I also discovered, for the first time, what the thicker growth of timber had prevented me from observing before, that the left of the brigade was considerably in rear. Neither a halt or retreat at this time was, in my judgment, proper or allowable. So the command was given to take the battery, and it was done. Soon after crossing the road, Captain McCawley, of General Helm's staff, informed me that the general had been mortally wounded, near the position occupied by the left of the brigade.

The right not being then under fire, I left it in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer, and started, on Captain McCawley's horse, to where the other portion of the brigade was. I encountered considerable difficulty in reuniting the brigade, on account of the distance apart and the want of staff aid, having no one with me but Captain Hewitt, and not him immediately, on account of the loss of his horse. Although not personally cognizant of the behavior of the left of the brigade previous to assuming command,

yet I am warranted, by information of an entirely satisfactory kind, in speaking of it. Justice to the living, and affectionate memory of the dead, make it a duty and a pleasure to allude to their conduct in terms of praise.

After advancing about four hundred yards, they encountered a heavy musketry and artillery fire in front, and also an enfilading fire from the left, which the failure of the command to their left, to advance simultaneously with Breckinridge's division, enabled the enemy to pour into their ranks. Besides, I am satisfied they were subjected to a fire on their right from the two pieces subsequently captured by the right of the brigade. Yet three several times this devoted little band charged the enemy, securely fortified and in a favorable position. Though necessarily repulsed, their frightful loss shows their constancy and bravery. Here the kind, pure, brave Brigadier-General B. H. Helm was mortally wounded, heroically doing his duty. Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Hewitt, in advance of his regiment, and showing a devotion and daring entitled to the highest commendation, was killed. Colonel Caldwell was severely wounded, as usual, in his place, doing his duty. Robert C. Anderson, color-sergeant Second Kentucky, was killed upon the enemy's works, after having planted his colors thereon. Here fell many another officer and soldier, life images of Kentucky's old, renowned, and valiant soldiers, true men. The blood of her sons also attest Alabama's chivalry and manhood.

As soon as I ascertained the exact position of the left, I caused it to be moved, by the right flank, to the right, and in advance of where it was then, till the right of the brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer, was met—he having recrossed the road—when I formed the brigade in line of battle nearly perpendicular to the road and to the enemy's works. About this time I received orders from Lieutenant-General Hill, through one of his staff, not to advance, but to await the arrival of fresh troops. In a short time Gist's brigade attacked the enemy, passing through my lines for that purpose, but was drawn back. Ector's brigade then advanced, but, being unable to drive the enemy from his works, finally fell back, leaving this brigade again to confront the enemy. My men, though at this time nearly exhausted by several hours hard fighting, and suffering greatly for want of water, remained firm, no one leaving his place. After the repulse of the other two brigades, I was ordered to retire sev-

eral hundred yards to the rear to rest the men, which was done in good order and without confusion.

Late in the afternoon Walker's division advanced against the enemy, a portion of it attacking the same point the left of this brigade did in the morning. Being with my command about four hundred yards in rear at that time, and out of sight of the combatants, I could not see with what result the attack was made, though a short time thereafter Cheatham's division moved to the attack over the same ground—Wright's brigade, of that division, passing through the lines of this brigade. After some time had elapsed, and it appearing from the firing that no appreciable advantage had been gained, this brigade was moved forward, being on the left of the division. In advancing, it was discovered that the center brigade of the division lapped on mine, making it necessary for me to oblique to the left about two hundred yards. It was also necessary to advance the left more rapidly than the right wing, in order to get on a line more parallel with the enemy. Both these difficult movements were executed while marching through the woods, without any material derangement of the line, the command moving steadily and unfalteringly forward.

Upon arriving in sight of the enemy's fortifications, the brigade rapidly charged upon them, driving them from their stronghold, in confusion, toward the Chattanooga road. The pursuit was continued across an open field till the road was reached, when, it being dark, I judged it prudent to halt, which met the approval of Lieutenant-General Hill, who, close after us, immediately came up. In passing through the fortifications, a number of prisoners were captured and sent to the rear. We also captured two pieces of artillery in the road, which our rapid pursuit of the enemy prevented their carrying off—one Napoleon and one James rifle. The nature of the ground (woodland) prevented Cobb's Battery performing the important part in this action he and his gallant company have so often done, and knew so well how to do—though, in the afternoon, one section, under the gallant and faithful Gracey, was placed in position under General Forrest. I refer you to Captain Cobb's report for an account of their behavior on that occasion.

I am not enabled to state the exact number engaged in the actions of the 19th and 20th. But one thousand three hundred is the approximate number of officers and men, including Cobb's

Battery. The whole number of casualties were sixty-three killed and four hundred and eight wounded.

It would afford me pleasure to designate, by name, the officers and men who so gallantly fought on these two occasions, for, with very few exceptions, all did their duty; but to do so would swell this report to an inordinate size. However, I feel it to be my duty, and take pleasure in the performance of it, to call attention to the conduct of the field officers of the different regiments. Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer, in command of the Sixth, after I took command of the brigade; Major Clark, of the same regiment; Major Thompson, in command of the Fourth, after Colonel Nuckols was wounded; Captain Millett, senior captain, acting field officer, of the same regiment; and Major Nash, in command of the seven companies of the Forty-first Alabama, all came under my observation. In each I remarked constancy, gallantry, and coolness. In the afternoon, Colonel Stansil, of the Forty-first; Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe, in command of the Ninth, after Colonel Caldwell was wounded; and Captain Gillam, acting field officer, of the same regiment, attracted my notice, and but confirmed the good account I had of them in the morning. Captain Lee, of the Second Kentucky, though too unwell to endure the fatigue throughout the day, acted as field officer with his accustomed bravery in the charges made by the left in the morning.

It is the highest praise I can possibly bestow on the officers of the brigade, to say they proved themselves, in nearly every case, worthy of their commands.

Of the staff of Brigadier-General Helm, I take pleasure in bearing testimony in behalf of, and making special mention of Captain Fayette Hewitt, assistant adjutant-general. As soon as he was enabled to do so, he reported to me, and throughout the entire action, after the death of General Helm, as well as previous thereto, as I learn, he displayed coolness, gallantry, and judgment.

Captain G. W. McCawley, assistant inspector-general, promptly reported to me the wounding of General Helm, as before stated, at which time I got from him his horse, not having my own with me, when he returned to where General Helm was wounded and remained with him. I am reliably informed that, previous thereto, he was in his place on the left, and acted bravely and efficiently.

Captain Helm, acting commissary subsistence, though not compelled to do so, went on the field and did his duty.

Lieutenant William Wallace Herr, aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant John B. Pirtle, acting aid-de-camp, reported to me as soon as the necessary attention to their wounded general allowed, and thereafter acted gallantly and faithfully.

I inclose the several reports of regimental and the battery commanders, together with a list of killed and wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,

Colonel Commanding Helm's Brigade.

CHAPTER X.

AFTER the fighting had ceased on the 20th, as noticed in the preceding chapter, the command bivouacked in line, a little in advance of the scene of the last engagement. Next morning skirmishers were thrown out, and the fact that the enemy had retired to Chattanooga became certainly known. The day was spent in collecting and attending to the wounded, by details sent out for that purpose, till late in the afternoon, when the main body moved to within five miles of Chattanooga, leaving a detail to bury the dead. Next day, September 23d, the division marched over Mission Ridge, and lay on arms that night. It was confidently believed that the Federal works would be stormed during the night, or next morning, but the troops were withdrawn during the 24th, to a position a little back over the crest of Mission Ridge, two or three miles from Chattanooga. Here a weary, monotonous, and disagreeable period of two months was passed. The only shelter was, in most instances, a blanket stretched up in the manner of a tent-fly, while cold autumnal rains were frequent. Indeed, rainy, damp, and chilly weather prevailed nearly the whole time, and the gloom was oppressive. And generally, too, the poorest quality of food was issued, and in quantities that scarcely served to prevent the absolute gnawings of hunger. In this condition, the Army of Tennessee, in the main, passed the entire period intervening between the 24th of September and the battle of Mission Ridge; but the Kentuckians, happily for them, escaped more than a month of this extreme hardship at the front. Chickamauga Station had been made a depot of supplies for the

troops in the field, and the brigade was sent back to Tyner's Station, at convenient distance from Chickamauga to guard the public stores from destruction by either secret enemies or raiding parties of Federal cavalry. The entire brigade went into camp at Tyner's Station, on the 21st of October, whence a regular guard, consisting of daily details from each regiment, was constantly on duty at Chickamauga till the 17th of November, when Colonel Cofer was appointed to the command of the post at that place by General Bragg, his own regiment to act as a special guard, and the Sixth was accordingly detached, and took up quarters near the Station. At both Tyner's and Chickamauga, considerable preparations were made for protection against the inclemencies of the weather. The few tents that had been collected were supplied with simple chimneys (in the building of which they had now become adepts), while those who could not be furnished with tents, erected cabins, which were destined to serve them for but a brief period, though sufficiently comfortable for the coming winter.

General Helm having fallen, Colonel Lewis, who was not only senior, but had won an enviable reputation for gallantry and the most unfaltering devotion to the cause, had been promoted to be brigadier-general, and assigned to the permanent command of the brigade. His staff, as announced on the 4th of October, consisted of—Captain Fayette Hewitt, A. A. G.; Lieutenant Sam H. Buchanan, A. I. G.; Major John R. Viley, Chief Quartermaster; Major S. M. Moorman, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant Lewis E. Payne, Ordnance Officer, and Lieutenant H. Clay McKay, Aid-de-camp.

Lieutenant Buchanan had been recommended for promotion, and was afterward made Captain and A. A. G., (see page 480), but he long continued to discharge the duties of inspector, while Captain Hewitt, an assistant adjutant-general, P. A.,C. S., performed the legitimate service of his department in connection with the Kentucky Brigade. Major Viley was assigned to the staff of General Bate in December, when Captain William S. Phillips, of the Fourth Regiment was made chief quartermaster,

and retained that position till the close of the war. During most of the time after General Lewis assumed command, Major Moorman was absent on sick leave or post duty, and in such absence Lieutenant D. C. Hughes was the acting chief commissary, till Captain Helm was assigned to that duty. And afterward, in the absence of Helm, Lieutenant Fletcher Thompson was chief in that department of brigade.

About this period an order was issued from the War Department providing for organizing the troops of the various States in separate commands, as far as possible, instead of the promiscuous arrangement heretofore existing. During the autumn and winter a number of individual Kentuckians, who had been serving elsewhere, were added, by transfer under this order, to the different regiments of Lewis' brigade.

At Tyner's Station, November 5, 1863, the Fifth Regiment Kentucky Infantry was transferred from Kelley's brigade, Buckner's corps, to General Lewis, taking the place of the Forty-first Alabama, which was transferred to the brigade of General Gracie.

Some account of the recruiting and organization of the Fifth Regiment will be found in the biographical sketch of Colonel Hawkins. (See page 396.) An account of the various field and staff officers, of the first organization, may be seen at page 737, and in the same connection, the field, staff, and line officers of the regiment after its reorganization in the autumn of 1862. During the first year of the war it did constant arduous service in the Department of East Kentucky and West Tennessee, and a detachment of it fought at Ivy Mountain in the autumn of 1861. The entire regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky, January, 1862, and, indeed, in all the operations of General Humphrey Marshall's trying winter campaign at that period. At the battle of Princeton, Virginia, in which the Federals, under Brigadier-General Cox, were defeated, the Fifth Kentucky played a conspicuous part, and, indeed, virtually achieved the victory by one rapid and irresistible charge. We copy the following, from an account of the engagement which has

fortunately fallen into our hands: "In May, 1862, General Marshall's command moved up to Jeffersonville, Virginia, and about a month afterward defeated a Federal force at Princeton. General John S. Williams was in command of the advance, consisting of the Fifth Kentucky, Twenty-ninth Virginia, and Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry, and a battalion of mounted men. When the battalion developed the position of the enemy, General Williams ordered a halt, and directed the Fifth Kentucky to take the front of the infantry force, (another regiment being front in the order of march,) thus giving it the post of honor and of danger. Two companies were formed on the left of the road—Colonel May moving down and directing the two thus formed, while the remaining eight were formed on the right of the road, under Colonel Hawkins, and confronting the main force of the enemy. At the proper command, the Fifth Kentucky charged forward and drove the Federals from every position in such rapid succession that the other regiments did not get up in time to fire a gun until after they had been driven into the limits of the town, a distance of nearly four miles."

After the order of General Marshall, mustering out such of his twelve-months' troops as desired it, the ranks were again filled, as noticed in the sketch of Colonel Hawkins, and a new organization took place on the 18th of November, 1862. From this time, it continued on duty in the Department of East Kentucky and West Virginia till July, 1863, when it left Abingdon with the other troops of General Preston, and joined General Buckner at Knoxville, in whose corps it remained until November, 1863, participating in the battle of Chickamauga, when, as we have seen, it was transferred to and became a part of the Kentucky Brigade—in which no other organic changes took place, these five regiments surrendering together at the close of the war.

For the gallant manner in which the Fifth Regiment demeaned itself at Chickamauga, during the desperate fighting of Buckner's corps, the reader is referred to the biography of General Preston, page 322, where he will also find some striking facts connected

with the final assault upon the stubborn Thomas, which, if more generally known, would redound greatly to the honor of the Kentucky soldiers engaged on that momentous day, and of the Kentucky generals commanding them and other troops. General Buckner, immediately after the sanguinary but successful conflict of Preston's division, rode out beyond the enemy's works, and to the right, just in time to get a glimpse, in the deepening twilight, of General Breckinridge's division already over the works of the last Federal force between General Thomas' position and the Chattanooga road, and the battle closed with the magnificent, we might say, unsurpassed fighting of these commands.

On the evening of the 23d of November, after General Grant had begun to show unmistakable evidence of disturbing General Bragg's serenity, the Kentucky Brigade (with the exception of the Sixth Regiment, left to guard Chickamauga and remove stores in case of accident) marched to Mission Ridge, and took up position near the point which it had occupied previous to its removal to Chickamauga. Next day, it was moved somewhat farther to the left, and began the preparation of breastworks. Before day, on the morning of the 25th, it was again moved, and this time to the extreme right, as a support to General Cleburne. When the engagement begun that day, the Kentucky Brigade was marched from one part of Cleburne's line to another, as danger threatened, with the exception of the Ninth Regiment, which was formed on the right of Smith's brigade, of Cleburne's division, to occupy open space between him and General Liddell. The Federals advanced on this regiment, unprotected by works of any kind, but were repulsed, with a loss to the Ninth of three men wounded. The other regiments, though under fire, were not closely engaged, as Cleburne's division held its own, as usual. A desperate charge was made on General Smith, just on the left of the Ninth Regiment, late in the afternoon, but the enemy, five lines deep, was repulsed with great loss.

But during the day the Federal forces succeeded in turning the

left, and late in the evening broke the center, as has been a thousand times described, when the retreat to Dalton began. Cleburne's division, to which the Kentucky Brigade was now attached, and with which it remained till they reached Dalton, was perfectly in hand, and fell back in excellent order, covering the retreat, and punishing the enemy whenever he came near enough. Several skirmishes took place during the 26th, as Cleburne moved so leisurely that it was dark before he had reached the little town of Graysville. He suffered little loss, however, of men or munitions, while he inflicted great loss on the enemy at Ringgold by masking batteries at a point from which they swept down the railroad, on which a strong column was advancing. No casualties whatever occurred in the Kentucky Brigade, though at one time a battery, just in the rear of it, was ambushed and fired into.

The great loss of the Kentuckians at Mission Ridge was their battery. That had been detached from them while they were at Chickamauga, and placed in position near General Bragg's headquarters, supported by troops who had hitherto conducted themselves well on every field, but were among the first who gave way before the Federal advance, and the Kentucky Battery thus fell into Federal hands while the men who would have defended it while there was a charge to fire or room to handle a bayonet, were far on the right, and unconscious of the peril in which their pets were placed. Lieutenant Frank Gracey commanded that day (Captain Cobb being now the chief of artillery for division), and fought it till the whole line was abandoned, and then went off, it is said, slow and sullen, as though he did 'nt know exactly whether he had as soon live as to die or not. The abuse that was heaped upon those who had lost it was even out of all proportion to the offense, but Kentuckians were vain enough to suppose themselves proof against being routed from breastworks, even of the slightest kind, without leaving something to show for it, and subsequent experience, particularly at Jonesboro', confirmed them in it. Even General Bragg had a new charge preferred against

him for having intrusted the battery to any other hands than theirs; and it is said that as he passed them once, after the occurrence, they hissed and groaned, and asked in no very respectful terms what he had done with their battery.

The Confederate rear reached Dalton on the 28th of November—the main body of the Federals retired into the valley of Chattanooga—and soon the infantry and artillery of both armies were quietly settled in winter-quarters, while the cavalry forces watched each other on the outposts, and disturbed the general stillness by an occasional skirmish or a raid.

CHAPTER XI.

THE condition of the army on arriving at Dalton has been too often noticed to leave it necessary or desirable for us to reproduce the painful picture.

Too late for the good of the Confederate cause, General Bragg now concluded to be relieved, and, as the President never denied him any thing, he was of course allowed to turn over the army, or rather the wreck of the army, to General Hardee. He retired, not to shades of private life, to reflect over the thousands of lives sacrificed to the blind and miserable policy of keeping a mere martinet in command of an army while Joseph E. Johnston, one of the most perfect generals of the age, was kept on duty of inferior importance, but to Richmond, to be henceforth the Ahithophel of Mr. Davis. It is said that the permanent command was tendered to General Hardee, who modestly, but firmly declined—certainly not from any doubt as to his ability to handle the army better than Bragg had ever done, but because he knew that there was another, who, if intrusted with the immediate conduct of its operations, could yet restore its broken strength, and rekindle its spirit.

General Hardee assumed command on the 3d of December, and labored successfully, though in an exceedingly quiet manner, in gathering up the scattered fragments and reorganizing, or, rather, restoring order, and rendering them available. On the 27th of December, he was returned to the command of his old corps, and General Johnston took immediate command of the army. The scope of our subject forbids that we should enter

into a minute description of the change that was wrought by this wonderful man, or the means employed to effect it. From that time until he was relieved, near Atlanta, the Army of Tennessee grew and strengthened. Even after seventy days' fighting, on the 18th of July, when General Hood took command, its strength was not impaired, and its spirit was wholly unaffected—indeed the men seemed to grow more and more confident that General Johnston would yet prove the destruction of Sherman and his overwhelming host.

Life at Dalton, during that winter of 1863–4, had many phases peculiar to soldiers long established in quarters, and it would require a little volume adequately to describe the employments and diversions, the scenes and incidents, connected with the Kentucky Brigade alone, but we leave this to tradition, and, sketching rapidly over this period, proceed to notice the more momentous features of active military movements.

In February, 1864, General Breckinridge was assigned to the command of some troops in Virginia, and Major-General William B. Bate, of Tennessee, was assigned to the command of Breckinridge's old division. The men of the Kentucky Brigade were loath to part with their own major-general, and made earnest and repeated requests that they might accompany him to the Army of Virginia; but, owing, as it was said, to General Johnston's high estimate of the command, and his determination not to part with it if he could possibly retain it, the request was never acceded to, and the campaign of 1864 was made under General Bate. General Breckinridge himself, in a speech before the house of Mrs. Anderson, in Dalton, when they had collected one night to hear what he had to say about taking them along, told them that they themselves were the sole cause of being retained in the Army of Tennessee, as their good marching, great endurance, and gallant fighting had given them a position there that would be hard for any other brigade to fill. And General Johnston is said to have remarked, substantially, that that was the very reason why they should not go. (See page 20).

About the 20th of February, General Hardee was detached, with most of his corps, to assist General Polk against Sherman, in Mississippi; and on the 23d, General Thomas, probably misinformed as to the extent to which General Johnston had reduced his forces, advanced to Ringgold, and on the 24th drove in the Confederate outposts. General Johnston met him promptly, and on the 25th some skirmishing took place at Millcreek Gap and Crow Valley, east of Rocky Face Mountain, in which the Confederates were successful. A Federal force had succeeded, however, in getting possession of Dug Gap, but on the morning of the 26th, General Granbury drove them from that point. On the night of the 26th, General Thomas withdrew his forces; and on the 28th, the Confederates re-occupied their cabins around Dalton. The Kentucky Brigade had been posted in defensive attitude at Rocky Face Gap and on the ridge overlooking it, but was not at any time closely engaged, though one man of the Fourth Regiment was killed by the enemy's fire.

The army now lay quiet, in the main, until about the last of April, when the enemy began to press back the Confederate cavalry, on the Ringgold road, and on the 5th of May the Federal army was in line between Ringgold and Tunnel Hill, skirmishing with General Johnston's advance.

The Kentucky Brigade did not take final leave of winter-quarters until May 7th, when it was marched out and took position—the Ninth Regiment in advance, and stationed on an eminence beyond Rocky Face Gap, from Dalton, while the other regiments were held in reserve between two hills, also on the left of the railroad, as was the Ninth. The brigade was now engaged in moving from point to point about the Gap, first on one peak of the mountain, then another—skirmishing and sharpshooting almost incessantly till the night of the 12th, when it was marched to Snake Creek Gap, and thence, next day, to Resaca.

At this point troops had previously constructed slight earthworks. The infantry and artillery were placed in these, and, to some extent, strengthened them. Bate's division occupied a cleared

ridge between the Dalton and Lafayette roads, and the Kentucky Brigade was on the extreme right of the division. Here, on the 14th of May, the enemy, having moved on Resaca, under cover of the mountain on the right of the Georgia Railroad, and through Snake Creek Gap, advanced in heavy force upon the slight works at different points during the afternoon. On this part of the line they came up with banners flying, bands playing, and officers mounted, with drawn swords, in the most beautiful order; but when within short musket range, the Confederates opened fire, and the host was staggered and thrown back in some confusion. They rallied and again advanced, but were repulsed with slaughter, and retreated out of range of the small arms. The brunt of the attack on Bate had been sustained by General Lewis; and when the enemy's infantry had retired, his artillery opened a furious fire upon the works. Their batteries of rifled cannon had direct fire on the left regiments of the brigade, while it swept up in rear of those on the right of the line, which, after crossing the railroad, curved back toward the Oostanaula River. The works were, at best, so slight as to afford little protection, even from a front fire, and, while few suffered any injury whatever during the infantry attack, more than forty were killed and wounded by the artillery, which played upon them throughout the day.

After dark the works were strengthened, the men working almost throughout the night. There was now more security against the enemy's shells, and, though he opened on the position early on the morning with new fury, and continued all day, fewer casualties happened. The men were kept closely to the works, as it was almost certain death to leave them. The sharpshooters of both armies kept vigilant watch, and fired almost incessantly as here and there a man would show his head, or indicate his position by the least motion. The division of General Bate now consisted of the Kentucky Brigade, Tyler's (formerly Bate's) brigade of Tennesseeans, and Finley's brigade of Floridans. The artillery of the Army of Tennessee had been organized into two regiments, attached to the respective corps of Hardee and Hood;

but the enemy had both superior guns and the advantage of position, so that the Confederate artillery was powerless to silence him. Both Finley, on the left of Lewis, and the Tennessee Brigade, now under command of Colonel Tom Smith, in reserve, suffered slightly, while General Bate had a horse shot, and four of his staff were wounded.*

At dark, the firing ceased, and an order was received to abandon the works. The enemy had again succeeded in flanking the position. The Confederate troops were put in motion just after night-fall, and continued the march slowly and with almost constant skirmishing, for three days, when, in the neighborhood of Cassville, on the 19th of May, General Johnston had decided to give battle. A stirring order to that effect was read to the troops at noon, and was responded to with the most enthusiastic cheers. The army of General Johnston had now been reënforced by Polk's entire corps from Mississippi, the last division having reached the front on the 18th. General Johnston's plan was to attack the enemy when he could do so without encountering his whole strength, and this appeared the auspicious moment. Hood and Polk were ordered to turn, on the morning of the 20th, upon that Federal force which was following them from Adairsville, while half the Federal army was yet at Kingston. General Hardee was to take the Kingston road, so as to offer resistance, and hold the Federals advancing by that road in check, should they approach, while the other two corps attacked on the right. General Hood, leading, advanced about two miles in the direction of the enemy, when he was informed by a staff officer of his own that Federal troops were approaching on the Canton road, in rear of the position of the morning. The advance was thus arrested; and, though the information proved to be incorrect, the opportunity was lost, as the remainder of the Federal army was by that time too near at

* For some facts relative to this campaign we are indebted to Captain J. Harvey Mathes, a gallant and accomplished officer of the staff, who lost a leg during its progress.

hand. General Johnston formed, however, expecting now to be attacked, and the Federal artillery played upon the position till night, when, owing to representations of Hood and Polk, that they could not hold their lines against the enemy next day, he withdrew that night across the Etowah—thus, for once, yielding, against his own judgment (and, we may add, against that of General Hardee), to the counsel of others, and losing the only opportunity which had yet offered, or did offer, for battle with any prospect of success.

Moving thence to the vicinity of the Etowah iron-works, the army was halted, and had a short respite of two days, when it was marched out toward Dallas; and, on the morning of the 25th of May formed, extending from a point south of New Hope Church north beyond the Atlanta road, across which Bate's division was aligned. The Federal army was intrenched between them and Dallas, and his artillery was opened on them before they could complete temporary defenses. Late that afternoon, Hooker's corps attacked Stewart's division, on the center of Hood's line, at New Hope Church, but were repulsed; and, on the afternoon of the 27th, Cleburne's division was assaulted by the same corps, but repulsed it, after a severe engagement, with a loss to the Federals, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of from two to three thousand men, of whom six hundred were left dead on the ground.

The Kentucky Brigade were on the right of Bate's division at first formation; but, during the next two days, different regiments were shifted from point to point, as the emergency of the case seemed to require. On the morning of the 27th, General Lewis, in command of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, and two of the Kentucky regiments, charged a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers on the right of the Atlanta road, and routed them, with a loss of seven wounded and one killed—Captain R. B. Donaldson, of the Fifteenth Tennessee. These skirmishers had advanced during the night, and occupied a strong position, endangering the entire division; but the Confederates moved on them with such impetuosity that they fired but a single volley and broke.

leaving seven or eight killed and wounded, and six or eight prisoners.

On the morning of the 28th, the Kentucky Brigade lay in position irregularly—the Fourth Regiment being on the left, while the Ninth occupied the right, in works which had been constructed by a portion of Cheatham's division, which had been moved further to the right of the general line, and on a high hill, terminating abruptly on the right of the works, but sloping gradually on the left to the lower grounds occupied by the remainder of the brigade. By some means the opinion obtained that the enemy had greatly weakened his lines in front of Bate's division, which was ordered to attack. They were to move at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the firing of signal guns. Of the Kentucky Brigade, the Ninth Regiment, occupying a position nearer the enemy's lines, and in weaker works, was to be under arms and ready for attack or defense, as the contingencies of the case might require, but not to move simultaneously with the rest, if at all, lest the enemy should gain that position from the right front, and thus assail the rear of the assaulting column.

Armstrong's brigade of cavalry was to move directly forward (other cavalry being disposed on the flanks) at signal of a volley of artillery from Cobb's battalion; Bate's division, at the firing of two volleys. General Armstrong charged, and, in the noise of conflict (the hour having arrived also), the firing of the enemy's artillery was mistaken for the infantry signal, and hasty examination but serving to confirm the impression, Lewis' and Finley's brigades charged gallantly forward. Colonel Smith, on the left, was cognizant of the cavalry movement, and able, also, nearer the signal station, to distinguish other cannon-firing from the signal agree upon, and did not move. Colonel Bullock, in command of Finley's brigade, pressed to near the enemy's works, under galling fire; but the movement was ordered to be stopped, and Colonel Bullock, receiving the order first, withdrew before General Lewis. The Kentucky Brigade dashed upon the enemy's advanced line, while a literal storm of shot and shell assailed them. They made a charge as desperate as that of the famous "six

hundred," and as well. They succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries of the first line of works, and drove his infantry back into the second line, along their front, but the fire was murderous, and to advance was certain destruction; yet they held their ground, within less than fifty yards of the enemy's line, that swarmed with riflemen, while the artillery crashed in unison. And even when ordered to retire, those who had not been killed or wounded returned and reformed in their works, ready for whatever might happen next. The Fifth Regiment refused at first to retreat, and would not move until Colonel Hawkins had seized the colors and again ordered them to the rear.

It was a desperate charge, and well illustrated the dashing yet steady and unflinching courage which gave Kentuckians their fame in the South. But there they made a costly as well as a useless sacrifice. Many of the noblest officers and men were killed outright, or mortally wounded, while a number, more or less severely wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy. They were highly complimented by both the division and corps commanders for the gallant manner in which they had executed the charge.

The enemy gradually extended his intrenched line toward the railroad, while General Johnston kept in his front by extending his own; but his force was rendered proportionately weaker and weaker, as in many instances the men occupied the works not only in single file but even a yard apart. Skirmishing and cannonading was kept up almost without intermission until the army passed over the Chattahoochee River, about the middle of July. On the morning of the 5th of June, the enemy had again succeeded in gaining a position to endanger General Johnston's flank, when he took up a new line, extending from near the railroad, between Acworth and Marietta, to Lost Mountain, on which the left rested. While the main army occupied this line, Bate's division was stationed on Pine Mountain, in advance, and in range of three Federal batteries. Cobb's, Slocomb's, and Mebane's batteries, with also a battery of Parrott guns, were in position on Pine Mountain. This force remained here until the main line

was on the point of being abandoned, engaged in skirmishing, sharpshooting, and cannonade, and enduring almost daily shelling from the various Federal batteries in front.

On the 19th of June, the Confederate army was formed with its left on or near the Marietta and Lost Mountain road, the right on the Marietta and Canton road, while the center, now under General Loring—General Polk having been killed on the 14th—was stationed at Kenesaw Mountain. Hood was shortly afterward moved from the right to the left of the line, thus leaving Hardee's corps in the center and somewhat to the left of Kenesaw. The same incessant skirmishing and sharpshooting, with occasional cannonading, were kept up here till the night of the 2d of July, when General Johnston withdrew, first to Smyrna Church, then to a line of redoubts covering the Chattahoochee bridge, where he remained till the 9th, and then crossed the river, establishing the infantry and artillery south of Peachtree Creek. The enemy, by reason of his greatly superior force, had been able to move constantly, though slowly, on Atlanta, flanking with strong columns, while still leaving an army largely in excess of General Johnston's to confront him.

While at Kenesaw Mountain, the most important action in which the Kentucky Brigade, or any part of it, was engaged, occurred on the 20th of June. An assault was made by a heavy force upon the skirmish line in front of Generals Lewis and Gist, the latter prolonging General Bate's line toward the right. Three unsuccessful attempts were made, but each was handsomely repulsed, till the Federals brought up reënforcements, and, making a fourth desperate charge, carried the works. Lewis and Gist immediately attacked, for the purpose of recovering them, and General Lewis, meeting with but a strong skirmish line, succeeded; but General Gist, having moved through a heavy thicket, encountered a line of battle, which he fought gallantly for an hour, but was at last forced to give back, which, by exposing the flank of General Lewis' advance, compelled the latter also to abandon the line for which they had been contending. Both

brigades lost heavily—most of the casualties which the Kentucky Brigade suffered at Kenesaw having occurred during this day and evening—but General Gist's command, though finally repulsed, had succeeded in bringing off about fifty prisoners.

Except the constant cannonading, infantry skirmishes, and cavalry engagements, nothing of special note transpired till the 18th of July, when General Hood assumed command of the army, General Johnston having been relieved. To the whole army this was a source of surprise and mortification—to many, of the bitterest indignation. And nothing contributed more to the distrust with which the measure was viewed than the fact that General Bragg was known to have visited General Johnston after his passage of the Chattahoochee. The Kentucky troops naturally felt a great pride in General Hood, as a native of their own State, and a dashing officer in battle; but they had the most implicit confidence in Johnston's generalship, which they had not in Hood's, and were averse to any change. When the order was read to them, they expressed their feelings in no measured terms, and according to the various dispositions among them. Some even shed tears, and some were gloomy and sullen, while others cursed every thing, from Mr. Davis on down through the various grades of Confederate humanity to Braxton Bragg. One, no less thoughtful and observing than earnest, exclaimed, when the reading had ceased, "Twenty thousand men lost to the Army of Tennessee at one blow!"

General Hood soon withdrew his main army into the defensive works around Atlanta, and every effort was made to strengthen them, while the enemy approached, under cover of intrenchments, and gradually extended his lines toward each flank. A slight engagement took place on Peachtree Creek, on the afternoon of July 20th, in which the Kentucky Brigade participated, and suffered some loss, mainly in skirmishers under Colonel Conner, who charged those of the enemy and drove them across the creek.

On the night of the 21st of July, Hardee's corps was ordered

to the vicinity of Decatur, a small town east of Atlanta, for the purpose of attacking the flank of the Federal army, extended to their left across the Georgia Railroad. The march, conducted with great secrecy, and with as much celerity as the darkness would admit of, was yet prolonged throughout almost the entire night before the corps had reached the neighborhood where the attack was designed to be made. Halting just before the dawn of day, the troops were allowed a short repose, but were moved out early (July 22d) on a road leading perpendicularly with the general line of the enemy's position, till opposite the point at which it was proposed to strike. Fronting, then, north or north-east, the corps moved through the woods in line of battle till the enemy was developed, when a sharp and bloody conflict followed, though but of short duration, and with but partial success to the Confederate arms. The surprise by which it had been hoped to take the Federal force was not complete, as they were found to have received notice of the approach in time to construct hasty defenses, even where they had not already been fortifying as a precautionary measure while extending their lines around Atlanta. The Confederates were extremely jaded and fatigued, too, having had but little rest and sleep since the night of the 20th, while the march of the morning, chiefly in battle order, and over a rough, and, in many places, marshy country, had told upon their energy and endurance almost to the endangering of their efficiency. Bate's division, on the right, was unfortunately compelled to encounter such obstacles as to render it a matter of impossibility to preserve formation. Struggling through almost impassable brushwood, and, in one place, the now muddy and timber-obstructed bottom of an old mill-pond, under the enemy's fire, the division pressed forward upon the works; but, after a short and sanguinary conflict, was forced to retire, with a loss almost unparalleled, considering the brief period in which it occurred. The enemy was protected by works hastily thrown up, but more or less effective, and was posted in strong force, armed chiefly with repeating rifles. It was impossible to subject them

to fire without passing the obstacles alluded to, and this done, the division was in short range, with open ground intervening; so that they were met by a withering volley as soon as they had reached the ridge, while artillery played fairly upon both the front and reserve line. An effort was made to advance, but the confusion created by the first storm of balls rendered it futile, and they were withdrawn by order, but under a most galling, rapidly-repeated, and destructive fire. The Kentucky Brigade, almost in a moment of time, lost one hundred and thirty-five, among whom were many killed; and it was noticed that more than the wonted number of the most excellent officers and men fell there.

The attack on the left had been far more successful, and, altogether, something was achieved, but nothing to compensate for the loss sustained. On the left, the enemy had been driven from his works, and several pieces of artillery, with nearly a thousand prisoners, had been captured.

The corps retired next day into the defenses around Atlanta, which was now virtually in a state of siege. The Federal artillery approached so near, that, by the 1st of August, it was throwing shells into the principal streets of the city. General Lewis was sent with his brigade, on the 29th of July, to interrupt a raiding party coming across by way of Fairburn and Fayetteville, and expected to attempt striking the Macon road at Jonesboro'; but the main body crossed the railroad lower down, and nothing was effected beyond the capture of a few prisoners, after which he returned to Atlanta, and resumed his place in the division.

On the 5th of August, the Kentucky Brigade, and that of Tyler, or, at least, a portion of Tyler's, were ordered to form an extended line, perpendicularly to the main works, and running from near the extreme left of the curve line occupied by the main Confederate force. These troops were placed in single file, a yard apart, extending far out on the Sandtown road, and in the neighborhood of Utoy Creek. Skirmish pits were immediately constructed in advance, and the main line also fortified. At an early hour next morning (August 6th) the enemy appeared. and lively

skirmishing commenced. About one in the afternoon, the position was charged in gallant style by two Federal brigades. They were allowed to approach very near, having driven in the skirmishers, but were thrown back in great confusion. Three different assaults were made, but with a like result, and they finally retired, with the exception of a portion who were sheltered beyond a kind of abrupt hill, in front of Tyler's brigade, against which, and the Second and Fourth Regiments, the attack had been mainly directed. These were charged by Colonel Tom Smith, commanding Tyler's brigade, and dispersed. About thirty of them were captured. The success was very decided, and the troops were complimented by Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, who had succeeded to the command of Polk's old corps, to which Bate's division was now temporarily attached. The following is an extract from General Lee's congratulatory order issued on the next day: "The lieutenant-general commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the officers and men of this corps, the splendid conduct of a portion of Bate's division, particularly Tyler's brigade, and the Second and Fourth Kentucky Regiments, of Lewis' brigade, in sustaining and repulsing, on yesterday afternoon, three assaults of the enemy, in which his loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was from eight hundred to a thousand men, with two colors, three or four hundred small arms, and all of his intrenching tools. Our loss was from fifteen to twenty killed and wounded. Soldiers who fight with the coolness and determination that these men did, will always be victorious over any reasonable number."

During the evening, however, a large body of Federal troops succeeded in turning the left of this traverse force, and it was thus compelled to retire into the main defenses that night.

About the last of August, when it was known that the enemy was moving to the left and threatening the Macon road, now the only one open into Atlanta, Bate's division was ordered to East Point. The Kentucky Brigade was detached and sent to Jonesboro', where it was joined by an Arkansas brigade, detached from

another division. A dispatch from General Armstrong announced the enemy advancing in heavy force, and General Lewis, the ranking officer, in command of the two brigades, ordered them to throw up works hastily, with a view to the protection of the town. This was done on the 29th of August. At an early hour on the 30th, a cavalry commander reported that the Federals would certainly reach Jonesboro' by the close of the day. General Lewis continued to press forward his preparations to check them and prevent the destruction of the railroad, as the immediate fate of Atlanta depended upon this. Late in the afternoon the cavalry was driven into the town, and skirmishing commenced from the outworks. The enemy, meeting with a stubborn resistance, and unable to detect the real weakness of the force confronting, encamped for the night, and twenty thousand men were thus held at bay by a few hundred. During the night, General Hardee hurried out with the remainder of his own, and with Lee's corps, and reached the place about daylight on the morning of the 31st.

It was now conceived to attack the enemy with these two corps before he could get well into position; but the night march had been productive of straggling, and the Confederates were not well in hand until noon of that day, by which time the Federals had gotten into position and fortified. At three o'clock in the afternoon a charge was ordered, but proved wholly unsuccessful, the Confederates were repulsed with loss, and returned to the shelter of their works. The interval over which the charging column had to pass, was, for the most part, an open plain or field terminated by rough, and, in some places, almost impassable ground in the immediate front of the Federal works. Batteries were advantageously posted, so that, in addition to the small arms of the enemy, the air seemed literally swarming with screaming and bursting shells, as the assailants moved across the field toward the Federal position. Lewis' brigade pressed closely upon the works, but, owing to the ground, was unable to preserve formation, and could have reached them only by detached parties, moving on to certain destruction.

The loss of the brigade was severe, and among the killed, and those who fell into the hands of the enemy and died in prison, were several gallant and meritorious officers, and privates no less distinguished in their sphere.

It was now evident that Atlanta must be abandoned, and Hood's forces be concentrated as speedily as possible to prevent more dire misfortunes than had yet befallen them. Lee was hurried back with his command to enable the corps yet in Atlanta to withdraw without being cut to pieces in the attempt, thus leaving Hardee alone to hold the works around Jonesboro' against the enemy.

On the morning of September 1st, the Kentucky Brigade was ordered to the depot to take the cars for some point, but after remaining there till the afternoon, it was moved to the extreme right of the Confederate line, and placed in single file, three feet apart, with orders to dig pits and prepare as speedily as possible to receive an attack. Govan's brigade reported to General Lewis, who was to command the entire force, leaving his own brigade in immediate command of Colonel Caldwell. The line to which they were assigned had been designated by some officer of engineers, and when the two brigades were formed, the Kentuckians occupied a space between the Macon road (west or north-west of Jonesboro') and the wagon road leading to Atlanta, their right resting on the railroad. Govan's brigade prolonged this line to the left, but curving rapidly toward the south, since a prolongation in a direct line with the position occupied by the Kentucky Brigade would have thrown Govan among the Federal troops, who were on that part of the line, much in advance of the force immediately in front of Colonel Caldwell. Opposite the point of contact between the Kentucky Brigade and Govan's, where the curve began, and almost on a line with the former, was a Federal battery, which, firing at Govan's right, threw its shot in rear of the Kentucky Brigade, having almost a perfect enfilade, while an accident to Govan's line would throw the Kentuckians between the force in their front and another

assailing their rear. After the troops had formed and commenced fortifying, General Hardee and staff rode out, and, meeting with Captain Hewitt, inquired about the position. He had discovered its weakness, and immediately pointed it out, but it was too late to rectify; and in answer to a question as to whether the Kentucky Brigade could hold its position or not, he replied, that though an exceedingly bad one, he thought it could, but that he feared the line on the left was in danger, and that, on the whole, the situation was a perilous one. He advised that a battery be placed across the road at such point as to enfilade the enemy in case he should occupy the pits of the Kentuckians, or fire upon his right front if Govan should be driven back. General Hardee had two guns placed near the point indicated. The men worked as rapidly as possible with such intrenching tools as they had, but these were few and poor. One company, which was about as well supplied as any, had an old ax, with a rough bit of sapling for a handle, one old shovel, and their frying-pans (which they used to throw out dirt with after the soil had been broken with the ax and shovel, and the sandy earth was reached.) They had scarcely begun this work, when the Federal batteries opened on them, striking front and rear—some shots rolling into the half-made pits while the men were in them at work;* and before they could finish even slight defenses, the enemy's infantry were upon them. Under cover of the thick undergrowth, the Federals massed a large body of troops and advanced along the whole front of both the brigades under General Lewis. The first as-

* Much was written during the war, and has been since, about the gallant conduct of soldiers in throwing shells out of rifle-pits, and thus preventing destruction among the occupants. By reference to the third department of this work an instance or two will be found recorded, and two not mentioned in that connection took place at Jonesboro'. Mark H. Jewell and Wm. M. Steenbergen each threw a shot (supposing them to be shells) out of his pit, while at work, as noticed above. Jewell asked his comrade very composedly if he saw *that*, and Steenbergen remarked, jocularly, though they were all in deadly peril, that he himself ought to be promoted to major on the spot.

sault was handsomely repulsed, their lines retreating in great confusion; but they again formed, and in greater force, and in the second attempt the half finished works of Govan were carried. Both the left flank and the rear of the Kentucky Brigade was now exposed, and Colonel Caldwell attempted to withdraw, and would have done so, had not an order been transmitted from General Cleburne, that the works should be held, as reënforcements would promptly assist in reëstablishing the broken left. But he had scarcely time to order them back into the pits before the Federals were pouring in behind his line. The men fought desperately, and refused to surrender until they knew themselves hopelessly surrounded. The Ninth Regiment, on the left flank, and first reached, behaved with defiant gallantry, till convinced that it was useless to contend longer.

It is not in keeping with the general tenor of our plan, to notice either officers or men individually in the course of the general narrative, as all are accounted for in another department of the work, but we may venture to record, as a mere example of the determination with which the enemy was resisted, that Lieutenant Boyd was killed here, refusing to surrender, while another officer, it is said, was pulled out of a pit by the hair of his head, for the same reason, and a strong force was at their backs, as well as having gained the front, before any of them surrendered. About two hundred of the Kentucky Brigade were captured, and most of Govan's brigade. When matters became hopeless, all who could do so escaped, by darting rapidly into the brush in the rear, as the Federals pressed up the line. General Lewis caused the two guns, placed in position as heretofore described, to open on the enemy now occupying the Confederate works, and the fragments of the regiments were formed back somewhat in rear of the left of the line which had been occupied by Govan's brigade, and ordered to fire incessantly in the direction of the enemy, who was thus deceived, and failed to advance, though there was nothing in his front to prevent it; and but for the prompt action of General Lewis, and the circum-

stance of the battery's being in the right place, Hardee's entire corps would have been destroyed.

The casualties of the Kentucky Brigade were few compared with those of the day preceding, but the loss of the captured was sorely felt in a command already so greatly reduced by three years' constant service in the field.

That night, General Hardee retreated to Lovejoy's, and erected new works, preparatory to checking the foe till the remainder of the army could arrive from Atlanta. The other corps came out speedily, and the Confederate forces were once more intact. The enemy appeared in front on the morning of the 3d, but did not seem disposed to offer battle. Bate's division was ordered that evening to proceed to Bear Creek Station, four miles farther down the railroad, for the purpose of checking a cavalry raid, said to be heading in that direction.

The only occurrence at this point, of special importance to any, was the reception of an order by General Lewis, to proceed to Griffin, for the purpose of having his command mounted; and thus the infantry service of the Kentucky Brigade, as also its connection with the Army of Tennessee, terminated here.

The foregoing sketch of the operations between Dalton and Jonesboro', in which the Kentucky Brigade took part, is necessarily very general, from the fact that, in the preparation of it, no proper official reports were in our possession, and we were obliged to rely upon weighing a number of conflicting statements as to the chief engagements which occurred during that period. After the entire chapter to this point, however, was in print and cast, the official report of the campaign, by Major-General Bate, with some notes from his diary, was placed at our disposal, and we make the following extracts, in order to a more perfect understanding of some special engagements respecting which our in-

formation has been of such a nature as to compel us to pass them over with but a cursory glance:

"On the 7th instant, I moved my command, as per order, from our late winter-quarters and reported to Major-General Stewart, at Mill Creek Gap, Rocky Face Mountain; was placed, with my entire command, including Cobb's Battery of Artillery, on the Bald Knob, and to the left of Milk Creek, the enemy appearing in sight on the hills, in front of same in pursuit of our cavalry. We remained until after night, when I retired my command in rear of General Stewart's line. On morning of the 8th, Lewis' brigade was sent to occupy the north-eastern arm of the ridge, to the right of Clayton's brigade. Finley's brigade, at same time, took position on the south-west arm of the mountain, with his left extending beyond Trail Gap. Smith's brigade was held in reserve until the morning of the 9th, when he moved in the ditches on the slopes of the mountain south-west of the gaps. Lewis was on the same day withdrawn and posted immediately around the western point of the mountain. We remained in this position, except slight changes, until 8 o'clock P. M. of the 12th. Meantime two divisions of the enemy and two battalions of artillery confronted us, they being in the valley below. Skirmishing with artillery and small arms occurred constantly. In the afternoon of the 10th, two heavy lines of battle formed and advanced on our front, which, when within easy range, were scattered and driven back by a few well-directed shots from three twelve-pounder howitzers (two from Finnen's and one from Harris' batteries) on point of mountain. The enemy's line of skirmishers advanced to the bald hill before mentioned, but was repelled from the same by my sharpshooters and howitzers. His sharpshooters then, under cover of night, hugged the wooded base of the mountain and kept up an annoying fire, while occasional shells greeted our lines from the plain below. The enemy, meanwhile, threatened Trail Gap and other points along my line, but made no assault. Our loss during the few days' occupancy of this point was five killed and twenty-five wounded. As to loss of enemy I

have no accurate means of information other than the frequent plying of the ambulances back and forth. My command moved at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 12th, bringing up the rear of Hardee's corps, on Sugar Valley road to Snake Creek Gap, where we arrived at sun-up on morning of 13th, leaving line of skirmishers on mountain until 12 M.; thence, same day, moved to vicinity of Resaca, where, late in afternoon, I formed line of battle on right of Hardee's corps, to the left and on the point which was near center of our line of battle. My command labored assiduously during the night preparing defenses. At half-past nine on the morning of the 14th, skirmishing commenced on the left of my line, which was in following order: Lewis on the right, Finley on the left (one-half in reserve), and Smith in reserve to support Lewis. At 10 A. M., skirmishing all along my line, which increased in animation until 12 M., when five lines of battle emerged from the opposite wood and assaulted my intrenched line with vigor and fierceness, which were driven back in twenty minutes with much slaughter. In this assault, two regiments (the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky) reserved their fire until the enemy approached within seventy-five yards, when, with well directed volleys, they instantly broke his lines and repulsed him. At half-past one another assault, by three lines, was made and repulsed in like handsome manner, and with similar result. Another advance later in the day was easily repulsed. During the evening the Twentieth Tennessee and Fourth Georgia Battalion of Sharpshooters (Smith's brigade) participated in the fight. Hotchkiss' Battalion of Artillery was posted on the right of my line, and did, from the beginning to the end, most efficient service. Slocomb's Battery, Cobb's battalion, was posted in the line of Finley's brigade, and fired with much accuracy and effect on the advancing lines of the enemy. Heavy skirmishing continued until night-fall, when the pick and spade were again resumed, repairing breeches and strengthening and remodeling our defenses. The morning was ushered in by heavy volleys of artillery, which, with constant fire from concealed sharpshooters, was kept up during the day. The

enemy occupied high wooded points opposite and to our left, from which he gave us an enfilading fire with artillery, which was not so fatal as would be supposed, by reason of having constructed heavy traverses in the flank along our trenches the previous night. Hotchkiss had two guns disabled, which were moved at night. Slocomb suffered much, also having two guns effectually disabled and one crippled; all of which, however, were brought off at dark. All the artillery engaged was well managed, and fought with much coolness and judgment in this engagement.

"My loss was considerable for the numbers engaged—twenty-four killed, two hundred and thirty-three wounded, and fifty-five missing. The latter were principally skirmishers left on the front, as per order on the night of evacuating Resaca. I can not accurately estimate the losses of the enemy, as we did not leave our trenches. It could not have been less than fifteen hundred or two thousand during the two days. Three battle-flags fell upon the disputed ground, which we were unable to get and they unable to regain. The burden of this fight fell upon Lewis' Kentucky brigade, which met and maintained it gallantly. Having received orders so to do, we left at 10 P. M., leaving skirmishers on line, and following Cleburne's division on the Calhoun road five miles, and there bivouacked. Assumed line of battle early next morning and brought up the rear of Hardee's corps to Calhoun, near which I formed line of battle in support of Major-General Walker. The enemy was in our front, but supposed not to be in heavy force (prisoners so stated). Remained in line of battle until 1½ A. M. on the 17th; then marched in rear of Cleburne, Fifth Kentucky Regiment being left with General Granbury to bring up the rear. Arrived at Adairsville at 7 A. M., and at 2 P. M. formed line of battle on Cleburne's left, remaining in position until after night, when ordered to accompany and guard train to Kingston, which exhausted my command more than any other march. Reached Kingston at 8 A. M. the 18th, formed line of battle three and a half miles south of Kingston. At 12 M., 19th, skirmishing commenced. Formed in line on

Cheatnam's right; remained two hours, when ordered to fall back via Catersville to Cass Station. Movement executed in face of the enemy successfully. Reached Cass Station 4 P. M. and was ordered to support Cleburne. In one hour ordered to extreme left as reserve, and to prevent any flanking, were worked at defenses until we left. Received order, at 11 P. M., to move at 1½ A. M., the 20th, across the Etowah. Crossed and encamped three and a half miles on Altoona road. Remained in camp until 11 A. M., 23d, when marched in rear of Walker until night, and encamped one mile west of Dr. Smith's, on Dallas and Altoona road. At 11 P. M. received orders to move at 2 A. M., the 24th, to New Hope Church, guarding the approaches on our right flank, and to remain until command passed; then to move on Dallas and Altoona road, near Powder Spring. Arriving at the church, Lewis' brigade (with one section of artillery) was formed in line of battle across Burnt Hickory road. Smith, with one section of artillery, was advanced to Dallas to support our cavalry, the Florida Brigade and two batteries of Cobb's battalion held in reserve. Smith, becoming engaged, was reënforced by two regiments of the Florida Brigade. Enemy, advancing upon him, was handsomely repulsed by a double line of skirmishers; driven back half a mile. Smith lost four wounded; enemy's loss not known. At 6½ P. M., ordered to move command via Dallas and Atlanta road, and encamped in line of battle one and a half miles east of Dallas. Encamped at 12 M. and formed present line, Smith withdrawing from Dallas before day. At 3.30 P. M., 25th, enemy—cavalry, infantry, and artillery in Dallas—advancing, skirmishing with our cavalry. By daylight the next morning, our breastworks constructed. Skirmishing and artillery duel during the evening. At night enemy (supposed five regiments) gained lodgment in a height commanding the right of our line.

"It was of such vital importance as to require the retaking or the yielding my line, my command being only a force of observation here. I made known this important fact to General Johnston, who ordered General Cheatham, then several miles

distant, to take it at daylight by storm. But fearing the inability of General Cheatham to arrive in time, I made dispositions to retake it at daylight, in case General Cheatham was unable to arrive in time. Hence General Lewis was directed to take two of his regiments, the Second and Fifth Kentucky, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Smith's brigade, and take it by storm at daylight. It was handsomely done, with the loss, however, of a noble and gallant captain (Richard B. Donaldson) killed and four wounded. It is now in our possession. In this dash we drove the enemy from the heights, who fled from the boldness and rapidity of the move so rapidly as to forbid the capture of more than six or eight. General Cheatham arrived soon after, and took position on the right of my line, his left occupying this height. General Walker's division, the same day, was placed in prolongation of my left.

"During the night of the 27th, Cheatham's and Walker's divisions, excepting line of skirmishers, were withdrawn, and the line, from Higley's Mill to the left of Walker's skirmish line, left to be defended by (cavalry) division of General Jackson and by mine. Disposition being made to that effect, I received, during the afternoon, the following communication from corps head-quarters:

"'General Johnston desires you to develop the enemy, ascertain his strength and position, as it is believed he is not in force.' This was in keeping with my own opinion and that of General Jackson. Hence the following order was issued:

"'Head-quarters Bate's Division, 3 P. M., May 28, 1868.

"'General Jackson will move his left brigade (Ferguson's) to Van Wert road, and have it take position in rear of Dallas by 4 P. M., leaving a force in observation on the south and west approaches to said town of Dallas. He will have Ross' brigade to move in flank of Dallas, and be ready, if necessary, to enter said town. Armstrong's brigade will move directly forward, and drive the enemy; and when opposition ceases in his front, he will swing on his right as a pivot. Smith's infantry brigade will

advance directly to front, and execute same movement as Armstrong, when able to do so without exposing his flank. Bullock and Lewis (the latter commanding, in addition to his brigade, the skirmishers on his right) will move at signal agreed on.

"'Jackson will commence movement at signal of a *volley* of artillery from Cobb's battalion. Smith, Bullock, and Lewis will move at the signal of *two volleys* of artillery. The movement will be made promptly at signal.

"'By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BATE.

"'C. J. MASTIN, *A. A. Gen.*'

"After which, having an interview with brigade commanders, it was thus qualified verbally: 'Develop him by this movement, but, if coming in contact with stubborn resistance behind defenses, withdraw without assault, unless satisfied it can be carried.' General Armstrong's brigade charged, and found the enemy in force, and intrenched. He made a gallant charge, entered their intrenchments, and captured a battery; but a brigade being hurled against him, caused his retirement. I ordered the movement on my right to be stopped, the signal for the advance of infantry not yet being given.

"The charge of Armstrong's brigade was made with a yell, which, together with the fire of musketry and the enemy's artillery, caused General Lewis and Colonel Bullock, on the right, to believe the entire left was charging; hence they moved forward, and came, amid the thick undergrowth, in close range of the enemy's fire before they were able to see the intrenchments—one or two regiments of the former, taking the first line of breastworks of the enemy, and the latter approaching near the same, both driving every thing before them, killing many, and capturing some thirty prisoners. Smith, being near the signal station, awaited, and did not advance. The prisoners taken subsequently, say the enemy concede a loss of one thousand in the fight. We found the enemy to be in force, and intrenched—Logan's corps, of three divisions, and Dodge with two, under command of McPherson, and Jeff. C. Davis, of Palmer's corps, on their left. While we

accomplished the desired effect, in ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy, I regret the loss of brave officers and men. Cobb's battalion demolished a battery of the enemy, drove it away, and exploded a caisson. One of Slocomb's guns was disabled permanently. Believing that the enemy was not in force, I desired to capture such as were in my front. If in force, as he proved to be, my own safety, being weak and isolated, was in playing a bold game, hence I bearded him. This movement was made upon full consultation with brigade commanders, on the receipt and exhibition of General Johnston's order, sent that evening, through Lieutenant-General Hardee. We being located several miles distant from the corps as well as army head-quarters, and the evening too far spent to await further communications, it was believed that the enemy in our front was not in force, it being several miles from his railroad base, and that it was merely a force of observation to prevent his right being turned. This belief was partly induced from the fact of our having so easily driven the enemy, at daylight the day before, from the high and advantageous point on my right, where Captain Donaldson fell, as before shown, which was the key to the left of General Johnston's line, as could be seen by the enemy; and there having been no attempt to regain this point, which, if occupied, would have reversed the left center of our army line, and hence, to possess it was all-important to him, if his object was either to turn our left, or to hold, with tenacity, his right in my front. Those, among other reasons, then discussed, induced the belief with my brigade commanders and the cavalry commander, as well as in my own mind, that the enemy was not in force, nor heavily intrenched in my front; and that he was demonstrating on his right, to draw out and thin General Johnston's line, preparatory to assaulting it at a central point, or to strike his right. Advanced in my front, in order to ascertain his strength and state of his position, without being able to develop either, because of the dense and tangled undergrowth, and the heavy timber which intervened the two opposing lines; and as so many on these advancing skirmish

lines had been shot down from ambush, it was concluded to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in my front that evening, as per order of the General, through my corps commander, and especially, as he had written it was of the *utmost importance* to know—we not knowing what other dispositions of the General depended on its execution; hence the order, cited above, for the movement. It will be seen that the whole advance movement of the infantry depended on the result of General Jackson's cavalry movement on the extreme left of my line, and a signal was to be given for his (Jackson's) movement alone, when he ascertained whether the enemy, on my extreme left, was in force and intrenched; and if so, there was to be no signal given for the advance of the infantry. Jackson advanced Armstrong's brigade promptly at the first signal, which, by a bold, vigorous, and direct assault, found him to be in force and intrenched, and reported to me at once. I immediately forbid the signal, upon the giving of which depended the advance of the infantry, and hurried staff-officers and couriers to each brigade commander, ordering them to remain in their works, and not advance; that the enemy in my front was strongly intrenched and in force. Smith's infantry brigade did not advance, as there had been no signal to do so; but two brigades, the Kentucky and Florida, did advance. Inquiring into the cause, I learned that General Lewis, on my extreme right, not knowing cause of delay, thinking, perhaps, he had failed to hear the signal for his advance, and that the infantry lines were engaged, sent an officer to see how this was. This officer came down the line to the point where Smith's (the left infantry) brigade should have been, and finding his works (the line) vacated, and hearing the charge of Armstrong, took it for granted that Smith was engaged, and that the signal had been given, and under this very natural impression, hurried back and informed Lewis that Smith was engaged, and that they were behind time. Thereupon these two brigades were advanced.

"In point of fact, the signal for infantry to advance had not been given. Smith had not advanced, but had merely vacated

his line of works, and formed line of battle under the brow of the hill immediately in his front, so as to advance the more promptly and in better order should the signal be given. Thus it is seen that the infantry movement depended altogether upon the information from Jackson as to the strength and position of the enemy in his front, (which being received, no signal was given,) and that the partial and gallant fight was made by a misapprehension, (and a very natural one under the circumstances.)

RESULTS OF THE DALLAS FIGHT.

"Two days after but one, having received reënforcements, I substituted Smith's brigade in the trenches, and caused it to execute a flank movement, to come down at night-fall on the enemy's extreme right. This was done, striking the right of their works beyond the point where Armstrong had assaulted, and, finding but little resistance, pushed down to the flank of his line, then only occupied by videttes and skirmishers; the main force having, the night before, been withdrawn from my entire front some miles to my left, where defensive works had been put up at right angles with his main line; re-occupied Dallas, capturing a few prisoners, and was greeted with the by no means pleasing spectacle of finding our wounded, some twenty or thirty, who had penetrated the enemy's lines, and fallen into his hands, on the evening of the 28th (when we took a part of his line of works, and were unable to hold it) lying in hospitals uncared for, some of them with limbs amputated and undressed for two days, until, from neglect—the weather being warm—insects had found a lodgment in nearly every wound. There were no attendants, neither medicine nor provisions left for the wounded prisoners whom we found upon retaking Dallas. This I witnessed in person, in company with my staff and General Smith and other officers. Every possible attention was given them, and a detail of surgeons from their respective brigades left with them. The graves in rear of the enemy's line indicated the serious punishment he received on the 28th, corroborating the statement of prisoners. Withdrawing in

his right, and tacking back to move in different directions, and loss of several days' time, thus weakening his resources, I regard as one of the results of the attack on the 28th.

"On the 29th, sharpshooters and skirmishers continued their incessant and, notwithstanding our defenses, effective fire all day. At eleven at night, the enemy, just as we were changing, in obedience to orders from corps head-quarters, Stevens' brigade from extreme left to right of my line, and filling his place by extending whole line to the left, opened a terrific fire on my right, driving in my skirmishers, which was replied to, repulsing the night assault. Artillery and musketry from that time, at short intervals, continued a terrific discharge on our line until nearly dawn. Our lines were promptly adjusted, and the men awaited the onset with coolness and without discharging their pieces, except on my right, in repelling first assault. I can not account satisfactorily for this labored demonstration on the part of the enemy, unless he believed us abandoning our position, and wishing to pursue us, or to cover some movement of his own.

"The total loss of this command, including engagement of Dallas, by Colonel Smith on 24th, the assault on the heights on the morning of the 27th by General Lewis, the assault on the enemy's line on the 28th, and the continued sharpshooting, is, killed sixty-two, wounded three hundred and fourteen, missing seventy-four. Total, from May 7th to May 30th, killed eighty-eight, wounded five hundred and fifty-nine, missing one hundred and thirty-three. Most of the missing were captured when left back as skirmishers on evacuating various lines of battle. Though the campaign has been severe, and the fighting, in several instances, hard, and my loss considerable, yet the spirit, zeal, and *morale* of the command is unabated. Night marches, the bringing up of the rear repeatedly, daily construction of breastworks on almost every line of battle, have been executed promptly and without murmur by men and officers. . . . . .

"I was then moved to the right and held in reserve until some time in June, when I occupied Pine Mountain. It is an isolated

hill rising some two or three hundred feet from the level of the plain, with graceful slopes on either flank studded with timber. The distance from its right to left base across the apex, as I fronted the enemy, about a mile. Substantial resistive works were rapidly constructed. The enemy appeared on my front the same day, but approached with much caution. This point was some distance in advance of, and separated from the line occupied by the main army, and hence was found a serious obstruction to his movement, a thorn in his pathway, which he could not well pass without being pierced in the flank, and dared not assault. The enemy hugged its base as near as practicable, and kept up a desultory fire from his skirmish line, while he planted batteries and brought them to bear on my position. An artillery duel, rather furious at intervals, continued several days with but little effect. On the 14th day of June, Lieutenant-General Polk, in company with Generals Johnston, Hardee, and others, visited my lines, and while making observations from the top of Pine Mountain, Lieutenant-General Polk was shot through and instantly killed by a rifle cannon-shot coming from a battery located in a right-oblique direction from the center of my line, which was the crown of the mountain. This incident not only threw a gloom over my command, but appalled it with grief. His gallant bearing, his devoted patriotism and Christian virtues, had endeared him to officer and private to a degree rarely equaled. This lone mountain, rising as a solitary peak from a broad and fertile plain, in full view of hamlet and city, around the base of which constantly sweeps a current of population over a great Southern thoroughfare, is a fit monument to his greatness and goodness, the more so because nature seems to have built it there for the occasion. . . . . .

"After being up in motion the greater part of the night of the 20th of July, my command was moved from the west of the Burkhead road to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, on the morning of the 21st, and back again. At dark that evening, in obedience to orders, though much fatigued, moved through At-

lanta down the McDonough road for some miles, and then to Cobb's Mill, on Intrenchment Creek, arriving at said creek at 3 A. M. on the 22d. At 5 A. M. the command moved in direction of Decatur, and shortly afterward formed in line of battle on extreme right of Hardee's corps.

"Very first orders were to form my division, composed of Lewis', Finley's, and Tyler's brigades—the latter under command of Colonel Smith, of the Twentieth Tennessee—in two lines, and let my right rest at Mrs. Parker's, on the road leading to Decatur; then move, at such time as would be designated, in the direction of Renfro's, on the railroad leading from Atlanta to Augusta.

"When in motion to assume this position, a staff officer from corps head-quarters overtook and directed me, by order of General Hardee, to halt and form in manner directed half a mile this side of Mrs. Parker's, parallel to the road on which I was moving. This I did by placing Lewis' brigade and part of Finley's in the front line, and Tyler's (Colonel Smith) and the other regiments of Finley's brigade in rear line. Slocomb's Battery, of Cobb's battalion, being the only artillery with me, was placed between the two lines, and being unable to move through the dense wood and with the line, with directions to take a left-hand road, which turned off in the neighborhood of Mrs. Parker's, and, as soon as possible, to unite with the lines in the forward movement. Caswell's battalion accompanied as a support. I had been informed by General Hardee that a brigade, from Cheatham's division, would be ordered to me as a reserve force, for which, after getting in line, I made fruitless application. In lieu thereof, a part of a Kentucky cavalry regiment reported to me for duty, and deployed in my front, with instructions to remain stationary until a line of battle was put in motion, and then to keep well advanced until the enemy's locality was ascertained, and then to retire by the right flank and form on my right. In this formation I remained for an hour or more, waiting for the command on my left to get in position, which, as I thought, was to

be governed in its alignment by my position. General Walker, however, informed me that his orders were to form on General Cleburne, and that all were to 'dress to the left.' This contravened my original order, and might materially affect my movements. I dispatched a staff officer for definite instructions, who brought an order, after the line was put in motion, to 'dress to the left.' General Wheeler's command (cavalry) was meantime passed by my right, in direction of Decatur, leaving a gap of a mile or more between it and his left. I heard nothing of his command during the day. Skirmishers having been deployed, my line was put in motion, and governed in its movements by the command on the left. The undergrowth was dense, and the surface of the country undulating, with a small stream, skirted with broad and miry bottoms along our route. Upon ascending the hill beyond the stream, the lines were so placed as to necessitate an adjustment. While waiting for the adjustment, I was ordered to move forward at once. I advanced my lines through an old field, beyond which I again connected the alignment, believing, from information derived from the cavalry, that the enemy was but little distance in my front, and probably not aware of our approach; and receiving another peremptory order to move at once upon the enemy, I advanced before the lines on my left were adjusted. I had proceeded but a short distance before the enemy opened the artillery in my front, across a wooded bottom, filled with an almost impenetrable undergrowth, in which there was an old mill-pond (Widow Perry's), filled with the *debris* and brushwood peculiar to such. My order was to move right on, regardless of obstacles, resisting every impediment, and, if possible, overrun the enemy. The alignment had been adjusted, but it was impossible to keep it so, in consequence of the thick undergrowth forbidding any scope of vision as well as penetration in line, and the various obstacles preventing regularity of motion. There having been no opportunity for reconnoitering, I was ignorant of what was in my front; but it was believed the enemy was without defenses, and hence the desire to move rapidly, and strike

him before he had time to make them after discovering our approach. In this we were mistaken. The skirmishers soon began their work. The men moved forward with alacrity and spirit. On the comb of the hill which overlooked this boggy bottom, the enemy had a strong force, with breastworks and heavy batteries crowning the eminence. We were under the fire of small arms before this fact was known. The line moved on, though of necessity in fragments, as only stout and athletic men were able to pass the morass in good time, while many were killed and wounded in struggling through its mire. The undergrowth so obstructed the river that the second line closed almost upon the first. The enemy not yet being engaged upon my left, opened his batteries (one of eighteen guns), and his small arms upon that flank, and caused the line, without proper orders, to move by the right flank. We were also receiving a heavy fire from the front; yet, but for the unfortunate right flank movement, the works would have been carried and held. The men advanced upon the works with such spirit as to cause the enemy to evacuate them in places; but finding so few able to gain them, turned upon, and with reënforcements drove away those few gallant spirits who held them. The command (about 1,200) was reformed, and skirmishers thrown out to engage the enemy. Slocomb's Battery was also brought into play upon the lines of the enemy, that he might occupy him in my front and prevent him from reënforcing o her parts of his line which was being assaulted with more success. His line on our left started in advance, but were checked by our skirmishers. The condition of my command did not justify a renewal of the assault. I called for reënforcements with which to renew the assault by morning to my right. Maney's brigade, (Colonel Walker, commanding), arrived afterward, but was soon, together with Tyler's brigade, taken from me, by order of corps commander, for operations in another part of the field, while the remainder of my command held our ground, brought off our wounded and buried our dead, except those who fell in and under the enemy's works."

CHAPTER XII.

IT had been, for a great while, the earnest wish of the men, and, in most instances, of the officers, that they should be mounted, and thus render it possible for them to accompany some expedition into Kentucky, where they could hope to fill their exhausted ranks, as well as enjoy something more of communication with home and friends. They had served long and with exceeding faithfulness, wholly cut off from their native State, while the prospect of returning grew more and more hopeless while they were retained in the infantry service. Various efforts had been made during the past year, but one difficulty, then another, arose to prevent the Government from taking the action desired. But the change had at last been decided upon, and steps were taken to effect it as speedily as possible.

On the 7th of September, just four months from the time of having marched out from Dalton, the brigade quitted the remainder of the division, and marched to Griffin, thence to Barnesville, where the first installment of horses was distributed, and life in the "Old Brigade" assumed a new phase.

The four months preceding, however, had told so disastrously upon them that there were few left now for any service. On leaving Dalton, the five thousand, of which the regiments and the battery had originally been composed, had dwindled down to eleven hundred and twenty enlisted men, with the proportionate number of officers. At Barnesville, in September, 1864, there were but two hundred and seventy-eight guns. The loss during the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro', it will be observed, had

been eight hundred and forty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, killed, wounded and prisoners, (while the loss of officers was proportionately great), of whom only two hundred had been captured. One hundred and eighty, rank and file, had been killed, and, at various times, five hundred and thirty wounded—some of whom, however, had recovered and were now present. General Hardee reported the loss of the brigade to be greater than that of any other in the corps. For four months there had scarcely been a day in which some were not killed or wounded, sometimes from forty to one hundred and fifty in a single one.

But those who yet remained entered with great zest into the project now on foot, and, for a time, there were even accessions to the ranks—as those who had been disabled for infantry service reported, to try their hands in the cavalry. And it *was* said that occasionally one would turn up and call for a horse who had been lost to the infantry on a mere matter of principle—a strong dislike to that arm which had led him to seek detail service in the rear, or to play the role of a "poor sick soldier" in a hospital. On one occasion, a lively member of the chosen band who always stuck to the front led a new-comer around, and showed him to the different detachments of the brigade as the very identical man whom he had buried at Shiloh two years and a half before. He had laid him to rest neatly, he said, and patted the dirt down gently, but firmly over his head, and yet, here he was, ready to range the woods on a chosen steed, in search of buttermilk and "pine-top" whisky, like a man!

At Barnesville, as we have said, more than two hundred horses were distributed among the men; but they were in miserable plight, being, in the main, such as had been abandoned by the raiders who had passed through the State. But they were not utterly worthless, and the "old web-foots," as the cavalry laughingly called them, got upon them and began their movements, even before saddles were furnished. A detail had been sent to Newnan for the purpose of manufacturing saddles, and these were distributed as fast as they could be turned out; but it was

long before those of the command who, first and last, obtained horses at all, were supplied.

Those who had been captured at Jonesboro' were exchanged on the 19th of September, by a special arrangement; and with these and the wounded who had recovered, the aggregate was about nine hundred; but of this number more than two hundred were never mounted, being continually, from that time till the close of the war, moved from place to place, under command, first of Colonel Wickliffe, then of Colonel Conner, either to guard some threatened point, or to assist in collecting abandoned horses designed for their use—sometimes moving in connection with the cavalry troops. General Lewis left no means untried to have the entire command properly mounted and equipped; but the great scarcity of suitable government horses left him solely dependent upon such as could be gathered up in the track of the raiders; and, though his chief quartermaster, intrusted with the direction of this work, labored long and earnestly, the object was never wholly accomplished.

The nature of the subsequent service was of so desultory a character that it would be impossible to notice it in detail, even were it necessary or desirable. We may remark, however, as preliminary to the following hasty sketch of this part of their career, that though no important engagements afterward occurred in their department, and but few casualties are recorded, they were nevertheless active until the very last, and lost none of whatever efficiency might be displayed by so small a body of men, and under such circumstances as they were afterward placed. General Lewis, intrusted now with larger discretionary powers, as he was often wholly detached from every other force, exerted himself untiringly, and with excellent judgment, to harass and thwart the enemy, and, when possible, to deal him a blow. In making or receiving an attack, the men always dismounted, as they retained their old weapon, the Enfield rifle, and as their horses were, to say the least, not altogether suitable for a charge, being of that unique kind best adapted to a certain species of ground and lofty tumbling.

From Barnesville, General Lewis went to Forsythe, thence, after a short time, across the Chattahoochee, by way of Newnan, to a point near to Campbellton, for picket duty. After remaining here a few days, he was ordered to Stockbridge, a little post-village on the McDonough road, eighteen miles south of Atlanta. The brigade was now part of the division commanded by Brigadier-General Iverson, who established a strong picket-line near Atlanta, on all the roads leading southward, and here the Kentucky Brigade did constant picket and scout duty until the 15th of November, when Sherman began his "march to the sea," and toward the close of the day the pickets were driven in, and General Lewis moved out to skirmish with his advance column. He fell back slowly before the enemy with the main body, while Colonel Hawkins, who had been sent out with a scouting party toward Yellow River, went down parallel with his flank. When the command reached Griffin, General Wheeler had arrived from the Army of Tennessee, and was collecting such force as he could to oppose the columns of Sherman, or, at least, to prevent the wide-spread devastation which would result from marauding parties if allowed to operate undisturbed on each flank. He left there with from four to five thousand cavalry and mounted infantry, which, with about eight hundred militia under General Gus Smith, was all the force that was at hand to confront the immense army of General Sherman. Successful resistance was, of course, out of the question, and nothing could be accomplished but to prevent small parties from preying upon the people far out of the line of march. Wherever such advance or flanking parties could be found, they were driven back upon the main body, and the Kentucky Brigade, though small, was conspicuous in this service, and in daring scouts, flank and rear.

When Sherman's army reached Savannah, General Hardee, in command there, had one regiment of veteran volunteer infantry, and seven thousand militia, old men and boys, with which to defend the place. The city was well fortified, however, and a few siege guns were in position.

General Wheeler was driven through the works, and crossed the river into South Carolina, with all his force except the command of General Lewis, which was dismounted by order of General Hardee, and placed in the works. Their horses were sent over the river, the spurs laid aside, and the long Enfields again made to do execution similar to that which had been wrought upon the enemy's columns between Dalton and Jonesboro'. Heavy skirmishing was kept up from day to day, the enemy showing little disposition to assault, till the 13th of December, when Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, was carried by storm. The enemy's land forces had now established communication with his fleet, and the city was soon so closely invested, that General Hardee, being powerless either to attack or prolong resistance, was forced to abandon the place on the night of the 22d.

At Hardeeville, South Carolina, the Kentuckians again received their horses, and were ordered to the Savannah River for picket duty with General Iverson, some distance above Savannah. When General Sherman began his march through South Carolina, they were stationed still higher up the river, with a view to checking an anticipated raid on Augusta. It at one time moved over into Georgia, and marched for some days from one point to another, and then returned into South Carolina, by way of Augusta.

General Wheeler, with all the cavalry corps except this division, under command of Iverson, moved in front of Sherman, that he might keep the country as clear as possible of marauding bands, as he had done in Georgia.

In February, 1865, Major-General P. M. B. Young, was placed in command of Iverson's division, and ordered to follow in Sherman's rear. This movement was conducted for some days, but with little progress, on account of the extreme difficulty which attended foraging the horses, since every means of subsistence had been destroyed along the enemy's track. General D. H. Hill, then commanding at Augusta, ordered the division back

a few days afterward, and had it stationed at a point on the Savannah River, above Augusta, but within striking distance of that place, as a raid was again expected in that direction. It remained here for several weeks.

About the first of April, General Lewis was ordered to send a regiment to Sumter, South Carolina, for the purpose of protecting rolling stock collected there, and the Ninth Regiment was accordingly dispatched on that duty (see sketch of Colonel Caldwell, page 425, for an account of the operations which took place while his command remained there alone).

When it was definitely known that a strong Federal force was moving up from the coast, in the direction of Sumter, General Lewis was ordered to proceed with the remainder of his mounted men to that point. He marched at once to Columbia, where he learned that the enemy were already near Sumter, and fighting Colonel Caldwell, when he marched rapidly to his relief.

Some fortifications had been thrown up eight miles south of Camden, and were now occupied by about three hundred militia. General Lewis proceeded to these works, and found that the enemy was two miles in front, but nothing was known of his strength. He at once dispatched trusty scouts to the Federal rear for information, and, dismounting his men, placed them in the fortifications and proceeded to strengthen them. The scouts returned in a few hours and reported the enemy falling back slowly. He immediately moved forward with the mounted men and two brass field-pieces, instructing the militia to follow. Late in the afternoon, the Federal rear-guard was encountered and driven back on his main force, and a slight skirmish was kept up till dark. Colonel Caldwell was now reunited, with his regiment, to the main force. General Young had promised that another brigade should follow directly from Aikin, but it did not arrive for some days.

Next morning, April 15th, pickets reported the enemy's whole command advancing, and skirmishing soon commenced. General Lewis fought them resolutely all day, sometimes with all his little

force at a single point, then by detachments, as the nature of the case required,* and inflicted considerable loss, though suffering but slightly, and that almost entirely in wounded. He was, however, gradually forced back by the overwhelming infantry force of the enemy, as his superior numbers enabled him to flank successfully any position not readily assailable by front attack.

From the direction in which the enemy was heading, and from information received from scouts, General Lewis became satisfied that his objective point was Camden, as it contained a considerable quantity of government stores, with a number of locomotives and other rolling stock that could not be moved. He accordingly ordered the militia to hasten back to the vicinity of Camden, and begin the erection of fortifications, sending a suitable officer to superintend the work. The Federals continued to press him back in that direction, but so slowly and cautiously that it was three days before he had reached the position occupied by the militia. A heavy skirmish was kept up some time, in front. It was soon evident, however,

* On the night of the 17th of April, Colonel Lee was sent with his regiment to check a column of Federal cavalry moving by way of McClernand's ford. Reaching the neighborhood about midnight, the detachment dismounted and slept till morning, reins in hand. A reconnoissance of the ground at daylight showed that the stream ran through a miry swamp, covered with thick brush, through which it was impossible for the eye to penetrate. The ford seemed to be the only passage near, and that did not cross in a straight line, so that parties on opposite sides could not see each other. Militia had some time before thrown up a slight fortification to cover the ford, and behind this Colonel Lee stationed his men, having previously concealed it with branches of trees. The enemy, on reaching the opposite bank, sent out two or three men to see that the way was clear. They came about half-way across, and, finding every thing still as death, returned, and the head of the column was allowed to approach within a few feet, their bridle-reins hanging loosely about the necks of their horses as they leisurely drank from the stream. At a given signal, the men in ambush fired, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued, during which the fire was kept up, until the Federals retreated beyond range. It was afterward ascertained that more than thirty men were killed and wounded, while a number of horses also lay dead in the water.

that the enemy did not intend a direct attack on the fortified line, but, by a flank movement on the left, reach the town without serious fighting. Unable to prevent this, General Lewis determined to destroy the rolling stock collected there, and whatever other public property could not be carried away. He accordingly sent a detachment into town for this purpose, which was accomplished before the enemy's advance reached the place, but it was soon occupied by his whole force. They remained only one night, and then set out evidently to retrace their steps to the coast. General Lewis had hitherto been intrusted with the entire conduct of affairs here, but he was now joined by General Young, the division commander, who was accompanied by the brigade of cavalry which had been expected some days before. They continued to harass the enemy for two days, skirmishing with his rear-guard constantly, but at the end of that time, General Young received a dispatch from General Johnston, announcing a truce—the Confederate troops were withdrawn—the Federals pursued their route sea-ward, and soon General Johnston's surrender was announced. The war had virtually ceased.

Though the last six or seven months had not been prolific of great battles and the usual amount of sacrifice among the Kentucky troops, they had acted well the part assigned them, and many an interesting episode transpired which lent a zest to their experience in the new line of soldiering. Several daring scouts were made during the time by small parties under Captain Turney, Lieutenant Henry Buchanan, Lieutenant Kavanaugh, and other officers, the particulars of which would be full of interest were it consistent with our plan, or even possible, to enumerate them.

After it was definitely ascertained that the armies under Lee and Johnston had surrendered, General Lewis proceeded to Washington, Georgia, where he was met by General Wilson's provost marshal, prepared to receive surrender of such troops as should report at that point. The arms were laid by on the afternoon of Saturday, May 6, 1865, paroles were received, the survivors of

many trials and many conflicts separated, with a future before them more dark and doubtful than the past had been, and the First Kentucky Brigade as an organization was no more.

We might have prolonged our task indefinitely with notices of individual acts of gallantry and good conduct, but it is impossible in a work of this kind to dwell at length upon all these, and wrong to discriminate, except in marked and peculiar cases; and we have purposely refrained from burdening our general narrative with a constant succession of eulogistic remarks. We have been tempted throughout to recite, in connection with accounts of battles, the special gallant acts of which we have full knowledge, but the conclusion is irresistible that by this very means the greatest injustice would be done, by implication, to many whose deeds, no less gallant and meritorious, are not sufficiently known to the writer to enable him to point them out with equal accuracy and portray them in the proper light. A plain statement of the actions of every one, found in the latter portion of the work, is referred to as comprising all that can be safely ventured upon without invidious comparisons, operating to give those best known to the writer undue importance, and to sink others proportionately in the excellence of their record.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOGRAPHY.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOGRAPHY.

THE nature of the prevailing order of biographical literature which has flooded the country since the beginning of the war, renders it necessary that we enter some explanation of our motives and our plans, and we trust that the intelligent reader will not suffer the simple caption of our second department to frighten him away, without giving us a candid and impartial examination. That General Grant should, as an infant, have taken delight in the firing of a pistol, may have presaged that great love of hearing the "confused noise" of battle which he so long enjoyed in "The Wilderness" and around Petersburg; and to have had that unconquerable aversion to working in the "beam-room," which the patriarchal and profound Jesse has recorded, was doubtless an indication that he would develop an astounding system of military strategy which consisted in futile efforts to turn mighty streams from their natural course, in digging mines to blow up his surplus force with, and in "hammering" the strong points of his adversary's defense, regardless of the slaughter that resulted to his unfortunate rank and file. So, the riding of the small Sheridan, and Sherman's love of a fire on a cold day, may have been fitting prognostics of the future conduct of those men. But, unfortunately for the curious reader, we can promise him here no tales of infant prodigy, no delightful stories of boyish pranks with a marvelous meaning, and in our heroes, as grown up men, he will be disappointed if he look for Ajax and Hector redivivus,

Henghis, Horsa, or even the more modern Wallace, with his dreadful claymore. Full many a knight of La Mancha we surely did have, in the latter days of the dead republic, if the presence of some hundreds of Rosinantes, alive, and in the —— bones, was of any force as an argument; but further than this, in imitation of the heroes of antiquity and the marvels of romance we can not go; and those who have reveled in the glories of the modern school will be surprised to find that the distinguished Kentuckians, whom we have the honor of noticing in the ensuing pages, were, after all, but *men*, and men of a modern type, and, indeed, they were *very human*. When the poor, unfortunate South, which they tried to serve, has been educated up to the proper standard of taste, and the love of the marvelous and misty has been developed, we may retouch our characters, and invest them with all the forms and colors known to the recently improved art which, for want of a more classic and refined term, we are compelled to call by the homely one of "hifalutin."

While we have not sought to invest the subjects of these sketches with any romantic, far-fetched, abnormal interest, there is yet sufficient importance naturally accruing to them as leaders and prominent characters in a famous military body to render it eminently proper that we present them individually to the consideration of mankind. It is not the province of the biographer to *gild* a character, but it *is* his to mold public opinion respecting it. A character is one thing, a reputation another; and he who has the gift of thought and diction, and is, withal, in possession of the facts, may, by a proper delineation of a character, justly enhance a reputation, and place a worthy name among the heroes which might otherwise be forgotten. When the candid reader compares the actions of these officers with those of many whom the muse of history and biography has embalmed, he will acknowledge that they do not simply *fill*, but that they *adorn* our page. From many different walks in life they "went up to battle," and their career as soldiers is an eloquent comment upon the character of the people who gave them to the cause.

But aside from every consideration of mere propriety, the pleasure that we derive from the particular delineation of the actors in a great drama is often superior to that with which we view the different scenes themselves. The performance may have had a tragic ending, and its whole course have been full of only painful interest, while the after-portraiture of one who was prominent in its conduct may be doubly entertaining from the fact that we have witnessed some of the workings of that character now laid open in its more private and general nature before us. So, we can not have reviewed the thrilling scenes through which these men passed without being prepared to derive more than ordinary satisfaction from a particular portraiture of the men themselves.

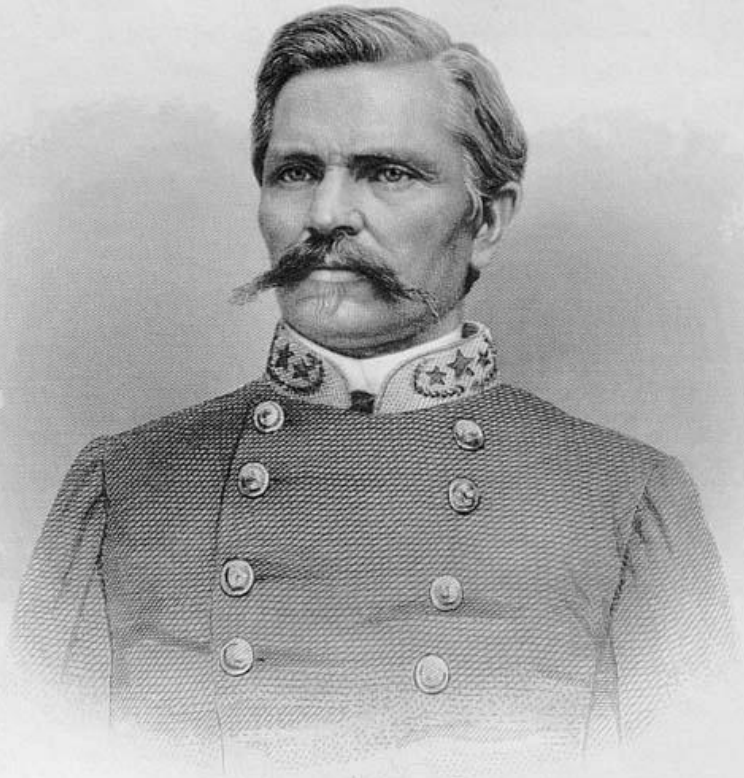
It may be objected by those disposed to cavil that, noticing one, we should have noticed all of equal grade, but such objection must seem simply puerile to those who have candidly observed the course of the general narrative. Had we sought to give an individual place to every one worthy of it, we should have been constrained to forego all, for there were no few men, comparatively obscure, men in the ranks, who sought no distinction further than that which followed a prompt and unostentatious discharge of duty, whose lives, if written, would be as thrilling as the Scottish "legends of the border." In the following collection rank has been the principal guide, but not altogether. Necessity has compelled us to omit some whom we would have gladly included. Data, in some few instances, have been altogether inaccessible. We believe that no invidious meaning will be attached to our having included the last principal officers of the brigade staff and two or three line officers of the same grade. Something is due to peculiar circumstances, and, even where all were brave, there were some few instances of line officers who took more than common prominence, or about whose names, after death, there seemed to cling, from some circumstance, or some peculiarity of fortune, a more than usual interest. It will be seen, however, that in the course of the work all are mentioned, from the greatest to the least—the living and the dead are gathered here. If

there is a difference in the chaplets with which we have endeavored to bind their brows, it will be perceived that the nature of the wreath is the same in all. A leaf of the warrior's green bay-tree adorning the faithful soldier, is as beautiful upon his forehead as the woven garland upon that of Breckinridge or Buckner

In two or three instances we have written more in a feeling of friendship than from any mere sense of propriety; but even this will be received by all in the spirit that it should, and most of their surviving comrades would have counseled the step rather than objected, had they been met with the question of its fitness.

That we have been compelled to omit any who should have appeared here, none can regret more than ourselves. No effort has been spared to procure every thing necessary to the full execution of our plan, but we have succeeded perfectly only in the preceding and really essential department of the work. A prominent name or two omitted here, however, can have no important bearing upon the general character of the book; and more especially when it is considered, as we desire it shall be, that nothing which should have been noticed has been neglected by design.



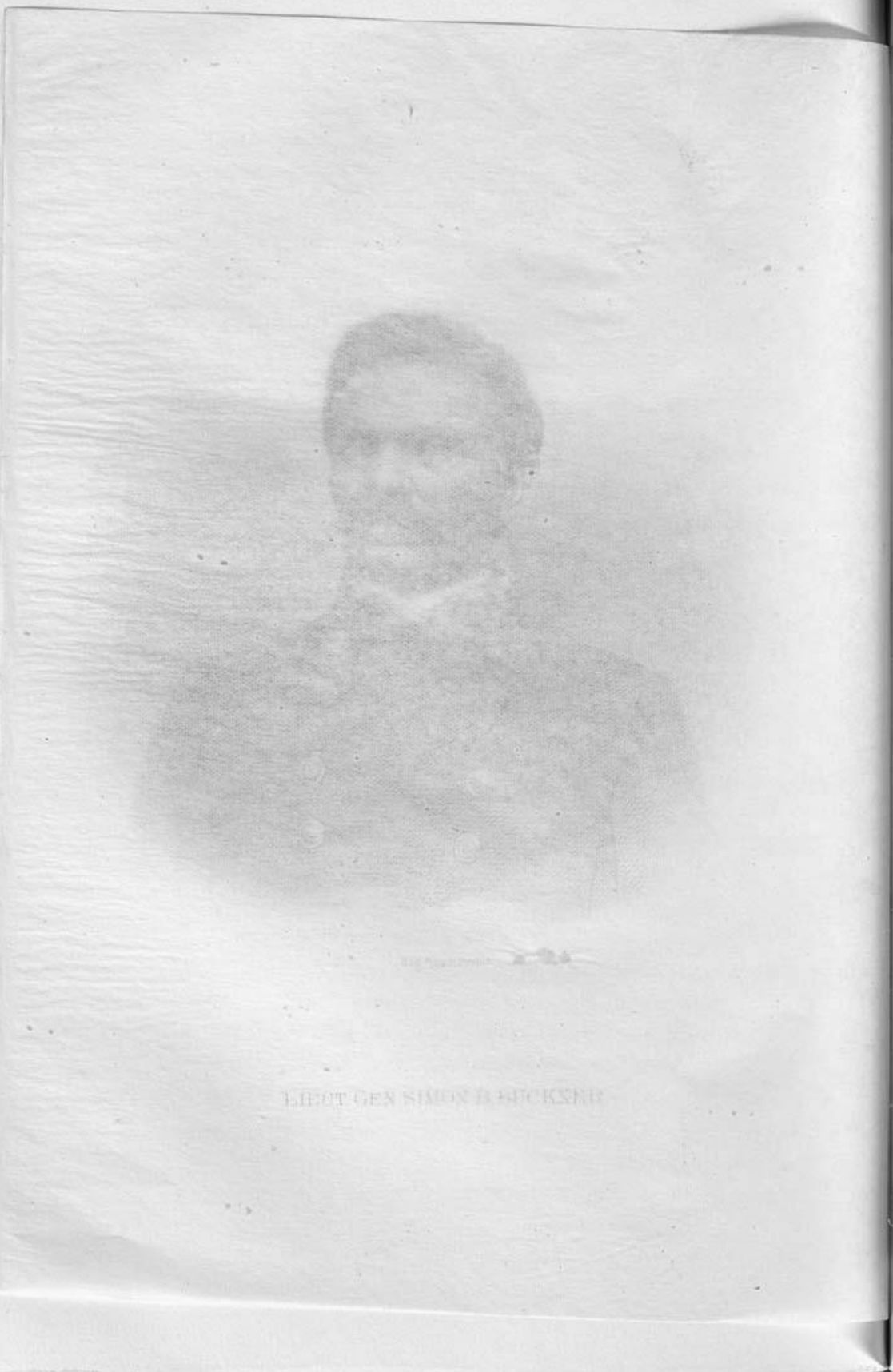


Engd by A.H. Ritchie

LIEUT. GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

LIEUT.-GENERAL S. B. BUCKNER.

IT has been charged by foreigners, that, of all civilized people, Americans, notwithstanding their boasted democracy and independence of character, are the most servile and sycophantic, the most abundant in abject court—full of coarse flattery, vulgarly obsequious—to one who, for the hour, can catch the popular fancy, and sway the masses by the prestige of a name to which is attached some real or fictitious importance. Our self-makers and harsh-judging cousins across the main, from Charles Dickens down to the penny-a-line Cockney tourist, have used a strong figure, conveyed by an inelegant term, and called us toad-eaters. And, verily, however much it may humiliate our national pride to, indeed, we have that noble characteristic as distinguished from national vanity, and the disposition to [illegible] with real disproportioned to knowledge, there is [illegible] ground for the asseveration that Americans are [illegible]. Louis XIV, at the time the terror of Protestant Europe, was, in the eyes of his subjects, not only the monarch of France, and the defender of the faith as promulgated by the See of Rome, but united in his person all the nobler characteristics of manhood in its highest type of physical development and masculine beauty, or rather masculine grace. He was described, by the writers of those times, as having been tall and handsome, and majestic. When he smiled, his brow was that of Apollo; when he frowned, his head was clothed with the thunders of Jove. And yet this mighty potentate was found (as we are told by a famous British writer), when his bones were exhumed, to have been small of stature;



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and, after that lapse of time, some Frenchmen ventured to recollect that he was not only short, but corpulent. We have known this repeated, in its main features, in the United States. Set up one whom it is thought expedient to make the hero of the hour, or who is ambitious of that distinction himself, and has, withal, the tact to throw a glamour over the stage till the necessary proclamation is made, and, to use a forcible figure, they will fall down and worship him. When the inevitable "surely it is the voice of a god and not of a man" has gone forth, the multitude takes up the cry, and, as such heroes seem ever ready to arrogate to themselves as much importance as Herod of old, without meeting with the summary punishment that was visited upon that presumptuous prince, the people spend a few brief days in hero-worship; then "the fine gold becomes dim"—the demi-god is divested of his tinselry; they find him to be in the flesh as insignificant as the Bourbon appeared when dragged from the tomb—and, after the first feeling of disappointment and disgust is over, they are ready for a new sensation, and another aspirant for unstable honors and fleeting fame may arise to play the role of the Juggernaut over the minds and hearts of his too credulous and willing victims.

But while this is true of Americans as a people, it has been claimed for Kentucky that she is less obnoxious to the charge than almost any other State in the country; and, as it is essentially "the land we love," our partiality must necessarily render us prone to admit the claim—to receive it with complacency, if not to insist upon it. One instance in support of the assertion may not be amiss, and others of equal weight might be adduced: At the close of the war, the tempting prospect of Federal patronage, a share of the public plunder, a quota of the spoils of war, fat offices, dignities, power, and pelf, was held up before her eyes, but she spurned it with an indignation that inspired many a drooping, doubting heart with new faith to believe that manhood had not been crushed out, and that honor was not extinct. She had been deceived by the General Government, and scorned to

smother her indignant feelings and become a participator in its *post bellum* atrocities, in order that she might reap the rewards of sin as some compensation for having been mistaken. No truckling to the infamous demands of a scheming and unprincipled Congress, no flattering smiles for the "General of the Armies" have since disgraced her.

The exalted esteem in which Kentuckians have long held some of their prominent public men is as far removed from servility as true regard and admiration can be from the obsequious stare of the sycophant.

For a time dating back to the framing of the bill that provided for the State Guard, General Buckner has possessed the abiding confidence of the people, their admiration, their affection. Unlike those public characters who kindle an ephemeral enthusiasm in their favor and directly sink into obscurity, if not into contempt, he has risen in the popular regard by public merit which can not be questioned, and, what is more essential to the permanence of a reputation, by the moral force of an almost perfectly irreproachable private character. His education is liberal, his tastes are elegant, and his feelings refined. His heart is full of affectionate devotion to those to whom such tenderness is due, and his sympathies are alive and active for all who labor under any of the manifold woes of humanity. His nature is reverential, and, even if not devout, his comprehensive mind and æsthetic purity must unavoidably lead him to regard with profound sensation man's relations to the Infinite Intelligence and the future life. His moral rectitude, as heretofore intimated, is unassailable. It is no idle nor meaningless comparison to say that his virtues are equal to those of the wise, just, modest, and temperate Aristides. In his social relations, he is liberal and hospitable; in his opinions, neither dogmatic nor bigoted. His moral influence over mankind is such that it might almost be alleged of him, as it was of Aristotle, that he has the power of persuading those upon whom he chooses to exert it, to whatever he pleases. His military judgment and executive ability are considered by a great many to be

equal to those of any general officer of the grade to which he attained in the United States; while his courage and fortitude have not only never been questioned, but are so known and recognized of all men as to make it seem idle to refer to them in an estimate of his character.

In personal figure he is nearly six feet in height, muscular, without any approach to obesity, sinewy without being coarse, erect as a man can be, with a grace in movement and a self-poise when quiescent that mark the soldier born and the gentleman bred; and as a horseman he stands unrivaled.

His name first came prominently before the great body of the people of Kentucky with the report of the militia bill heretofore referred to, and through all the subsequent vicissitudes of life he has suffered no diminution in popular esteem, but has rather grown in favor till his position among the first public men of the State has become a matter of course, and too fully acknowledged to excite remark.

The following brief account of his public career up to September, 1863, is from the pen of Reverend Joseph Cross, D. D., published in his work, entitled "Papers from the Portfolio of an Army Chaplain." It is in the main not only so accurate in detail, but just in its deductions, as to supersede the necessity of an attempt to improve upon it:

"He was born in Hart County, Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, 1823. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1840, and graduated in 1844. Of his class, numbering twenty-five, General Buckner is the only member, except one, that has achieved for himself any considerable distinction.

"On his graduation he was assigned to the Second Regiment of Infantry as brevet second lieutenant, and ordered to report at Sackett's Harbor, New York, for duty. The next year he was called to West Point as assistant professor of ethics. He remained there but a few months, when he was relieved, at his own request, and permitted to embark in the Mexican campaign.

"On the Rio Grande, at Matamoras, Monclova, and Paras, he

did himself no little credit by his soldier-like deportment, and inspired, by his virtues, universal respect and esteem. Meanwhile he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in the Sixth Infantry. In October, 1846, his command joined General Taylor at Saltillo. In January, 1847, he was ordered to Vera Cruz, where he landed with the advance of Worth's division, and participated in the duties and dangers of the siege.

"Thence he marched to Mexico, fought at Cerro Gordo, and took part in the operations of our army around the capital. For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he was brevetted first lieutenant, but modestly declined the honor, on the ground that his regiment was not present in the first named engagement, but only at Churubusco. He received it, however, for his heroic behavior at the latter place, where he was slightly wounded. He was engaged at Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and Garita de Belen, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey.

"He remained in Mexico till the treaty of peace, and marched out with the rear division of the army. Having been one among the first to enter, he was among the last to leave. While there he made a visit, with several other officers, to Popocatepetl, and climbed to the very crater upon its summit—an interesting account of which excursion, from the pen of Lieutenant Buckner, was published in the April number (1853) of the first volume of Putnam's Magazine.

"Returning from Mexico, he met an order at New Orleans assigning him to duty as assistant instructor in infantry tactics at West Point. He reported there in July, 1848, and retained his position till January, 1850. Then he was ordered to New York harbor, and thence, after a few months, to his company at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He remained there on regimental duty till September, 1851, having been married, meanwhile, May, 1850, to Mary, the only daughter of the late Major Julius J. B. Kingsbury, of the United States Army, and was then transferred to another company at Fort Atkinson, on the Upper Arkansas.

Here he sojourned among the wild Indians, the nearest white neighbor being a hundred and sixty miles distant, till the autumn of 1852, when he was promoted to a captaincy in the subsistence department of the staff. He was subsequently sent to New York, and continued there till January, 1855.

"Private business obliging him to resign his position in the army, he sojourned for a season in Chicago, and afterward at Nashville. In 1858, he established his residence in Louisville. His next public act was the organization of the Kentucky State Guard, of which he was appointed commander-in-chief, and inspector-general for the State, with the rank of major-general.

"In the beginning of this war, he took no active part. His State determined—

'To keep at least blameless neutrality,'

and, for a time, she maintained the position which she had assumed. When the Unionists violated their pledges, and the people began to take sides, Buckner declared himself for the South, and made an appeal to Kentucky in behalf of State Rights. Some, convinced by his reasoning and persuaded by his example, rallied promptly to his support. He now put forth a proclamation reviewing the condition of the country, which was published in all the Southern papers, exerting no little influence in the Southern cause. He had previously gone to Washington as a commissioner, under the instructions of Governor Magoffin, had an interview with the President, endeavored to ascertain his intended policy, and received pledges which were never redeemed. In July, 1861, he resigned his position in the State service, and, in September following, visited the Confederate capital. An honorable place was offered him in the Southern army, which he promptly declined, as he had more than once before declined similar offers from the Federal Government. He came South without any intention of joining the Confederate army. He was determined to stand by the neutrality of Kentucky so long as

Kentucky was true to herself. Now, however, his hope in that direction was 'as the giving up of the ghost.'

"Arriving in Nashville *en route* to Kentucky, on his return from Richmond, he learned that General Polk had occupied Columbus. He hastened thither for conference with the Confederate commander. At his instance, Polk made this proposition to the Governor of Kentucky, to wit: That he would withdraw his troops from the State simultaneously with the withdrawal of the Federal forces; or, whether the latter withdrew or not, he would retire, provided the State government would agree to enforce her doctrine of neutrality. The proposition was declined, and all Kentuckians were obliged to take sides in the controversy.

"Buckner now, for the first time, tendered his services, unconditionally, to the Confederate Government. On the 15th of September he received, by telegraph, notification of his appointment as brigadier-general. On the morning of the 17th, he occupied Bowling Green with a division of troops, under orders from General A. S. Johnston. The next day he sent forward the gallant Colonel Hanson, with the Second Kentucky Regiment, to occupy Munfordville, beyond which point General Johnston, who assumed only defensive attitude, forbade him to proceed.

"Meanwhile, the Federal troops were pouring into Kentucky, possessing themselves of every point deemed important to their purpose of subjugation. Whom had the people to blame? They had courted the oppression of the tyrant; they had forged the chains that bound them; and now they writhed in impotent despair, the victims of their own vacillating policy. The vote of a party legislature had invited Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, to come and take charge of the State troops. This was a cunning pretext to prepare the way for the formidable army soon to be brought against Buckner at Bowling Green. Anderson was superseded by Buell, the citizens were robbed of their arms, and the State became a toy in the hand of the tyrant.

"It was proposed to organize a provisional government for Kentucky, in order to her proper representation in the Confeder-

ate Congress. For this purpose a convention was called at Russellville. The Federal authorities determined to thwart the measure, and sent a force to menace the town. Buckner ordered Breckinridge, with his command, to its protection. The Yankee programme failed. Seventy counties were represented in this convention, and resolutions were adopted declaring a withdrawal from the Union. On the 19th of November, the Ordinance of Secession was passed, a provisional governor was appointed, and members of Congress were sent from every district represented in the convention.

"General Johnston ordered General Buckner, with eight regiments, numbering about five thousand, to reënforce Pillow at Fort Donelson. He arrived there on Wednesday night, the 12th of February, the evening preceding the day when the battle began. Floyd, with his brigade, numbering about three thousand, came next morning. The garrison amounted to only thirteen thousand, all told. They had but about thirty pieces of artillery, including the field batteries, and not more than four of the whole number of guns could be relied upon for effective operations against the Federal gunboats.

"Early on the morning of the 13th, the right wing of our little army, commanded by General Buckner, commenced the conflict, which was to continue three days, and prove the fiercest that had occurred since the beginning of the war. At 10 o'clock, the enemy made a terrific assault upon his extreme right. Our men waited till the assailants came near enough for every Confederate to make sure of his mark. When the command to fire was given, the enemy fell like grass before the mower's scythe. Twice they renewed the attack, and twice they were repulsed with dreadful slaughter. They then made an attempt upon the left, where they met with a similar reception. Before sunset, they were driven back to the position they had occupied in the morning, leaving thousands of slain and wounded men upon the field. For two miles the ground was strown with mangled human forms, and in front of the Confederate batteries they lay heaped together in their gore.

"A bitter north wind set in with the night, accompanied with sleet and snow. The sufferings of our troops were intense, and many died from the effects of the cold. From every part of the field groans, and shrieks, and cries for help rose through the darkness, and were borne away upon the wintry gale.

"The next morning, while the enemy was preparing his gun boats for an attack, a council of war was called in the Confederate camp. General Buckner advised an immediate attempt of the garrison to cut its way out, proposing to cover the retreat with his own division. While he was getting his command ready for the execution of this plan, Floyd and Pillow determined to countermand the order. Measures of a different character were consequently adopted.

"Early in the afternoon, five gunboats, advancing in échelon, with another in their rear, opened a furious fire upon our works. A terrific scene ensued. Three of the monsters were soon disabled, and the others drew off, seriously injured. Some of our guns were dismounted, beyond which we suffered but little damage from the assault.

"The cold and storm of the second night were more severe than those of the preceding. While the men were freezing in the trenches, the generals were in grave consultation at head-quarters. What should be done on the morrow? Should our troops remain and renew the conflict, or evacuate the fort and retreat to Nashville? They were greatly exhausted, and, without reënforcements, could not possibly hold out beyond another day. Meanwhile, the enemy had been landing fresh forces, and now well-nigh surrounded the fort; while his gunboats, commanding the river, might soon cut off all chance of communication with the city. The question was freely debated, and it was at length determined to abandon the fort, and gain the open country toward Nashville. It was a great undertaking for a starving garrison, exhausted with the toil of battle, clothing stiff with ice, hands and feet benumbed and frost-bitten, and, withal, very inadequately armed and equipped.

"The morning came; a vigorous attack was made upon the foe; he was driven back with terrible slaughter; thus a way of escape was opened through a fresh force quadruple their number, by men worn with watching and fighting. Buckner had pressed the enemy two miles beyond our works, leaving the Forge road and the Wynn's Ferry road open for the egress of the garrison. But at this point he was astonished at an order from General Pillow, afterward reiterated by General Floyd, to retreat to the intrenchments. Sadly he obeyed the command, for he saw that it must issue in disaster. It was giving up the great advantage gained by seven hours of severest fighting. The men retired disheartened from the contest. On approaching their works, they found the right of their position already occupied by the enemy. A desperate charge ensued. The Confederates were again and again repulsed by a force five times their number.

"Night closed in upon the direful carnage. Our men, utterly exhausted, lay sleeping upon the snow. The enemy re-occupied the positions from which he had been driven during the day, and, with new troops, completely invested the fort. In a tent sat three generals deliberating what was next to be done. Pillow was in favor of an effort to cut their way out. Buckner pronounced the measure now impracticable. He deemed it better to surrender to the enemy than to sacrifice the brave men who had fought with a daring and endurance never yet surpassed. Floyd declared that his political position would not permit him to surrender, and that he would attempt to escape at whatever personal hazard. Pillow announced his purpose to leave with General Floyd, and the latter officer then transferred the command of the army to General Buckner. The two senior generals immediately left the fort on a steamer, and, at the dawn of day, were beyond the reach of danger, Floyd having taken with him a part of his own command.

"Buckner well knew the peril of his own position. He had been denounced as a traitor deserving the gallows, and threatened with summary vengeance in case of his capture. But he avowed

his purpose 'to share the fate of his men' rather than desert them in the hour of danger. He sent to Grant, requesting the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation. Grant would allow no terms but those of immediate and unconditional surrender. Buckner replied that these were ungenerous and unchivalrous, but his situation obliged him to accept them.

"With the returning day our brave men awoke to find themselves prisoners in their own intrenchments. The victors seized eagerly upon every thing in the fort, even the knapsacks of the soldiers. Their vaunting commander ordered the captive garrison to prepare for immediate transportation to the North. Many of the prisoners broke their muskets against the trees, or threw them into the river, rather than surrender them to the ungenerous and insolent foe. Amid the most shameless indignities and the most heartless brutalities, they were hurried to the transports and conveyed down the Cumberland.

"As Buckner, with his faithful staff, stepped on board the boat, one of his regiments raised a thrilling cheer, when a Federal band, apparently in derision, struck up the detested 'Yankee Doodle.' An officer afterward asked our hero, in the presence of the Federal commander, and in a very sarcastic tone, if the national air did not revive in his mind some pleasant associations of the past. 'Yes, colonel,' he replied, 'but it also reminds me of an incident which occurred a few days ago in our camp. A soldier was being drummed out of one of the regiments for a serious offense. The musicians were playing the Rogue's March. Stop! cried the fellow, you have mistaken the tune. Play Yankee Doddle, for half a million of rogues march to that every day!'

"Buckner was to pass Louisville. Prentice, of the Journal, had damned him with every odious epithet and appellative that vengeance could suggest. He had called him 'a traitor and a fiend,' 'a hellish murderer and assassin,' 'an infamous wretch and vile seducer of young men.' He had declared that the dungeon and the scaffold were 'too good for such a monster;' that 'he

should be carried through the city in a cage, while loyal men and women should torture him with red-hot pincers.' These vulgar vituperations were published in anticipation of Buckner's advent in Louisville. He had many friends there, and, had the boat been suffered to land, there is no telling what scenes might have ensued. It was deemed prudent, therefore, not to touch the wharf. The noble prisoner, calm in captivity and triumphant in defeat, stood, with his staff around him, upon the deck till he had passed the city.

"The captives were landed at Jeffersonville and hurried to the railway station. At Indianapolis his staff were separated from him, contrary to assurances given him by Grant, and the General himself was placed in solitary confinement. Many of the other prisoners were at once forwarded to Columbus, and thence marched six miles to Camp Chase, where they were driven, like cattle, into a filthy and comfortless inclosure. The officers were separated from the soldiers, and allowed no intercourse with them, and both were treated more like brutes than men, with taunts, and jeers, and savage insolence, which would have disgraced the cannibal Lipans, and raised a remonstrance from the snake-eating Comanches. Yet they bore themselves with becoming dignity in all their sufferings, in many instances eliciting the admiration of their brutal custodians, and silencing the ribald jest and hyena laugh of the Yankee visitors.

"From Indianapolis, General Buckner and General Tilghman were removed, in a few days, to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. At Albany, New York, the cars being thronged by the *canaille*, anxious to see the elephant, the officer having charge of Buckner offered him his cloak, advising him to conceal his uniform, and thus avoid annoyance by passing through the crowd *incognito*. 'I thank you, colonel, but must decline your offer,' replied the prisoner; 'and I think it unkind that you should ask a Confederate officer to disguise himself to prevent your people from disgracing themselves.'

"At Springfield, Massachusetts, among the multitude that

sought a glimpse of the prisoners was a fat old farmer, who stood upon the platform peering inquisitively into the car, as if expecting to see some monster from Terra del Fuego. At length he ventured to ask, 'Which is Buckner?' and, when the illustrious captive was pointed out to him, he exclaimed, 'Why, he don't look like a bad man!'

"At Fort Warren, General Buckner was treated with great indignity by the Government, though with every civility by the Federal commandant.

"For four months and seventeen days he was confined to a narrow room, and allowed no intercourse with any one, and, for a time, no epistolary correspondence even with his own family. His wife sought to communicate with him by letter, but was denied the privilege; nor was she permitted to send him food, clothing, or any other comfort. He addressed a note to the Federal Secretary of War, by whose order he had been placed in close confinement, desiring to know the reasons for a course so contrary to the usage of all civilized nations in their treatment of prisoners taken in battle; but there was no response.

"Buckner, however, maintained a cheerful spirit, and found, in the unfailing resources of his own mind, an antidote for all external ills. He employed much of his time with books, produced a voluminous romance of his imprisonment, beguiled the tedium of his solitude with the divine art of song, and wrote a little poem, entitled 'On to Richmond,' concerning the Federal defeat upon the Chickahominy.

"During the last portion of his dismal incarceration, he was allowed a little more liberty, being permitted, upon parol of honor not to recognize any one, to take a solitary walk daily for one hour upon the parapet, with a sentinel at each end of the path to prevent others from approaching him.

"He reached Fort Warren on the 2d day of March, and was released on the 30th of July, having spent a hundred and fifty days in that dreary bastile. He came directly to Richmond, was duly exchanged on the 16th of August, and immediately promoted

to major-general, with orders to report to General Bragg, at Chattanooga. It was here that the writer first met the heroic officer with whom he was destined afterward to be so intimately connected, and whom he can never cease to love and honor. It was the 25th of August, the army was on its way into Kentucky, and Buckner had just been assigned to the command of a division in Hardee's corps. Every body was anxious to take him by the hand, and every-where our troops cheered for the hero of Fort Donelson as he passed."

It is proper that we should here interrupt, for a moment, the narrative of Dr. Cross, to mention an incident which occurred at Sparta, Tennessee, as the army moved into Kentucky, and which shows, in a strong light, General Buckner's regard for the observance of law and the principles of justice, even at times when those disposed to abuse their power could proclaim that the laws were silent, and that military necessity alone should rule. Two soldiers of Buckner's division were ordered by Bragg to be shot. They had undergone a preliminary investigation before what was styled a military commission, which adjudged sentence of death against the offenders, and Bragg ordered General Buckner to carry the sentence into effect. He declined to do so, on the ground that there had been no legal trial, and that the execution of the men would simply be murder. General Bragg conceded that no authority existed in the commission to pass sentence, but contended that the validity of the sentence rested on his own order, and that he regarded it as necessary to have the order executed. General Buckner still declined to execute the order, stating that no such authority resided in the commander of the army; that he himself had entered into the war in opposition to the exercise of arbitrary authority, and in support of civil liberty, and that he would not become a party to an act akin to those which had driven him to take arms in defense of constitutional liberty. It is due to General Bragg to say that, on further consideration of the question, he reprieved the men, and the order to put them to death was never carried into effect. Other instances

in the history of General Buckner could be adduced, if necessary, to show that he was, from first to last, uninfluenced by that spirit of anarchy and lust of power which so often leads men, in times of great excitement, to overleap the bounds of justice and rush madly into arbitrary excesses, and that he never lost sight of the fact that the object of the war was the maintenance of personal rights in particular, as well as the general principles of constitutional liberty. But we now resume the account of the author heretofore quoted:

"At Woodsonville, on Green River, it was in accordance with his advice that General Polk was sent to occupy the height in rear of the enemy's works, thus compelling his surrender without a further struggle than that which had previously taken place in front. He was very properly selected to receive the surrender of the garrison, and his action was marked with that union of dignity and delicacy, that blending of modesty and magnanimity which characterize at once the thorough gentleman and the accomplished soldier. This was on the 17th of September, just a year after his occupation of Bowling Green.

"Arriving at Bardstown, he was detached from his division and assigned to the charge of organizing new troops in Kentucky. But the advance of the Federal army soon recalled him to his former command, which he rejoined the night before the battle of Perryville. In that deadly struggle, his division occupied the center of the line, at the left of the main attack. The service he rendered was of no secondary value, and the position of his troops had an important bearing upon the fortunes of the day.

"About the middle of December, he was appointed to the charge of the defenses at Mobile, where he remained four months, laboring with indefatigable energy and governing with superior skill. He found Mobile an open town, but he left it an impregnable fortress. President Davis complimented him highly upon the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his new position.

"Upon the decease of General Donelson, he was placed in

charge of the Department of East Tennessee. The preponderance of the Union element among the people rendered this a position of great delicacy and no small difficulty, requiring much prudence, constant vigilance, and uncompromising resolution; but General Buckner exercised its arduous functions in a manner which commended him to his country's affection as a noble patriot and an able commander, neither unnecessarily exasperating our enemies nor alienating our friends."

The following remarks of Mr. Pollard, in his notice of General Buckner, furnish us a clear statement of his views respecting the conduct of operations around Perryville:

"His services in this campaign were remarkable, and especially his clear perceptions of the field of Perryville showed generalship of the highest order, and might have accomplished a decisive result but for the obstinate dissent of the commanding general from all his officers. When General Bragg declined to give Buell battle on his march to Louisville, and retired to Bardstown, General Buckner was detached temporarily from his division, to superintend the organization of new regiments in Kentucky. He had scarcely entered upon this duty at Lexington, when Buell's advance recalled him to his gallant command. He reported to General Bragg at Harrodsburg, on the afternoon of the 7th October, 1862. At that time, General Hardee, with two divisions, was in front of the enemy at Perryville. The rest of the army, including General Smith's army and General Humphrey Marshall's division, was in the immediate vicinity of Harrodsburg. The enemy were pressing Hardee heavily at Perryville, ten miles southward from Harrodsburg. They were also moving on Salvisa, about fifteen miles north-west of the same place. On reporting to General Bragg, General Buckner imparted to him the information, which he had learned through his secret agents, that the Federal General McCook, with from twenty thousand to thirty thousand men, was at Macksville, ten miles west of Harrodsburg, moving to reënforce the enemy at Perryville, and urged an immediate concentration of the army at Perryville to meet this

movement. General Bragg replied that he had reason to think that the enemy were in heavy force in the direction of Salvisa. General Buckner urged again that it would be the most natural movement for the enemy to press with his greatest force at Perryville, thus endangering our communications while covering his own; that General Hardee was already heavily pressed at that point; that to meet this danger it was necessary to concentrate the entire available force; and that even if the enemy should have committed the error of sending the mass of his army toward Salvisa, it was still advisable to concentrate the army at Perryville, to overwhelm the supposed inferior force at that point, to free our communications, and to move upon those of the enemy, intercepting him from Louisville, and thus fighting him in detail. These views did not seem to impress General Bragg. When similar views were urged by General Polk, Bragg enunciated the novel proposition that, 'as the enemy are divided, we can afford to divide too.' To the written communications of General Hardee, supported by the opinion of General Cheatham, subsequently received, no more attention was paid; but General Bragg made the singular disposition of sending Cheatham's division only, of Polk's wing, to reënforce Hardee; of ordering Withers' division, of the same wing, in the direction of Salvisa; and of sending Kirby Smith, with his army, and Marshall, with his division, back respectively toward Versailles and Lexington. Thus an army which had been concentrated for action had, on the eve of battle, been scattered to the four points of the compass, in spite of the respectful remonstrances of every general officer who came in contact with the commanding general."

General Buckner was ordered from Knoxville, early in September, 1863, to join General Bragg in North Georgia, which he accordingly did, and participated with his corps of two divisions (Stewart's and Preston's) in the battle of Chickamauga. The following extracts from the papers of Dr. Cross indicate the position occupied by General Buckner, his views of the plans adopted by General Bragg, and his magnificent conduct in battle:

"Long delays and indecisive movements had afforded Rosecrans a fine opportunity for concentrating his army; and he was now seated in compact form upon the north-west side of the Chickamauga. It was determined to move him. Buckner proposed that we should march across the mountains toward Bridgeport and Stevenson, basing ourselves upon Rome in case of failure. He argued that if we should advance directly upon Chattanooga, Rosecrans would meet us at the Chickamauga; that if we should be victorious there, he would retire behind his works, whence he might defy an attack; that to get him out we must then flank him with a crippled army, which we could better do with our forces intact as now; that the object of the campaign was not to fight for Chattanooga, but to win it, if possible, by a march, as the enemy had done, and then contend for the country beyond, which could be effected by compelling Rosecrans to evacuate the town and meet us somewhere upon his line of communication in the rear. The question of supplies, however, presented a serious difficulty, in consequence of which these suggestions were not adopted. It was finally understood that the movement was to be made in such a way as to press the enemy's left, with a view, in case of success, to intercept his retreat upon Chattanooga. We began our march on the morning of the 17th of September. Buckner's command bivouacked for the night upon Peavine Creek, about a mile and a half from Rock Spring Church. Bragg's head-quarters were at Leet's tan-yard, three-quarters of a mile distant. The next morning, we advanced three or four miles to the Chickamauga. The enemy was on the other side of the stream, with his forces concentrated in strong position at Lee and Gordon's Mills, where the road from Lafayette to Chattanooga crosses the creek. General Bragg ordered his army to cross, in several columns, at different points below, and then move up the stream to attack him. Early in the afternoon, after a brisk skirmish, Buckner occupied the crossing at Tedford's ford with Stewart's division, and at Dalton's ford with Preston's division. About the same time, Walker, against desperate resist-

ance, and with a loss of over a hundred men, forced his way to Alexander's bridge; but, being unable to cross, on account of its partial destruction by the enemy, he was obliged to move below and cross at Byram's ford, which he did after dark. Hood had already passed over Reed's bridge, and bivouacked in the forest beyond. Orders were sent to Buckner and Walker to cross during the night and effect a junction with Hood; but the impracticability of the march by unknown paths, through the darkness and without a guide, at the hazard of mistaking each other for the enemy, being strongly represented to General Bragg, the movement of Buckner's corps was delayed till daylight. Night, therefore, found Buckner *à cheval du Chickamauga*, with Cheatham in his rear. Polk, meantime, was in front of Lee and Gordon's Mills, Hindman at hand to support him, and Hill covering his flank, to guard against any advance of the enemy from McLemore's Cove, upon the rear. After dark, Buckner sent an urgent message to Bragg, by Major Clare, to this effect: That the demonstrations of the day had developed our programme to the enemy; that he would certainly make dispositions during the night to meet our attack in the morning; and that, in order to carry out our plan, our attentions should now be directed to points lower down the Chickamauga, so that, in case of success, we could interpose our forces between the enemy and Chattanooga. If the message was received, General Bragg doubtless thought he had good reasons for disregarding its suggestions. Orders were given to cross at daylight and execute the movement prescribed for the previous day. At daylight, however, it was evident that the very thing predicted by General Buckner had taken place. During the night a constant rumbling, apparently of artillery carriages, tending to a position north of Lee and Gordon's Mills, had been heard by many of our officers. Hood and Walker had observed it from their bivouac, together with the sound of many axes, indicating, as they believed, a movement toward his left and the construction of breastworks in the forest. They urged upon General Bragg, therefore, the impolicy of the movement which he

had directed until a reconnoissance should ascertain the enemy's position. Moreover, Colonel Sheliha and Major Woolley, of Buckner's staff, reported that, from a height in the neighborhood of Alexander's bridge, they had discovered, after daylight, a dense mass of dust over the Chattanooga road, which they estimated to be five miles long, and which, in their opinion, indicated a concentration of the Federal host upon their left. The result of the reconnoissance showed them formed in a partially intrenched line, facing toward the Chickamauga, and covering the Chattanooga road, with their right near Lee and Gordon's Mills and their left in front of Reed's bridge. All this, however, did not alter General Bragg's plan. The order was given that, as soon as Buckner's command should be deployed, the whole front line should move by the right flank, so that Preston's division should be uncovered by the creek, preparatory to a general advance. Cheatham was to support Buckner in this movement, and Walker to support Hood.

". . . . . No officer, on that eventful 20th of September, 1863, distinguished himself more, by his brave and heroic bearing, than General Buckner. He rode through the fiery tempest as calmly as if he knew himself invulnerable, and seemed as thoughtless of danger as if he were out on an equestrian pleasure excursion. He was every-where among his troops, in front and flank and rear, directing their movements and cheering them on to victory. To his cool courage, in connection with Longstreet's superior strategy and heroic resolution, more than to the management or energy of any of their compeers, is attributable the triumph of the Confederate arms on the field of Chickamauga."

The following, from the pen of Mr. Pollard, is a *résumé* of his actions from the battle of Chickamauga up to the year 1867:

"General Buckner was detained, by sickness, from the command of his division in Longstreet's expedition. On rejoining the army in East Tennessee, he was assigned to the command of Hood's old division; but when the campaign of 1864 opened, and Longstreet was ordered to Virginia, General Buckner was sent

to report to General E. Kirby Smith, on the application of that commander, supported by the wishes of the congressional delegates from the Trans-Mississippi. On his arrival at Shreveport, he was assigned to the command of the District of Louisiana, to succeed Lieutenant-General Taylor, who was ordered to command in Alabama and Mississippi. He was afterward promoted to the grade of lieutenant-general. As such, in addition to his geographical command, he commanded a corps of the Trans-Mississippi Army, composed of one Louisiana division of infantry, one from Arkansas, one from Missouri, and a cavalry command, composed of Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana troops. There were but few active operations in the Trans-Mississippi after the spring of 1864. . . . . The surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston left the Trans-Mississippi department without any steady prospect of a prolongation of the struggle; and the convention for a surrender was negotiated by Lieutenant-General Buckner and Major-General Price, with Major-General Canby, of the United States Army. By the terms of surrender, General Buckner was not permitted to return at once to his home in Kentucky. He accordingly remained in New Orleans, where accident had thrown him. Having saved nothing from the wreck of his fortune, he sought, without repining over the past, to earn a support by applying himself to the changed condition of the country. The sword having failed, he took up the pen, and is a constant contributor to one of the daily papers of New Orleans. His attention to commercial pursuits had secured the confidence of business men of New Orleans to such an extent that he was selected, in 1866, as the president of an insurance company, made up by many of the principal merchants of the city."

Dr. Cross thus gives us a glance at his person and an exalted estimate of his character:

"At forty years of age, General Buckner wears a youthful face, though his hair is rather gray. He is a man of fine physique and noble intellectual qualities; an oracle in matters of taste, and

a model in social manners, combining the gentle sensibility of the woman with the iron nerve of the warrior. His moral character is irreproachable. During the months of my intimacy with him, I never saw in him an act, nor heard from him a word which would not become the purest Christian on earth. Though not a communicant in the Church, his Bible and his prayer-book are his constant companions. In short, he is the most perfect gentleman I have found in the Confederate army; and of all the distinguished men, civilians or soldiers, whose acquaintance I have enjoyed, I have never known one whose private character was altogether so unexceptionable as that of Lieutenant-General SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER."

MAJOR-GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

IN the preceding pages, we have noticed the career of General Buckner at some length, (and more so than is really necessary in the present case,) from the fact that, after he had given the soldiers who, in the main, composed the Kentucky Brigade their first lessons, while he commanded the State-Guard, had led them to Green River, had drilled them in person at Bowling Green, and fought with a portion of them on the disastrous "plains of Dover," he was present with them no more, except in battle (and then commanding other troops), and his history is not consequently so interwoven with theirs as to be perfectly understood without a lengthy special sketch. But the history of the brigade is necessarily, in a great measure, the history of General Breckinridge, and obviates the necessity for an elaborate and finished sketch of that portion of his life.

With respect to his political career, we regret that it would exceed the limits of our work to notice it in full. The biographer could find here a fruitful theme, and one full of deep interest. His youthful aspirations and manhood's success; his early perception of the true theory of the constitution of his country, and where its life-principle lay; his steady adherence to his convictions of duty to his country, as events more and more foreshadowed that evil days drew nigh; and his manly defense of the South on the floor of the Senate—these would constitute a chapter of surpassing interest; but, for the political student, they form a part of the country's history, that may be found in the archives of State; and, for the general reader, another hand may one day

gather up the details, and another pen do ample justice to the life and times of a statesman and a soldier, who could achieve distinction in either field apparently without effort, while thousands, struggling up the ascent to the gilded temple of Fame, have fainted by the way, or sunk in despair at its base.

John Cabell Breckinridge was born in Lexington, Ky., January 16, 1821. His family is readily traceable, through its different branches, remotely, to that of Breckinridge, of England, Hopkins, of Ireland, and Capellari, of Italy; more immediately, to Dr. John Witherspoon, a revolutionary statesman, to the Smiths of Princeton, New Jersey, and to the Breckinridges, Cabells, and Prestons of Virginia.

From the time of the Presbyterian troubles in England and Scotland, the family appears to have been noted for the remarkable character of its male members. His great-grandfather, Colonel Robert Breckinridge, marked his impress upon the history of colonial times in Augusta County, Virginia. His grandfather, the Hon. John Breckinridge, was a lawyer, excelled by none, perhaps, of his day; a gifted speaker; a commanding statesman, the leader of the old Democratic party of Kentucky; the author of that masterly exposition of principles, the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798; and, above all, his private as well as his professional character was without reproach. His father, the Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, who died while Secretary of State for Governor Adair, was one of the most handsome and accomplished men of his times; a lawyer of high attainments, an eloquent speaker, a writer of rare force and purity, a soldier, a statesman, and a Christian gentleman.

The subject of the present notice, it will be observed, was left an orphan at the age of less than three years, his father having died on the 1st of September, 1823; but his education was not neglected, and such influences were thrown around him from the first as tended to develop his manly character. After a preparatory course in the schools of Lexington, he was entered at Center College, Danville, Ky., and graduated at that institution in the

autumn of 1838. He went, shortly afterward, to Princeton, New Jersey, and spent some time as resident graduate at the college there; after which he returned to Kentucky and read law with Governor William Owsley. He attended the law lectures at Transylvania University in 1840–41; and in the spring of 1841, being now but twenty years of age, received license, and entered upon the practice in Frankfort. He spent but few months here, however, before he experienced some of that migratory feeling which leads the young men of America to look for new fields of enterprise, where success is supposed to be more readily attainable, and life may be characterized with something more of spirit and adventure; and, in the autumn of that year, he traveled through the States of Indiana and Illinois, and finally took up his residence in Burlington, Iowa. He practiced his profession at this place two years, occasionally joining in a hunting and fishing excursion with the Indians of the frontiers. On the site of Des Moines, the present capital of that State, now a large and flourishing city, he then hunted the elk and buffalo; and in that region of country the Des Moines River flowed by in almost uninterrupted solitude, whereas, at the present day, towns and villages dot its shores, from the capital city to the borders of the commonwealth.

In the autumn of 1843, he returned to Kentucky on what he at the time intended merely as a visit, but circumstances changed his plans, and gave him, henceforth, to his native State, and opened to him a field of usefulness and fame among his own people. He formed an attachment for Miss Mary C. Burch, of Scott County, and in December, 1843, they were married. She is described, by those who have enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance, as being a lady of cultivated mind, manners the most unaffected and winning, and, indeed, possessing a wealth of feminine accomplishments. We venture a momentary digression to record a tribute of admiration and respect paid to her by General Hanson, on his dying bed, which was noticed by persons present at the time and afterward related to the writer. It was no mere expression of

friendly esteem, nor yet a passing compliment to the elegant and graceful matron, nor allusion to the intellectual attributes, but to the qualities of the heart, which, after all, constitute the true glory of woman, and make her, in a fearful measure, the determining agent in the happiness or misery of mankind.

During those hours of agony that intervened between the death of hope and the far kinder death of the mutilated frame, and while Mrs. Hanson was so overwhelmed with grief as to be almost bereft of reason, it was observed that he would sometimes inquire for Mrs. Breckinridge, and, when she was near, seemed to derive satisfaction from her presence, and to feel a mitigation of the double suffering of deathly pain and the distress of mind that he could but feel for the wife whom he was thus leaving, when life should have been but in its prime for both. And as nothing else of earth could so console us, when approaching "the valley and the shadow," as the companionship of the pure in heart, so he appeared more calm when she, of all, save his wife, was chief of those who watched over him, and was more than once heard to exclaim, in his emphatic and impressive way, "Mrs. Breckinridge *is a good woman!*"

After his marriage, General Breckinridge opened a law-office in Georgetown, and remained there till the summer of 1845, when he removed to Lexington, and formed a partnership with the late Judge S. R. Bullock, which existed for several years.

In 1847, the war with Mexico having broken out, he applied to Governor Owsley for a position as major of the Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and received the appointment. He accordingly repaired, with his command, to the scene of action, and served during the remainder of the war. Among other incidents connected with his career there was his masterly defense of General Pillow before the court-martial which was instigated against that officer by General Scott, in which he is said to have distinguished himself, and elicited the warmest encomiums from the friends of Pillow.

At the close of the war, he returned to Lexington and resumed

the practice of the law. When the bodies of Kentuckians, who had fallen in Mexico, were brought to Frankfort for interment in the State cemetery, he was selected as the speaker of the occasion, and the oration was, indeed, a beautiful and eloquent tribute to those "who had helped to uphold the honor of their country in the land of the Montezumas."

In 1849, he was elected to the Legislature from Fayette, and was the candidate of the Democrats for Speaker of the House. His conduct during the term in which he sat here—his admirable judgment, as well as his eloquence, and, withal, the great power that he exercised over all with whom he came in contact, amounting almost to fascination, not only fixed him prominently and firmly in the esteem and confidence of his constituents, but placed him fairly before the country. In the autumn of 1850, by the common voice of both parties, he was selected to deliver the address of gratulation and welcome with which it had been determined to meet Mr. Clay, on his return from the Congress characterized by the compromise measures originated by that statesman, and carried after a stormy and bitter struggle.

In 1851, he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for Congress, against a popular Whig nominee, General Leslie Combs, and, contrary to public expectation, was elected, after a long and active canvass.

In 1853, though his course in Congress had been consistent and creditable, an honor to both himself and his constituents, the Whigs determined to prevent his return, if possible, and, to that end, put in nomination an old veteran of the Whig party, Ex-Governor Robert P. Letcher, who had heretofore been the most popular and powerful man, in a contest of this kind, in the State of Kentucky; who had never known defeat, and who was unassailable in every point except that of his political creed and the particular public measures that he then advocated. The struggle was close, vigorous, exciting—almost violent—but the young champion of the Democracy triumphed, and took a recognized position as one of the ablest leaders in the country.

Of his public services in a civil capacity we can not, as heretofore remarked, speak at length, but will merely point out the main incidents of that period of his life. Mr. Pierce, then President, offered him the mission to Spain, but he declined it; and, after his second term in Congress had expired, he returned to the practice of his profession at Lexington. He was destined, however, to come again, more prominently than ever, before the country, and to win new triumphs. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, which was to select candidates for the presidential contest of 1856, and was unexpectedly, and, on the last ballot, unanimously, nominated for Vice-President. His election to that exalted post, at the age of thirty-five years; the dignified, able, and popular manner in which he presided over the Senate; his candidacy, in 1860, for President—all these are familiar to the people, and are recorded in the various annals of the country.

At the sitting of the Kentucky Legislature, in the winter of 1860–61, he was elected to the United States Senate for the full term, beginning on the 1st of March, 1861. He took his seat, and endeavored for some time to mediate between the sections and stay the invasion of the South. He often manfully opposed his almost single voice to the Senate, now fairly inflamed to the madness of fanaticism. He finally exposed their purposes, boldly denounced their violent schemes, and defended the South against the wretched aspersions of those who were bent on destroying her. But, finding that all this would avail nothing for immediate purposes, he resigned, and wrote a letter to the people, in which he briefly disclosed the revolutionary designs of the Republicans, recounted the evils of their policy, and showed them the utter folly of basing hopes of the restoration of "the Union as it was" upon the insincere announcements of the administration as to the objects of the war.

His subsequent history is that of the soldier, who won a name on many a field that can perish only with the annals of his race, and of the exile, who yet lingers on a foreign shore, and whose

treatment is an eloquent comment upon what baseness a boasted free government is capable of toward one of its most illustrious citizens, when it chances to pass under control of those who would prostitute its great powers to the execution of violent party measures, and to the punishment of those who chance to stand in their way.

He went to Richmond, in September, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general, and, on the 16th of November, assumed command of the Kentucky Brigade. His public services from this time up to 1864, and personal incidents relating to him, are recorded in the first department of this work, and so fully, too, that even a recapitulation is deemed unnecessary.

Early in 1864, he was transferred to South-western Virginia, and performed important services in that department during that year. With a small force of from three to four thousand, of all arms, he gained a decisive victory over Sigel at New Market, May 15; took part in the defense of Lynchburg; accompanied General Early on the campaign into Maryland, fighting at many points; and General Eckols having been relieved in the Department of East Tennessee and West Virginia, General Breckinridge was sent there to take command. While here he planned and executed the movement against Saltville, which resulted in the defeat and rout of Burbridge.

About the 1st of March, 1865, he was called to Richmond, and appointed to the duties of Secretary of War. He at once entered upon a wise and vigorous performance of those duties; but it was too late to correct whatever errors had been committed in that office, and to institute such measures as his large experience and excellent judgment might have suggested to retrieve the fast failing fortunes of the Confederacy; but he was thus included among those who were under special ban, and denied the benefit of the terms of surrender.

He accompanied President Davis from Richmond into North Carolina; visited General Johnston, and conferred with him regarding the necessity of surrender, and the terms upon which it

should be effected; and was present at the conference between Generals Johnston and Sherman at Durham Station. After terms had been agreed upon, he rejoined the President at Charlotte, and the party was escorted thence, by a body of troops which had collected at that point, to Washington, Georgia.

At Abbeville, S. C., on this march, President Davis held his last council of war, with Generals Breckinridge, Duke, Debrell, Vaughan, Ferguson, and Bragg, and Colonel William P. C. Breckinridge, an interesting account of which has been given by General Duke, in his "History of Morgan's Cavalry." From Washington, General Breckinridge made his way, in company with a few devoted friends, to the cape of Florida, whence, after many hardships and great peril, he reached the coast of Cuba in an open boat.

As soon as the General had entered the army, November, 1861, the old political issues, if not forgotten, were at least ignored, and he entered upon his duties uninfluenced by partisan prejudices. It is said that he himself never alluded to them, and on but a single occasion was the subject mentioned in his military family. One night, around a camp-fire, an officer laughingly remarked that two-thirds of those who then composed his staff had heretofore been his political opponents, which was, no doubt, true at various times during the war, but they suffered no diminution in his esteem on that account, nor he in theirs. It was also a noticeable fact that he was never heard to utter a word of reproach against former fellow-citizens, acquaintances, or friends whose convictions had led them to a different field. Not only were men of all the parties previously known in Kentucky intimately and harmoniously connected with him in service, but he commanded, at different times, troops from every Southern and border Slave State, and won the admiration of all.

So many attempts have been made of late years to portray the character of General Breckinridge, as displayed in both his civil and military acts, as to render it a superfluous work for us to enter into any critical inquiry in that direction, or to record more

than a general view. It is admitted by all that his abilities are transcendent, and that his eloquence is wonderful—and the more wonderful, we may remark, from the fact that it would be with the most extreme difficulty that any one could define exactly in what its charm consists. He has a rare power of enthusing men, individually or in masses. He is one of those men whom we sometimes find that are equal to any emergency. His capabilities are developed with the occasion, and he is as perfect a master of resources and expedients as was Lord Chancellor Montague, and as successful in every thing to which he turns his attention, if left to his control. As an orator, a statesman, and a military leader, he takes rank with the very foremost men of America, and possesses the admiration of the South to an extent seldom surpassed.

In personal appearance, engaging manners, and courtly grace, it has been alleged that he has not a superior among men. The homely, but characteristic remark of an admiring soldier, when President Davis reviewed the army at Murfreesboro', in December, 1862, is no doubt expressive of the sentiment of thousands of others who have observed him in the various relations of life.

Present at the review was a large number of general officers, and conspicuous among them was General Breckinridge. A soldier, who stood near their point of observation, noticed them attentively as they rode up, and after they had taken position, and finally broke out earnestly with the expression of his opinion: "Well, there's the President of these Confederate States,' 'so called,' and there are some of his great generals; but, when it comes to looks, *that Breckinridge of ours ranks them all!*"

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM PRESTON.

WILLIAM PRESTON was born on the 16th of October, 1816, at his father's plantation, near Louisville, Kentucky. His great-grandfather, John Preston, emigrated, about the year 1739, from the County of Derry, in Ireland, to the County of Augusta, in Virginia. He erected the first church west of the Blue Ridge, at Tinkling Spring, where he is buried; and from him are descended the Breckinridges, the Howards, the Browns, the Blairs, the Marshalls, and others of the earliest and most enterprising pioneers of Kentucky and the Southern States. The only son of John Preston was William Preston, of Montgomery, a colonel during the Revolutionary War, who was wounded at Guilford, and planned, with his son-in-law, Colonel McDowell, of Rockbridge, and others, the battle of King's Mountain, where the English troops, under Ferguson, were so signally defeated. Colonel Preston died during the Revolutionary War. He had received a military grant of a thousand acres, near the Falls of the Ohio, adjoining the original site of the city of Louisville, which he bequeathed to his third son, William, then a minor. He entered the regular army, and served with credit under Wayne, and in defense of the West. After the establishment of peace he resigned, and married Caroline, the daughter of Colonel George Hancock, of Botetourt County; and, subsequently removing to Kentucky in the year 1815, established a plantation on the property given to him by his father, which is now partially covered by the city of Louisville. Major William Preston died in 1821, leaving his son William and his young family to the care of their mother.



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Engd by A.H.Ritchie

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM PRESTON.

After the death of his father, the family removed to Louisville, and William was placed at the best schools, until he reached his fourteenth year, when he was sent to Augusta College, and afterward to St. Joseph's, a Catholic institution at Bardstown, under the control of Bishop Flaget. He resided with a friend, the Hon. Ben Hardin, and received a good classical education. He afterward went to New Haven, Conn., to complete his studies; and subsequently, in his twentieth year, to Harvard University, to the law school, then under the control of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1838; and, returning to Kentucky, was afterward admitted to the bar at Louisville.

In the year 1840, William Preston married Margaret, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington. He had engaged in the practice of the law with the Hon. William J. Graves, between whom and himself a strong friendship existed, until it was severed by death. The estate bequeathed to him and his father's family was large; and he being the only son, much of his time was devoted to attending to the business, which had been under the control of his mother.

At the commencement of the Mexican War, William Preston was in command of a company, called the Washington Blues, forming part of the Louisville Legion. The legion, of which his brother-in-law, Jason Rogers, was lieutenant-colonel, went to Mexico, joining the column of General Taylor. William Preston volunteered with the Washington Blues, and, being incorporated in the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, was appointed by Governor Owsley its lieutenant-colonel. These regiments went, under General William O. Butler, to Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, to join the immediate command of General Scott, and remained until the close of the war, when they were ordered home and disbanded. General John S. Williams and General William T. Ward were the other two field officers, and General T. L. Crittenden and General John C. Breckinridge were the lieutenant-colonel and major of the Third Regiment, with which the

Fourth was brigaded. Many officers of these regiments rose to distinction, both in the service of the United States and in the Confederate States, during the war.

After the conclusion of peace, William Preston returned home and continued to reside at Louisville, until, in the year 1849, the convention was called for the purpose of revising the constitution of Kentucky. The questions of emancipation and abolition, which have since so fearfully distracted the country, were issues involved in the campaign. A ticket, composed of the Hon. James Guthrie, James Rudd, deceased, and Colonel Preston, was nominated in opposition to one consisting of the Hon. James Speed, recently Attorney-General of the United States, Chapman Coleman, Esq., and David Beatty. After an excited canvass, the latter were defeated by the former, of whom William Preston was the foremost candidate at the polls. In the discussions of the convention, Colonel Preston took a prominent part, and particularly in opposition to the native American and anti-Catholic views urged with great zeal by the Hon. Garrett Davis, the present Senator from Kentucky.

William Preston was afterward successively elected to represent the city of Louisville in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of Kentucky. He was the chairman, in the former body, of the committee which secured the adoption of the code of civil practice, superseding the former rules of pleading in the courts of Kentucky.

In the year 1852, having always been an uncompromising member of the Whig party, he was nominated as an elector for the State at large. General Scott was the Whig candidate for the Presidency; but, before the election, Colonel Preston was nominated for Congress, and elected by a majority of nearly two thousand in a district which had, but less than a month before, voted for the Democratic party. After having served out the term, he was again nominated and reëlected by an increased majority.

In the meantime, the Know-Nothing, or native American organization, embracing most of the old Whig party, succeeded in

carrying many States. At the next election, Colonel Preston took open and decided ground against the new party, and with many other Whigs opposed its principles. The Hon. Humphrey Marshall was nominated by it, and Colonel Preston by the Democracy and old Whigs. The canvass was extremely excited, and resulted in the defeat of Preston—his friends, the naturalized citizens, having been driven from the polls. The most sanguinary scenes followed, in which it is supposed more than fifty citizens were killed. The day is yet known in Louisville as "Bloody Monday."

Having thus identified himself with the Democratic party, Colonel Preston was chosen as a delegate for the State at large to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Buchanan and Breckinridge for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. He took an active part in the nominations and election, and Kentucky cast a heavy majority for the Democracy. Afterward, in 1858, his name was urged as a candidate for Governor, with the best chances of assured success, but Mr. Buchanan offered him the mission to Spain, and his friends pressed him to accept it. He was appointed, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, without the usual reference to a committee. At the time, the relations with Spain were precarious. The Cuba question greatly engaged the public mind, and our citizens had many claims for injuries sustained during the civil war for the succession in Spain which remained unadjusted. It was understood that their demands were to be pressed, and the acquisition of Cuba was to be secured, if possible. To aid in this object, the sum of thirty millions was to be appropriated by Congress. Under these circumstances, Colonel Preston went to Madrid, at a time when the Queen and the Cortes had assumed a very unfriendly aspect toward the United States. The discords of the Democratic party caused the failure of the Thirty-Million Bill, and rendered the chief object of the mission impossible, but the American claims were pressed with great energy and complete success. The Spanish Government, after forty years of delay and procrastination, entered into a treaty—

he first since that of Florida—for the adjustment and payment of these claims. This treaty was rejected by a minority—being the Republican party in the Senate—because a clause provided for the reference to arbitration of the "Amistad claim," which had been constantly admitted by successive administrations of the Government of the United States, irrespective of party, to be just and valid. Subsequently Spain, at the outbreak of the war, seized the Bay of Samana, against which a strong protest was made by Colonel Preston, as being in violation of the Monroe doctrine, but the embarrassed condition of the country prevented the Government from its assertion.

As soon as Carolina seceded, Colonel Preston forwarded his resignation, but was delayed by these events, so that he did not reach America until after the commencement of hostilities and the battle of Bull Run.

Upon returning, he proceeded to Washington and gave a full and satisfactory account of his mission to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward. He was permitted to leave unmolested, though his opinions were well known and undisguised. He returned home after the Kentucky election, and found the Legislature pretending to believe, or believing, in the false promises of the Government, and at once declared, in public addresses, that the true intent of Mr. Lincoln's administration was to usurp all power, trample under foot the rights of the people, abolish slavery, and disregard utterly the neutrality of Kentucky. The Kentucky Legislature, terrified or corrupted, suffered the arrests of its best citizens without warrant or remonstrance, and abandoned the protection of their rights. The mask was thrown off—Breckinridge, Preston, and others left their homes upon the same night, in September, 1861, to share the fate of the South. Passing through Virginia and Tennessee, they joined General Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green; and Breckinridge, having resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate service. Only one brigade having been at that time formed, Preston was announced as a colonel, on the volun-

teer staff of the commander-in-chief, General Johnston, who was his friend and brother-in-law, until a command in the line, which was promised, could be organized. In this capacity, and with the most confidential and intimate association with General Johnston, he served at Bowling Green through the winter of 1861–62, at Nashville after the fall of Fort Donelson, and at Corinth until the battle of Shiloh. In that great battle General Johnston fell, in the very instant of achieving a splendid victory. The enemy were broken, routed, and huddled for flight upon the river bank, and while the general in person was leading the foremost troops against their shattered lines, he received a mortal wound. He expired on the field in the arms of Preston, who bore his body to the camp; and afterward, with the staff of General Johnston, reported to General Beauregard, who added it to his own. The next day, General Beauregard intrusted the remains of Johnston to the care of Colonel Preston, for temporary interment at New Orleans, until they could be removed to Texas, where they now rest.

Colonel Preston was honorably mentioned in the dispatches and reports, and, on his return from the sad duty confided to him, received a commission, a week after the battle of Shiloh, as brigadier-general in the Confederate army. General Breckinridge had been created a major-general, and his old brigade was reorganized. A portion of the Kentucky troops, consisting of the regiment of Colonel Thompson, who afterward fell in action at Paducah, and of Colonel (now General) Jos. H. Lewis, with the regiment of Wickliffe, who was killed at Shiloh, and who had been succeeded by Colonel Crossland, with other troops, formed the brigade. Preston was the next officer in rank to General Breckinridge in the division, and served with his command during the siege of Corinth by General Halleck. General Beauregard, having foiled Halleck by his defense and evacuation of Corinth, the army fell back to Tupelo. While there, General Breckinridge left, on a short leave of absence, and visited Louisiana, and the command of the division devolved on General Preston. The passage of the

Tallahatchie was menaced by Generals Sherman and Hurlbut from the direction of Grand Junction and Holly Springs, and the division, with General Parson's brigade of Missouri troops, amounting in all to about 10,000 effective men, were detached, under General Preston, by General Bragg, to guard the line of the Tallahatchie, and remove all stores and munitions from Oxford and Grenada. This was done successfully, when, about the last of June, 1862, Admirals Farragut and Porter appeared with the fleet and troops before Vicksburg. General Van Dorn had for its defense but about 1,500 infantry, and some feeble and badly supplied batteries. General Preston hastened to his relief; and, in three days' march from the Tallahatchie, joined him with his command, and, soon after, with large supplies of forage collected by his wagon-trains, which he took the precaution to send through the country for that purpose. After a short time, General Breckinridge returned and resumed command. The place was subjected, for more than a month, to a furious bombardment and menaces of assault, but without effect. On the 27th July, 1862, the fleet and forces abandoned the first siege of Vicksburg.

A few days after the withdrawal of the fleet, General Preston was prostrated with a fever, and was left ill in camp. The division moved to Baton Rouge, and, after the action at that place, returned to Jackson, for the purpose, it was understood, of joining General Bragg in his Kentucky campaign. Preston rejoined his command, and every preparation was urged for the prompt departure of the division, when there seemed to be some misapprehension as to orders, General Van Dorn not considering them as peremptory, and desiring to retain the division, for the purpose of remaining at Jackson, or moving directly southward, for the recapture of Corinth. General Breckinridge was anxious to march toward Kentucky, but could not do so under the circumstances. The march to Kentucky was strongly urged by General Preston, in the hope that the presence of the troops might arouse the State to action, and drive the Federal forces beyond the Ohio. Delay followed, and at length Preston applied to Breckinridge to

be relieved of his command, and ordered to report to General Bragg, so as to reach Kentucky in time for the decisive battle which was impending. The order being obtained, through the friendly interposition of Breckinridge, he left, and succeeded in reaching General Bragg a few days before the battle of Perryville, but too late to attain his object. He had telegraphed to President Davis the situation of affairs, and Breckinridge's division was peremptorily ordered to Kentucky, but did not succeed in getting further than the vicinity of Cumberland Gap when the battle of Perryville was fought, and the retreat to Knoxville ensued.

General Preston, having been thus separated from his command, received from General Buckner the fine brigade of General Wood, of Alabama, who had been severely wounded at Perryville. He commanded these troops upon the retreat from Kentucky to Knoxville, and afterward in the advance of General Bragg upon Murfreesboro', until a new brigade was organized in General Breckinridge's division, composed chiefly of the Twentieth Tennessee, or Battle's regiment, one of the finest in the service; and the troops of Florida, under Colonels Miller and Bowen; and the Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment, under Colonel McDowell. The Kentucky troops had been brigaded, during the absence of Preston, and placed under the command of Brigadier-General Hanson. Preston received this command only three or four days before the battle of Murfreesboro'. The weather was wintery and inclement, and the troops were almost barefoot, in the snow, and destitute of all but their courage.

Every thing at Murfreesboro' gave token of a great battle, but no intrenchments of any strength were thrown up, and many believed that General Bragg would fall back to a stronger position. The right wing of the army was composed of Hardee's corps, consisting of Breckinridge's and Cleburne's division, and McCown's held in reserve. Breckinridge held the front line on the Lebanon road, and Preston the right of the division in front. Breckinridge's division was left, as posted, on the Lebanon road; but, at

early dawn on the 31st of December, Hardee, withdrawing to our extreme left, dashed upon McCook, and, driving him some five miles, broke and destroyed the whole right of the army of Rosecrans. But for McCown's separating from Cleburne's division, the blow would have been decisive. Preston's, Adams', and Hanson's brigades were kept stationary on the Lebanon turnpike, and stretching to the ford of Stone River. This led to the official censure of General Breckinridge by General Bragg, in his report, in which he accused Breckinridge of having misrepresented the advance of the enemy on the Lebanon road, when no such advance was made, and withholding three fine brigades from action, which, following Hardee's attack, would have decided the fate of the battle. The better opinion seemed to be that the fault was that of the general-in-chief.

About one o'clock Breckinridge left Preston's, Palmer's, and Hanson's brigades, and, crossing the ford of Stone River, made, with Jackson's and Adams' brigades, an attack on the enemy's lines. They were repulsed with heavy loss, between the burnt house, the cedar-wood, and the battery near the railroad, after a gallant attack on the enemy's left. Preston's and Palmer's brigades were then ordered forward to sustain the attack. Preston on the right, with his flank exposed to the fire of twenty pieces of artillery, and the strongest position of the enemy's line, and Palmer on the left, moved across the open fields. Preston ordered the Twentieth Tennessee to make a half-wheel to the right beyond the railroad, and it attacked with such dashing courage that it drew the fire from his line advancing across the plain. The brigade rapidly passed the plain, and, dauntlessly moving under the fire of the artillery, carried the wood. Preston had a staff officer (Ewing) killed by his side, and another (Lieutenant Whitfield) severely wounded, who fell across his horse, covering him with his blood. His cap was struck with a shell, but he escaped without a wound. One of the regiments had broken, but Preston seized the colors, and rode before the line toward the enemy—when, rallied by its officers, and by Whitfield, the standard-bearer

seized his colors again, and the regiment dashed forward over the plain and into the wood. This point gained, heavy masses of troops and artillery were discovered posted behind the railroad embankments four or five hundred yards beyond. Preston halted his command, on his own authority, and reported it at once to General Hardee, who approved his course. The troops bivouacked among the dismounted cannon and heaps of the enemy's dead, who had originally occupied the cedars. This charge of the two last brigades of Breckinridge's division closed the battle of the 31st of December at Murfreesboro'.

Breckinridge remained on the right of Stone River the two succeeding days, and Preston's and Adams' brigades were left under Preston to hold the cedar-wood on the left. They remained in this position until the 2d of January, about two o'clock, when orders were received to pass from the left to the right and report to General Bragg at the ford. This was done promptly with Adams' brigade, under Gibson, and Preston was directed to await orders from General Breckinridge, who, with his whole division, was then receiving orders from General Bragg to attack the enemy on the right at four o'clock. The troops were put in motion at once, and were promptly formed by General Breckinridge on the ground designated in two parallel lines of attack, about one hundred and fifty yards apart. Palmer's brigade, under General Pillow, was on the right, and Hanson's brigade on the left of the front line, and Preston on the right and Gibson on the left of the second line. At 4 o'clock P. M., on the brilliant winter evening, the lines advanced at the instant the signal gun was fired. The division swept from the wood where they formed, and against the field occupied by the troops of Van Cleve, who had been thrown across Stone River. They easily routed this division, and gained the hill, or ridge, in the fields. The Confederates pressed the enemy headlong down the slope of the hill, but suddenly a fresh fire of more than fifty pieces of artillery and two fresh divisions of infantry tore through their ranks. The men perceived their situation instantly; a short pause suc-

ceeded their victorious shouts, and the whole line crumbled before the terrible fire of the enemy, and fell back over the summit of the hill. General Preston, by great efforts, rallied a part of his command, and with the aid of Colonel Harrison's Texas regiment—dismounted and sent to him by General Wharton—established a new line on the edge of the wood where he had unslung his knapsacks for action, and formed his brigade before General Patton Anderson came up. The enemy advanced, but some Confederate guns, under Robertson, supported by Preston's brigade, opened fire, and the Federal forces retired.

In this memorable charge, the division displayed great but useless gallantry. General Breckinridge lost fully a third of his command. The attack was wholly unsupported, and the division assailed the whole strength of Rosecrans' army. General Bragg accused General Breckinridge of having pushed his command beyond the crest, which he alleged he ordered him to gain and intrench for artillery; but all who were on that part of the field saw the great difficulty of holding the hill under the concentrated fire of the powerful artillery of the enemy, which was posted in short range beyond Stone River, and supported by heavy masses of infantry. The courage of the troops was praised by the commanding general, and was proven by their great losses and rapid reorganization in face of overwhelming odds, menacing their destruction. The division was crushed but not dismayed, and though suffering fearful slaughter, were not forgetful of its duty and high character in the Army of the West.

General Preston received honorable mention for his services in the reports of the battle of Murfreesboro', and afterward remained with his command during the winter of 1862–63 at Tullahoma, to which point General Bragg withdrew his army. In the spring, before the campaign opened, he was ordered by the President to Abingdon, in South-western Virginia, to relieve Brigadier-General Humphrey Marshall, and assume command of the troops guarding the mountain passes in that region from the invasions of the enemy. He organized these troops at once, with a view

to operations in a campaign contemplated against Kentucky, under General Buckner. Captain Pete Everett, a brave young officer, was sent forward, and, after several brilliant skirmishes, penetrated as far as Maysville, on the Ohio, attracting the attention and drawing the Federal troops to North Kentucky, so as to leave the passes in South-eastern Kentucky uncovered for an advance.

Such was the condition of affairs in August, 1863, when General Preston was ordered, unexpectedly, to join General Buckner, with the greater part of his command, at Knoxville. This was caused by the advance of General Rosecrans on Chattanooga, and its evacuation by General Bragg before the battle of Chickamauga. General Buckner, collecting all his available force, moved, by Lenoir, Loudon, and Cleveland, to the support of General Bragg. At Knoxville, General Buckner organized Preston's division, and, with this and the divisions of Stewart and Forrest, he joined the army of General Bragg, in good time for the impending battle. This force was known as Buckner's corps.

Preston's division consisted of three brigades of new troops, not used to trying service, under Brigadier-General Gracie, Colonel Trigg, and Colonel Kelly. Gracie's brigade was composed of the Sixty-third Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Falkerson; the Forty-third Alabama, Colonel Y. M. Moody; the First Battalion of the Alabama Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Holt; the Second Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Hall; and the Third Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Sanford. Trigg's brigade was composed of the Sixth Florida Volunteers, Colonel Findlay; the First Florida Cavalry (dismounted), Colonel Maxwell; the Fifty-fourth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Wade; and the Seventh Florida Regiment. Kelly's brigade consisted of the Fifth Kentucky, Colonel Hawkins; the Sixty-third Virginia, Major French; the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Colonel J. B. Palmer; and the Sixty-fifth Georgia Volunteers.

The armies of General Rosecrans and General Bragg maneuvered for some days near the Chickamauga River, when the

army of General Bragg crossed the stream, and formed in line of battle to attack. Preston, at midnight, threw Gracie's brigade across the river, at Hunt's or Dalton's Ford, near Lee and Gordon's Mills. He had skirmished with Kelly's brigade against the enemy the preceding evening, and thus secured the ground on which he established his division in line of battle at dawn on Saturday, the 19th of September. The enemy were deployed in great force near the mills and intrenched, with batteries about fifteen hundred yards distant. The batteries opened with a heavy cannonade, but Preston held his division, without reply, in a slight undulation in the corn-fields, desiring to accustom his troops to fire. He had an officer and some men of the Sixth Florida killed and wounded, and an officer and some men of the Sixty-third Tennessee wounded while silently occupying this position. The passage of other divisions established General Bragg's line of battle—Preston's division holding the left and resting on the curve of the Chickamauga, between Hunt's house and Lee and Gordon's Mills. The troops having engaged heavily on the right, about noon Preston was withdrawn, closing in that direction, and shortening the line a half or three-quarters of a mile. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Hood became hotly engaged a few hundred yards to the right, and in advance of Preston's division. The enemy had attacked, through some corn-fields, Robinson's brigade, of Hood's division, and had broken it, though the men were bravely contesting the ground against superior forces, when Preston advanced Trigg's brigade, and the enemy were handsomely repulsed, barely saving their batteries from the Sixth Florida, which, under Colonel Findlay, suffered severely in the fight. The brigade sustained a loss of about one hundred and fifty men, killed and wounded, and behaved most gallantly. This closed the battle on the left on Saturday, near night-fall.

On Sunday morning the battle was not renewed promptly, but, some hour or two after sunrise, opened again on the right; and at length the firing became incessant, showing a furious conflict. Lieutenant-General Longstreet came to Preston's division, which

had been held in reserve, and gave the order for Buckner to advance the left wing. Preston left the Sixty-fifth Georgia, under Colonel Moore, to guard Jeffrees' Battery in some intrenchments he had thrown up during the night, covering the road to Hunt's Ford, as a precaution against reverse, and as the wooded ground prevented the use of cannon. The division advanced where Hood had fallen, and where the dead body of General Lytle and his men strewed the ground behind the field-works near Brotherton's house, which had been carried by Hood. Nearly a mile beyond, with the corn-field of Dyer's farm intervening, were some heights near Snodgrass' house, and between the roads from Lafayette to Chattanooga, and from Crawfish Springs to Rossville. This was the key of the enemy's position. Here General Thomas had massed all his troops for desperate and final resistance. The advance of Longstreet routed the enemy in front, after heavy fighting, and Brannan and Van Cleve's troops were driven from the ground in front of the heights by the divisions of Hood and McLaws. It was near this junction when the Reserve Corps, under General Granger, and the division of Steadman came unexpectedly to the relief of Thomas and lined the heights. They bravely received the attack of McLaws. These admirable troops, tried in the fiercest campaigns of the Potomac and Virginia, recoiled before the strength of the position and the terrible fire of Steadman's fresh division. The ground was exceedingly strong being a wooded ridge, with points for batteries, and open corn-fields in front, with a broken ravine intervening. Another impetuous attack was made by Hindman's division and repulsed. It was at this time that General Preston was ordered to advance and support Hindman. The Confederate troops had sought cover in the ravine at the foot of the hill. Preston, about five o'clock, advanced Gracie's brigade, and assaulted the crest. The enemy met the attack with loud huzzas and a withering fire. A fearful struggle ensued; Hall's battalion leaped the breastworks, and the bodies of Federal and Confederate troops were promiscuously strewed over the ground occupied by the batteries. In less than

an hour Gracie lost more than seven hundred men out of his brigade. The colors of Hall's battalion were pierced in eighty-three places, and one hundred and seventy-nine out of two hundred and thirty-nine men were killed and wounded. The flag was carried, after the battle, to Richmond, by President Davis, as an interesting memorial for the War Department, and the color-bearer (Hiatt) was promoted. Immediately in the rear of Gracie, but near to the left, Preston, with Kelly's brigade, attacked the enemy crowning the crest. This attack staggered the line, and the regiments of Colonels Carlton and Lefevre were broken, and they were taken prisoners by Kelly. Trigg had been detached by General Buckner to guard against cavalry, and was nearly a mile away, but when Gracie attacked, Preston ordered him to come up at all hazards, without regard to other orders, and as rapidly as possible. He arrived, most fortunately, just as Kelly gained the hill. General Preston had found out that Dyer, the owner of the farm, was in his command, and secured him as a guide. He was a man of intelligence and strong character, and Preston learned that beyond Kelly was a ravine running at a sharp angle and traversing the enemy's line. Up this ravine he hurried Trigg's brigade, and this fresh force, making a sudden wheel to the right from the ravine, fell upon the enemy's flank and broke it, routing and capturing the Twenty-second Michigan, the Eighty-ninth Ohio, and a portion of the Twenty-first Ohio regiments, and took more than fifteen hundred stand of small arms. This decided the contest for the position, which was carried, however, at great cost, Preston losing, out of four thousand and seventy-eight men, fourteen officers and one hundred and eighty-four men killed, and sixty-three officers and one thousand and fourteen men wounded, with sixty-one missing in the battle.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, has given a vivid account of the battle of Chickamauga, from which we make the following extract:

It was, I believe, about the same time that Generals Bragg and Longstreet met or interchanged communications, this being,

if I am not mistaken, the only interview which passed between them during the battle. General Longstreet, now that all fighting had ceased on the Confederate right, observed that if another division could be spared him, he could make excellent use of it. The answer of General Bragg is stated to have been: "Our troops have been disastrously repulsed on the right; even if you had any of them, you could get no further fight out of them." With such troops as he had, General Longstreet then addressed himself to the task of driving the enemy from the final position which he had chosen, and here the struggle became fearful. In the first place Kershaw, of McLaw's division, attacked in front, and was repulsed. A similar fate at first was encountered, though only for a brief season, by General Hindman. It was at this moment that General Longstreet directed General Preston's fine division—most of it engaged at Chickamauga for the first time—to support Kershaw in front, while a portion of its numbers swept further round the hill and took the enemy in flank. There are in this Western army two Kentucky generals, neither of them bred to arms, who have gained reputations which will outlive many of their military *confreres*—I mean General Preston and General Breckinridge. The history of the latter, previous to the war, is well known to all Englishmen who take an interest in American affairs; nor is it likely that General Preston, though less well known, will be forgotten by those who made his acquaintance when United States Minister to Madrid, or during his visits to England. His bearing on the slope of Missionary Ridge, under the setting sun of the 20th of September, will, if ever the American war becomes really historical, rank with that of Dessaix recovering the lost battle of Marengo, or with any other famous deeds of arms ever witnessed upon earth. Slowly and under a withering fire one of General Preston's brigades, commanded by General Gracie, and fighting its first pitched battle, deployed into line. As they ascended the hill they reeled and staggered under the iron tempest which rent them, and General Gracie, turning to General Preston, exclaimed in agony, "We are cut to pieces!" Calm as though he had seen a hundred fights, General Preston replied, "You have not suffered half such a loss as my brigade sustained at Murfreesboro'; tell your men to fix bayonets, and take them at it again." The order was given, and nobly was it obeyed. Right up and over the slope they went; their comrades

swept upon the Federal flank. Hindman and Kershaw gallantly did their part; simultaneously the Confederate right, long inactive, again advanced and drove the Federals, weakened by the reënforcements sent to their right, from their works. The whole of Missionary Ridge was gained, and the Federals in one long, confused, and huddled mass burst down the ridge, through the little village called Rossville, and along every other road and by-path they could find, and never stopped until they reached Chattanooga. One trophy of the desperate strife is shown by General Gracie's men—the flag of an Alabama regiment, pierced by eighty-three bullet holes, the flag-staff severed in three places, but carried to the last by the same color-sergeant, who still survives to wear the honors and enjoy the commission which he has so nobly won.—[London *Times*, Tuesday, 24th November, 1863.

The order was given to General Preston by General Buckner, and not by General Longstreet. It was simply to support Hindman. The attack and the flank movement up the ravine were made upon the information given by the guide Dyer, and solely on General Preston's own responsibility.

An accomplished critic, Captain C. C. Chesney, of the Royal Engineers, Professor of Military History at the Staff College at Woolwich, has published a scientific and critical history of these campaigns. In describing these movements, he says of Thomas' command:

Was this a new body of the foe,* the morning's success would but have entailed destruction on the whole force—was the natural thought of the excited staff who surrounded General Thomas. But their fear was turned into hope, as they learned it to be the reserve of the army, a small corps, under Granger, who had been all the morning on the march from Chattanooga, and who pressed on with his leading division (Steadman's) to take their share in the fight. Moving rapidly down the rear of the line, as directed by Thomas, he gained the needful time to post his troops in support of Brannan and Wood, and to receive the first charge of Longstreet at the head of the troops of McLaws. Even these veterans recoiled before the fire of Steadman, and the strength of the

* Alluding to the approach of Granger's corps, thought at first to be Confederates.

ground he held enabled him to repulse their attack and a second one attempted by Hindman. General Preston's division, however, was more successful, and, at about 5 P. M., the charge, *as gallant as any ever witnessed in war, carried the line held by Steadman, and forced the right held by Thomas completely back.*

After the battle of Chickamauga, General Preston was urged for promotion by Generals Buckner and Longstreet, in official communications, for his services on that field, as shown in the following letter and indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS BUCKNER'S COMMAND,
NEAR CHATTANOOGA, October 15, 1863.

GENERAL: The infantry division which I brought to the Army of Tennessee, from the Department of East Tennessee, was commanded by Brigadier-General William Preston. The skillful and gallant manner in which he conducted it during the recent battle on the Chickamauga entitles him, in my judgment, to command it; and I regard it as a simple act of justice to recommend his appointment as major-general to command the division now under his orders, and composed of the brigades of Brigadier-General Gracie, and Colonels Kelly and Trigg.

His opportune arrival at the right point, when other troops had been repulsed, and the gallant manner with which he conducted his division to the assault, contributed, in a manner second to none, to the winning of the key-point of the field, and thus deciding the fate of the day.

I trust the President will see fit to recognize his distinguished services by giving him the promotion which he merits.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER, *Major-General Com'ding.*

To GENERAL COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond.*

Upon this letter, General Longstreet made the following indorsement.

HEAD-QUARTERS, October 5, 1863.

General Preston has command of a division at present. His distinguished conduct and ability on the field, on the 20th ulto., whilst in command of this division, entitle him to the rank of division commander. My acquaintance with him is limited, but I have entire confidence in his skill and ability as an officer.

His general attainments are too great to admit of recommendation from these head-quarters.

J. LONGSTREET, *Lieut.-General Com'ding.*

After the battle, General Longstreet visited the heights carried by Preston's division, and said: "If the troops who carried these heights had defended them, they never could have been taken."

The fruits of this great victory were lost by delay. Buckner's force was reorganized, and General Preston was ordered back to his old command at Abingdon, about a month after the battle.

At this time the relations of the Confederate States with the recently proclaimed Empire of Mexico became important. The Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, had been called to the throne, erected by the intervention and influence of the Emperor Napoleon. A provisional government had been inaugurated, and the votes of the people of Mexico secured for the new empire. The propriety of establishing friendly relations with the Confederate States was suggested by the provisional government. The archduke had not left Miramar, nor accepted the proffered throne. Under these circumstances, President Davis appointed General Preston Minister Plenipotentiary from the Confederate States to Mexico, and he was confirmed by the Senate, and ordered to meet the emperor at his coronation in the City of Mexico. General Preston succeeded in running the blockade from Wilmington, and in reaching Nassau and Havana. At the latter city he waited in expectation of the emperor's departure from Europe for Mexico, but, in the meantime, events happened which caused a change of policy upon the parts of the Emperors of France and Mexico toward the Confederacy, and led them to a friendly understanding with the Government of the United States. General Preston at once visited France and England to confer with Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell. His information was verified, and he requested to be recalled, unless assurances were given of the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by the Emperor Maximilian. This was approved, and, after some delay, no satisfactory answer being given, he returned to Bermuda, after an absence of a year, and

attempted to reënter the Confederacy by running through the blockading fleet of the enemy at Wilmington. Fort Fisher had just fallen. Of eleven vessels that attempted to run the blockade, nine were destroyed or captured. His aid-de-camp, Captain Ford, was taken prisoner, but General Preston escaped. He returned to Havana, and immediately made another attempt to run the blockade at Charleston, but was again disappointed. He then went to Matamoras, in Mexico, and, after a long and toilsome journey, joined General Kirby Smith at Shreveport, Louisiana, hoping to cross the Mississippi and reach Richmond.

While in Texas, General Preston heard of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He found the Mississippi overflowed for miles beyond its banks, and guarded by gunboats and vessels vigilantly watching to intercept President Davis. Every thing was in such disorder as to render his passing over the river impracticable. Under these circumstances, he reported to General E. Kirby Smith, then in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, for military duty. General Smith refused to surrender the department, and, under the authority conferred upon him, promoted General Preston to the rank of major-general in the Confederate army, with the promise of the division of General Prince Polignac, but, for certain urgent reasons, placed him upon special duty of importance.

The subsequent capitulation of the army of General Joseph Johnston and other forces east of the Mississippi, left to General Smith no alternative but the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department. After this was made, General Preston, with Generals Smith, Magruder, Walker, Wilcox, and others, and with Governors Allen and Moore, of Louisiana, crossed the Rio Grande and went to the City of Mexico, through a disturbed and dangerous country. Subsequently he went to the West Indies and England, and afterward to Canada, to which country his family had been exiled, during his absence, by the Government at Washington.

The Government of the United States having commenced a

more lenient policy, General Preston returned to Kentucky with his family, in 1866, and for the last two years has resided at Lexington, and employed himself in agriculture and the management of his estate. In 1867, when Governor Helm was nominated, his name was urged as a candidate for the office of Governor, but was withdrawn by himself. He has labored earnestly for the establishment of universal amnesty and the reorganization of the Democratic party; and, as a delegate from the State at large, has recently witnessed its auspicious restoration in the National Convention, which nominated Seymour and Blair for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

NOTE.—Through a misapprehension, the wrong photographic likeness was placed in the hands of the engraver for the center of the last group of portraits (see page 469), and General Preston's, therefore, appears twice, since the error was not detected until the plate was finished.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. W. HANSON.

ROGER WEIGHTMAN HANSON was born in Winchester, Clarke County, Kentucky, August 27, 1827. He was the second son of Samuel Hanson, a lawyer of eminent abilities, who practiced at the Winchester bar. He went, when about twenty years of age, to Mexico, as first lieutenant in the company of Captain John S. Williams, afterward a distinguished general officer in the Confederate States army. His conduct is represented as having been characterized by the wildness of youth at all times, a reckless daring upon the field, great aptitude in comprehending military principles, and a lively humor, which turned discomfort, difficulty, danger, absence from home and friends—every thing—into sources of laughter and amusement. When the volunteers were disbanded, he returned to Winchester. Shortly afterward, January, 1848, he had some difficulty with a gentleman who had also served with the army in Mexico, which resulted in a duel, and in this affair he received a shot in the right hip, rendering him a cripple for life. During the confinement which followed, he devoted himself to reading works on law, and when so far recovered as to be able to attend again to business, he was licensed to practice; but about this time the first gold-seekers from Kentucky were leaving for California, and he attached himself to a company of these, and crossed the plains, actuated far more, no doubt, by a love of adventure than by a love of gain. Early in 1850, he again returned home, but without having increased his fortune, and began the practice of law in his native town. In 1851, he became a candidate for the leg-

islature, in opposition to his old captain—known after the Mexican war as "Cerro Gordo Williams." This gentleman was personally popular, had a military reputation, justly won on Mexican fields, a fine character, and was an eloquent speaker, but Hanson proved himself a powerful opponent, and gave eminent promise of that oratory for which he was afterwards famous. He was defeated by only six votes. At the next election, he was chosen for the Lower House, and before the close of his term had made a wide-spread reputation. Shortly after this he removed to Lexington, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. In 1855, he was chosen a member of the legislature for Fayette. In 1856, he was elector for the State at large on the Fillmore ticket, and so powerful were his forensic displays that his already great reputation was enhanced, and the next year he was the choice of the Know-Nothing Convention as a candidate for Congress, from the Ashland District. Opposed by Hon. James B. Clay, an able, eloquent man, who early saw, not only the evil influences that were at work in the country, but that his father's old party was fast becoming committed to the ultraism of the Northern wing, and had boldly taken position with the Democracy. The canvass that ensued was a powerful one, not devoid of the partisan bitterness which such men as they could awaken; but Hanson was defeated, and the Know-Nothing power, already waning, now rapidly declined, and was soon lost. He now resumed the practice of his profession. Upon his prospects in this field, his defeat had had no appreciable influence. He rose rapidly at the bar, and at the beginning of the war his power and popularity as a criminal lawyer was considered to be as great as that of any other in Lexington, and some of the ablest in the State practiced there. In 1859–60, he again engaged in public political discussion; first, for J. F. Bell, in the gubernatorial contest against Magoffin, and then for Bell and Everett, in the presidential campaign of 1860.

At the beginning of hostilities, he was a Union man—spoke against the right of secession, and the practicability of it—and

was inclined to the opinion that rather than the Union should be dissolved, coercive means should be employed to preserve it. But the Southern people were his people; their institutions were his; he had represented them in a foreign war. Though a Whig, he was no fanatic; he was a Whig in the general meaning, but was not prepared for the ultimate consequences of that doctrine. He stood firmly by the Constitution of his country, and could not quietly submit to seeing its powers transcended for the purpose of achieving designs inimical to any section; and as events began to develop themselves, they unfolded to his clear insight the sinister purposes of the administration. He now paused in his opposition to the Southern movement, and found himself compelled, as he seemed to consider it, to choose between two evils. To preserve constitutional liberty he declared to be his desire, irrespective of parties or of sectional prejudice; and, believing that though the Union might be preserved, should the North succeed, it would be a Union at the expense of freedom, and his prejudice against the Confederate cause gave way. To stay the prevailing madness, however, and to raise up a mediatorial power, he was willing to make one more effort, and the anomalous state of his mind (not yet fully committed to either party) must account for his action here—the strangest of his life: he took the field for neutrality, and gave the influence of his great powers to the advocacy of that measure. This was a virtual abandonment of his Whiggery. It was not only an acknowledgment of State Rights—fully, unequivocally—but an effort (and a masterly one, too, if we may judge from the reports of his speeches and the profound sensation among the people) to carry that doctrine to its practical end. This failing, his next step was but a natural one—he entered the Confederate service, and was shortly afterward commissioned colonel of the Second Regiment Kentucky Infantry. The main points of his history as an officer of the army have been written in the course of this work. We have seen how he fought at Donelson—how the confidence of the soldiers and the government was speedily won, and his appointment

as brigadier—how he fell at Murfreesboro', January 2d, 1863, at the head of his charging columns. In person, General Hanson was robust, and his constitution was sound, vigorous, and capable of great endurance. He had one of those acute, yet comprehensive intellects which see a field of business, the circle of the sciences, the world of philosophy, as the elder Cyrus saw his army, every man for himself, every feature familiar. Hanson saw every *point* of any thing to which he turned his attention, while looking at the whole result. He had, almost to perfection, that rare power of individualizing, which fitted him for the details of a business, as well as for grasping it in its general import—the power of analyzing, as well as of comprehending the most extended aggregations. "Horse sense," he is said to have called it, humorously, but by this term men mean *a rough talent*, and his was not "horse sense." Great powers of observation, of perception, which furnish food to the mind in the shape of isolated facts, combined with that large reason which enables a man to digest, to comprehend these facts and their relative value, constitute genius—the highest order of mind—the power to see and understand, to adapt, to apply, to read men, to divine the tendency of events, which few men possess. Earnest, energetic, with an indomitable will, a large ambition, and invincible courage, the motive force, the "power behind the throne" of this great intellect, was not wanting, and the capability of achievement was bounded only by the limits of possibility.

That these characteristics of mind gave him capacity for a great commander, no man who knew him, who saw his conduct in the administration and execution of military affairs, will doubt for a moment. Whether as a colonel or brigadier, he was ever active, ever watchful—bending circumstances to his will—marking the impress of his own character on every thing he touched. For two months before he assumed command of the Kentucky infantry, things had been going rather slip-shod. Colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors and captains, first one, then another, had commanded, from the time of leaving Comite River to the

arrival at Bridgeport. Camp-guard, drill, police and picket had grown unfashionable. But at Knoxville, October, 1862, he took charge, and the command was moved to Murfreesboro'. Part of the brigade reached the spot designated for encampment on the morning of the 28th. During the ensuing night he came in with the remainder. Next morning there was an ominous growl somewhere in the neighborhood, and it was soon known that Hanson had passed where somebody's guard lines *should have been* without being either halted, saluted, or shot at. At dress parade, on the evening of the 29th, there was a long order from head-quarters, and instantly affairs began to wear a stringent military aspect. *All* line officers, among other things, must attend drills and roll-calls, in armor and with coats buttoned—"all who are reported for duty must *do* duty." Next morning, when the bands had scarcely sounded the reveille, he was observed on the officers' street, going the rounds of the brigade, to see that the order was not evaded. Among them all he went, not neglecting the battery, down among the trees, nor some loosely-constructed cavalry, hard by. This went on, morning after morning, and soon there was a promptness among officers, in leaping out of blankets at the tap of the morning drum, that was refreshing to see. He went every-where, saw every thing, knew every body upon whom any responsibility rested. One fine morning, in compliance with the General's drill regulations, a good-natured subaltern, his captain being absent, marched his company out, and, after a few evolutions, gave the order "Rest at will," and down went men and guns to the ground, while the officer seated himself on a stump and engaged in lively chat with "the boys." Presently a voice, as terrible as the thunders of Mars, sounded in his ears, and "Old Flintlock" stood before his starting eyes! An awkward effort at saluting him engaged the young officer just as the General opened battery: "Well, Lieutenant, what movement's this?" "This, General," quoth he, with a convulsive movement of his sword toward the men, as though he would like for them to take position, "this, ah—the boys, sir, were a

little tired." "Tired!" he roared; "a soldier get tired making a half-wheel and marching twenty steps in line! Lieutenant, the order says *drill!*" and looking hard at the young man to see if his shot had taken effect, the General proceeded in search of some other poor fellow on a stump, while the reprimanded gentleman formed company and moved about till "recall" with a celerity and vigor seldom surpassed. The incident leaked out, of course, and when the nine o'clock drum was heard, after that the officers very naturally concluded that that meant *drill.* On the 9th of December, the morning reports showed too many officers sick. Straightway came an order, that evinced what he thought of it—they had found a dodge. "Officers," said this singular paper, "are called on not to report themselves sick when they can help it. It works a hardship on their brother officers, who have to do their duty for them. A slight headache, or other indisposition, is not expected to excuse an officer from duty. The illness must be such as to endanger life, if the duty be performed, or the present pain so great as to render him unable to attend to the duty at all." Daily drill, and this strict oversight, bore their legitimate fruits. No military body, however excellent the material, can dispense with these without a loss of spirit and efficiency.

His humor was redundant, overflowing, exquisite. He could tell a story with infinite zest, and enjoyed a joke immensely. With somewhat eccentric ways, himself was the subject of many an anecdote. It is said that when he first took charge of the Second Regiment, he would bring his Mexican experience to bear upon the boys by way of reproof for delinquencies and affected troubles. To one who complained in his hearing of being sick, he said, in his explosive way: "Sick! sick! Why, I was twelve months with the army in Mexico, and was n't sick a day." To another, who wanted a furlough: "What, sir! furlough? Now, I was twelve months in Mexico, and never had a furlough." One day, seeing some disorderly conduct in a soldier, and suddenly perceiving that he was intoxicated, he broke out with:

"Drunk here, eh? Drunk! I was twelve months in Mexico, and in all that time"—here he paused abruptly and somebody laughed, when he turned suddenly and walked off, while the laugh was taken up, and there was a general guffaw that followed him to his quarters. The following amusing story is told as having taken place at Murfreesboro': There was a certain lieutenant in the Second Regiment, whom, not to be personal, we shall call Blank. Morning after morning this officer's name went up on the sick report, till the General suspected something, and by judicious inquiry he was convinced that his surmises were correct. He determined to make known how well he understood the case, and to have the offender to come forth to duty; so, at reveille, one morning, he went straight to company ——, and found the sergeant calling the roll, the captain and the lieutenant aforesaid being absent. "Where's the Captain?" was the first inquiry. The captain was satisfactorily accounted for. Well, then, where's Lieutenant Blank? "He's in his tent, General." He now walked up to the marquee, and, putting his head in at the door, found the lieutenant wrapped in his blankets, and asked him sharply why he was n't out at roll-call. Now, Blank had been listening, and knew that his day of wrath had come unless he could make some diversion in his favor, so he turned over and groaned dreadfully, as though in much pain, and replied, "General, I'm sick this morning—really too unwell to attend roll-call." "Sick!" cried the General, with characteristic vehemence, and being not a little disgusted to think of the duplicity attempted to be practiced. "Sick, sir! I've heard from you—I know you, sir! You can sit up all night to drink whisky and play cards, but you're too sick to get out and do duty!" "Yes, General, yes—yes;" then, as though an idea had suddenly struck him, he sighed with the expression of an injured man, and called out: "General Hanson, the other officers all say that you're mighty hard on 'em—mighty hard; they think you're a little disposed to be tyrannical, General, but I tell 'em, sir, that *you're a mighty good man.*" This was too much for the humorous

Hanson—he saw that the speech was a mischievous attempt to ward off his indignation by appealing to his mirthful nature, but he could n't follow up the attack—the features relaxed into a smile—he withdrew his head, merely exclaiming, "Come out of there, sir!" and left the lieutenant to enjoy his morning nap.

He rose constantly in the esteem of men who not only loved a striking character, but who were ready to appreciate labors devoted to the enhancement of their efficiency, and to the consequent good of the cause. But soon the fatal day came, and Heaven decreed that he should be removed from their midst. It was during the furious storm of shot and shell that met the division, after the advanced line of the Federals had been driven down the slope, as noticed heretofore, and could be distinctly seen by their gunners on the opposite bank of the river, that he fell. He was struck by a Bormann fuse, or some similar leaden contrivance for firing a shell. Dr. John O. Scott, of Kentucky, and Dr. Legaree, of Louisiana, who stanched the wound on the field, described the lead as having struck him near the left knee, and torn through muscles, veins, and arteries down into the bone. He was removed to the house of Mr. I. J. C. Haynes, in Murfreesboro', where his wife, with Mrs. General Breckinridge and other friends, was with him during the few remaining hours of his life. The practiced eye of Dr. Yandell, who had been sent for, saw at once that the hemorrhage had been so great as to render him incapable of bearing a surgical operation, and, instead of rallying, he soon gave signs of sinking rapidly, and he seemed to have had but little hope himself, from the first, that he would recover. It it said that on the way from the field he met General Polk, and, replying to some remark of his, said: "Ah! General, it is a glorious cause to die for." To Dr. Yandell, when told that he was not without faint hope, he remarked: "Well, do your best for me, doctor. I would like to live to see the war through. I feel that we are right, and ought to succeed." And after the first outburst of feeling, when General Breckinridge came in, during the night, he said: "General, Dr. Yandell does not think I will

live, nor do I; but I have this satisfaction, I shall die in a just cause, having done my duty."

The scene around that death-bed, as described to the writer by the family of Mr. Haynes afterward, was such as one who loved him could not hear without grief and tears. The almost frantic agony of Mrs. Hanson; the stricken hearts of General Breckinridge and family, whom he seemed, in those last hours of earth, when reserve was forgotten, to love as though they were brother, sister, sons—the hours of hopeless watching over pain that could find cessation only in the dissolution of the sufferer—all these things go to make up another among the many pictures of disaster, agony, and death, which no true soldier of the South can contemplate without a feeling of bitter sorrow that the sacrifice of these martyrs did not avail to set their people free. He died on Sunday morning, January 4, 1863. His heart-stricken wife, her husband a corpse, her friends gone (the army having evacuated the town the evening before), surrounded by the enemy, made preparations for carrying the remains into Kentucky, for sepulture, and set out with them, but on arriving at Nashville, the Federal commandant forbade her carrying them further, and they were buried, for a time, in that city. In November, 1866, however, it became known that Mrs. Hanson desired to have him brought to Kentucky for re-interment, and the soldiers who had followed him on the sanguinary field, claimed the privilege of transporting the body, and performing the rites. Accordingly, he was brought to Louisville, where honors were paid him by Kentucky soldiers of all arms, and religious services performed. The remains were then escorted to Lexington, where an eloquent funeral oration was delivered, on Sunday, November 11th, by Elder Jo. Desha Pickett, first chaplain of the Second Regiment, afterward chaplain of brigade, to an immense congregation of his old comrades in arms, and of citizens of the city and surrounding country. He was that afternoon committed to the grave in the Lexington Cemetery; and thus, at last, he sleeps near friends and home, in the soil that he died to defend.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL B. H. HELM.

BEN HARDIN HELM, a native of Hardin County, Kentucky, was born June 2d, 1831. Of illustrious parentage and excellent connection, he inherited, in a great measure, those powers of mind, and nobility of character which made him afterward the admiration and pride of his countrymen, and placed him high on the list of Kentucky's imperishable names. His father was the Hon. John L. Helm, a man of not only wide-spread political reputation, but a pure and incorruptible patriot, and a Christian gentleman. He was twice governor of Kentucky, and filled minor offices of trust and profit. His mother was Lucinda Barbour Hardin, a daughter of that prodigy of legal learning, political sagacity, and peculiar eloquence—the famous "kitchen knife," as the eccentric Randolph expressed it, among the little blades in Congress and at the bar—Ben Hardin, of Bardstown. She was related to the family of the gallant Major Philip N. Barbour, who fell at Monterey.

General Helm received his literary education in the seminary at Elizabethtown, where he early displayed great vigor of mind, enabling him to complete the ordinary course at the age of fifteen. In the winter of 1846, he went to the Kentucky Military Institute, then in charge of Colonel R. T. P. Allen, who afterward commanded a regiment of Texans in the army of the Trans-Mississippi. He remained here three months, after which, June 2d, 1847, having just completed his sixteenth year, he entered the West Point Military Academy. He graduated at this institution, high in his class, in 1851, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant in

the Second Regiment Cavalry, with which he was ordered to the frontiers of Texas. He served here about six months, when, having been attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, rendering him wholly unfit for duty, and his chances for recovery becoming more and more dubious, he obtained leave of absence, and returned home. He was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his profession, and cherished the hope that he might yet be able to rejoin the "Old Second Dragoons," as he loved to call his regiment; but it was now a time of profound peace, and, even had his health admitted of it, there was little opportunity for attaining to distinction in the army. He yielded, therefore, but against his inclinations, to the wishes of his father, and shortly after his return to Hardin, resigned his position. Ambitious of renown, to be won in some field of useful enterprise, he resolved to enter the profession of the law, and accordingly devoted himself to study in the office, and under the direction of his father. He soon entered the Department of Law in the University of Louisville, and graduated in the spring of 1853. During this year, he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and spent six months there, after which he returned home, and began practice with his father; afterward formed a partnership with Colonel Martin H. Cofer, with whom he was sometime connected at Elizabethtown. In 1855, he was chosen to represent Hardin County in the legislature, and during the two years in which he sat in that body, he acquitted himself with such credit—displaying a legal acumen and large acquirements, seldom found in one so young, with a devotion to business and the interests of his constituents—that, in 1856, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for his judicial district. While a member of the legislature, he met with Miss Emily Todd, an estimable lady, daughter of Robert S. Todd, Esq., of Lexington, and was married to her in 1856. In 1858, actuated, perhaps, by a desire for a more extensive field of business, he went to Louisville, and entered upon the practice there. He now engaged, with all the ardor of his nature, in the duties of his profession. Great talents, in a high state of cultivation; a lofty sense of honor, that could

not stoop to the little tricks of a mere pettifogger; undeviating consistency and integrity of purpose—habits which enabled him to pay close attention to the interests of his clients; more than ten years' varied experience in intercourse with men in almost every capacity, with the kindest heart and the most engaging manners—these qualities and accomplishments he possessed at the age of twenty-seven. And he naturally rose rapidly, taking rank in a short time with the ablest of the Louisville bar. Hon. H. W. Bruce, his brother-in-law, who formed a partnership with him shortly after he located in Louisville, and with whom he practiced until both gentlemen went South and united their fortunes with those of the new Confederacy, has described him as having possessed a mind of the rarest legal acumen and the most astonishing scope. With all the astuteness of the hair-splitter, he had a magnificent grasp of a case in all its bearings, and the judgment to see the strong points—the circumstances upon which every thing else hinged—and, like the true general, the born-soldier that he was, he made his attacks straight upon his opponent's key position, or, in defense, knew and guarded his own salients so perfectly that the attacking party exhausted and bewildered himself before he found them. He gave it as a matter of repeated observation, that General Helm could examine complicated suits in chancery rapidly and with apparently little effort, comprehend them, develop his plans, and be ready for action while the great majority of even excellent lawyers would be plodding among the records.

In 1860, he was appointed assistant inspector-general of the State Guard, and took an active part in organizing and arming that body.

When the Southern movement was inaugurated, General Helm, like many other old army officers born and raised in the South, was slow to decide upon his course, from the fact that in common with every true soldier, he loved his country, and his professional connection with its regularly appointed defenders had inspired in him a reverence for the banner that symbolized that

country's power—that had hitherto been an ægis of protection to its citizens on land and sea; and while there was hope that the "indignation might be overpast," he was loath to raise his hand against it. Judging the administration party by a false standard—false as regarded them, for it was his own lofty sense of right and justice, and his innate manly candor—he argued that there would be no war. He thought of the soldiers with whom he had been associated, not of fanatical politicians, and of a people whose hearts were embittered by pernicious teaching; and he declared it uncharitable and extravagant to suppose that one great body of the American people could be aroused to turn and rend the other. And when Mr. Seward authoritatively announced that the garrison should be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, he had not yet been able to conceive that any body of public officers could harbor a thought of self-stultification and a secret design upon the institutions of his section; and he was so confirmed in the belief that there would be no war that he went to Washington to see Mr. Lincoln, with a view of again entering the regular army, which he sincerely wished to do, having never been satisfied with his profession as a lawyer. The President gave him to understand that he should be commissioned in accordance with request, and he returned to Louisville, still under the impression that no hostile proceedings would be instituted against the Southern States. But the very first subsequent developments aroused suspicions in his mind as to the real intentions of the administration. In a short time it was rumored that a fleet had sailed to relieve Sumter—then the fall of that place, precipitated by the approach of the naval armament, was announced, and he no longer hesitated. He was no man to "halt between two opinions," and when the path of duty was clear, he entered it without hesitancy. "He embraced the Southern cause," says a friend, "with all the enthusiasm of his extremely ardent and enthusiastic nature." He went at once to Montgomery, and tendered his services to the Confederate Government. Mr. Davis is understood to have informed him that the South now had more troops than she could

arm and equip, and that he could best serve her by returning to Kentucky, and exerting his influence to have that State join in the already begun work of achieving Southern independence.

Sometime after his return from Washington, the War Department forwarded him a commission as major, and intimated that, in case of his acceptance, he would be sent to the frontiers, but the "old flag" had now lost its sanctity, and become an emblem of outrage and oppression. He scorned the attempt to catch him with covert bait, and returned the commission promptly; and in September, 1861, he was appointed, by the Confederate Government, colonel of the First Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry. While the Confederate troops occupied Central Kentucky, he was constantly engaged on outpost and scout duty; his regiment was a kind of corps of observation; and when the army abandoned Bowling Green, he covered the retreat. At Murfreesboro', February 23, 1862, he was temporarily brigaded with the Kentucky infantry, under the immediate orders of General Breckinridge. Arriving at Burnsville, he was again active, and employed in guarding the approaches to Corinth, and watching the movements of the enemy on the Tennessee. Having been sent by General A. S. Johnston, during the latter part of March, on a tour of observation between the Federal position on the river and Nashville, he reported Buell's rapid approach, and the probability of his being able to join Grant on Sunday, April 6th. It is said that General Johnston, on receiving this information, endeavored to hurry up his dispositions, so as to strike Grant on Saturday morning, and crush him, if possible, before the arrival of Buell, which he was prevented from doing only by the unexpected difficulty of transporting the artillery over the dreadful roads. At Shiloh the cavalry was engaged mainly in guarding the flanks, and had not that opportunity for distinguishing itself which was afterward improved on so many fields; but for Helm to attempt *any thing* was to display ability, and win the warm encomiums of those who observed him.

On the 17th of April, General Beauregard announced the pro-

motion of Helm to brigadier, to rank from the 14th of March, and he was ordered to report to General Breckinridge, which he did April 26th. About this time, the Reserve Corps was reorganized, and, April 28th, General Helm was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, in which, however, there were no troops of his own State. At Vicksburg, July 8th, there was another change in the Reserve Corps, and Hawes' brigade, consisting of Fourth and Ninth Kentucky, Fourth Alabama Battalion, Thirty-first Alabama, Thirty-first Mississippi, and Hudson's battery, was designated as Second Brigade, and placed under command of General Helm.

After the unfortunate occurrence of August 5th, described in the general history, he was disabled for weeks, but reported for duty in September, and was ordered to the command of the post of Chattanooga; but after the troops of Bragg had passed that point, on the retreat from Kentucky, he was sent to the command of the Eastern District, Department of the Gulf, with head-quarters at Pollard, Alabama, an advance of the Federals from Pensacola being then apprehended. After the battle of Murfreesboro', General Hanson having fallen, and Colonel Trabue, who was expected to succeed him, being dangerously ill in Richmond, General Helm was ordered, January 31, 1863, to relinquish the command of his department, and report to General Hardee for duty. This officer accordingly ordered him to report to General Breckinridge, for the command of the Kentucky Brigade, consisting now of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky Regiments, Forty-first Alabama Regiment, and Cobb's battery. He was thenceforth in command of the men of his choice, and of men who not only had the most implicit confidence in his generalship, but who loved him as a brother. While the brigade lay at Wartrace, at Manchester, Beech Grove and Hoover's Gap, he was present and active in the duties of a commander, and during the absence of General Breckinridge he commanded the division. The movements of this period have been treated of in full, and his name is so intimately connected with them, and with

subsequent transactions, that we need not recount them. The expedition to Jackson, the march to Big Black, the return and defense of the city, the retreat to Morton—which he declared to Mrs. Helm, in a letter about that time, to be the most trying and disagreeable event in his life as a soldier hitherto—the field of Chickamauga, contemplated with grief when we remember that, though a victory, it was barren, and purchased at the expense of so much of Kentucky's noblest blood—speaking of these has been to speak of him. It was about ten o'clock, on the morning of September 20, 1863, when, opening the battle, as General Breckinridge describes it, with "great fury," and pressing obstinately upon the enemy's works, that he was struck in the right side with a musket ball, and fell from his horse. He was borne to the field hospital, and every attention which devoted and stricken hearts could suggest was paid him, but at midnight he died. Oh, for the pencil of a Raphael to paint that dying scene! Words can convey it to none but those whose imaginations are vivid, and whose heart-experience of such battle-consequences enables them to fill out the picture. Here and there, about the fountain of water, and on the little stream, the hospital tents are standing, in the open wood, beneath the boughs of stately trees. On an extemporized couch, in one of these, is laid the young commander; the attendants, though used to scenes of blood, gather around in half-stupefied awe, while the surgeon hastens to revive the failing energies, to cut away the clothing, to probe the wound. This done, the pale face fixes upon him a wistful gaze, and asks in a voice low but firm, a voice thrilling in its tones of anxiety, "Is there hope?" What a moment is that! How the heart of every one almost stands still, and eager ears are strained to catch the reply: "My dear General, *there is no hope!*" The attendants turn away to their duties with other sufferers who lie around, while the hero summons up his fortitude to suffer a few brief hours, and composes his mind to meet death. Through the weary afternoon, into the deepening shades of night, he lingers, but his life is waning, and the end is near,

and yet there is the roar of conflict on the distant field. Anon it ceases, and he forgets his sufferings to wonder if the struggle is over, and whose the triumph is. Soon there is a messenger, and he again rouses himself, while anxious voices are inquiring what cheer. He hears a magic word: it is *victory!* There is a momentary lighting of the eye, a gleam of satisfaction irradiates the almost rigid features, and there is a whispered sound that escapes his lips, "*victory!*" Though dying, the word was sweet, and the failing heart was thankful for it. In another hour or two the spirit had passed into the paradise of God. He died trusting in Him who pities the sufferings and forgives the sins of men.

His remains were conveyed to the house of Colonel W. H. Dabney, in Atlanta, where they lay until the 23d, when funeral services were performed in the Episcopal Church, and he was then buried in the Atlanta Cemetery, with military honors.

The following account of proceedings had by his officers shortly afterward, and recorded upon the books of the command, speaks in fitting terms of the love and admiration in which he was held by those who knew him best:

BIVOUAC BEFORE CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 5, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of Lewis' brigade, Colonel Cofer, Sixth Regiment, was called to the chair, and, on motion, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting with regard to General Helm:

Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Moss, Second Regiment;
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Thompson, Fourth Regiment;
Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Clarke, Sixth Regiment;
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Wickliffe, Ninth Regiment;
Major J. G. Nash, Forty-first Alabama Regiment;
Lieutenant Frank P. Gracey, Light Artillery.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the casualties of war we have been called upon to mourn the loss of our beloved leader, who fell in the prime of

his manhood, September 20, 1863, on the field of Chickamauga, and as his rare attributes as a gentleman and comrade, and his chivalrous bearing as a soldier have endeared his memory to our hearts, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brigadier-General B. H. Helm the service has lost a superior soldier and officer, society a gentleman of unusual intelligence and attainments, while many of his late command lament, with the deepest grief, the departure of an esteemed and amiable friend.

Resolved, That his gallantry, so eminently displayed from Bowling Green to Shiloh, at Baton Rouge, at Jackson, and on the field of his last act of devotion to his country, has won for him the admiration of all brave men, and the lasting gratitude of lovers of human liberty.

Resolved, That to his family in their exile, and to his friends in their Kentucky homes, we tender our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them of our high appreciation of his grand and noble qualities as a friend and fellow-soldier while in our midst, and of our unchanging veneration for his memory.

General Breckinridge, in a letter to Mrs. Helm, under date of October 31, 1863, said respecting him and his command: "My solicitude for the welfare of the Kentuckians is in proportion to the pride and affection I entertain for them; and no one need be told that I hold them not inferior (to say the least), in general good conduct, discipline, and valor to any troops in the service of the South. Your husband commanded them like a thorough soldier. He loved them, they loved him, and he died at their head, a patriot and hero."

So lived and labored this gifted and honored son of Kentucky, so fought and fell one whom she can not forget. At thirty-two years of age, when life was but just begun, when the world was before him for a field, and the master-spirit was within to shape a brilliant future in the path of usefulness, he shed his blood in attempting to stay the mad invader of his country—the destruction of his people.

In person General Helm was six feet in height, with a well-proportioned figure, clear, blue eyes, brown hair, and an ex

pression of countenance that no single term can describe. It was prepossessing, not from any mere artistic regularity of features, nor felicitous blending of facial characteristics, but it was a speaking countenance, and it spoke of the nobility of the soul within—a tell-tale face, but the tales it told were of a pure heart and a blameless life,—of love and fidelity to his fellow-creatures.

In the day of action no danger could appall him, no confusion rob him of self-possession. In his ordinary intercourse with men he was suave, genial, generous; no man had a more consummate power of being all that is kind and affable without affectation, and without stooping to that familiarity that breeds contempt.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH H. LEWIS.

IN the preceding pages of this work, we have seen General Lewis as the officer; but in the perusal of history we are too much engrossed with the general events to receive any clear impression of particular individuals, however inseparably connected they may be with the events themselves—we are borne away on the current of the narrative, and are satisfied with a sweeping glance at its characteristic features, without pausing to consider any particular object. It is only in the biography—the private as well as the public history of the individual himself—that we obtain a full view of the *man*, and learn to place a proper estimate upon the character, instead of entertaining that vague and indefinite sense which waits upon reputation. History is but biography in general, while biography is history in particular, and, after all, we derive more pleasure from the latter than the former, and to the great mass of mankind it is not only more agreeable, but more profitable withal. We turn from exciting scenes in the history of ancient Rome to read a passage in the social and domestic life of Cæsar, not only without regret, but with a high degree of pleasure.

Joseph Horace Lewis was born of wealthy and highly respectable parents in Barren County, Kentucky, October 24, 1824. Reared in his native county and educated in the schools of his own State, he is one of those thorough Kentuckians, who, in all the circumstances of life, cling with a constant devotion to the old commonwealth, and, whether there be a momentary stigma thrust upon her, or she lift her head in all her ancient renown, are still

proud to know that their childhood breathed none but her pure air, and that their manhood could ask no greater honors than are to be enjoyed under her protecting ægis.

He was married November 29, 1845, to Sarah H., daughter of Dr. George Rogers, of Glasgow, of one of the first families of the country, and long the most prominent physician in Barren County. But, while birth and family connections confer a distinction which should not and can not be ignored, since they impart that pride of character which preserves the self-respect of the individual, the honor of the family, and the chivalry of the State, they are, nevertheless, but the extrinsic circumstances that give social position, and we must look to intrinsic worth and personal usefulness in justification of claims to solid and enduring honors.

Having chosen the profession of the law, he commenced practice at an early age in Glasgow, where he continued it successfully until the breaking out of the war, occasionally taking part in the political contests of that period. In the beginning of his career he identified himself with the Whigs, and under their auspices served in the State legislature. But in maturer manhood he saw the growing tendency of that party to the assumption of Federal power, and its gradual affiliation with the exponents of other New England heresies, and, regardless of the rage and consequent misrepresentations of his former associates, he publicly renounced his previous political faith, and entered the arena as a Democrat—an earnest advocate for those principles of *State sovereignty*, the practical importance of which so few men really understood, and which was fast being overshadowed by the growing splendor of the General Government. He dared to abandon a party which at that time had superior prestige, and with which he had been identified by early training and suffragan support, from the conviction that another creed, which was fuller in its assertion of the doctrine of State Rights, and more earnest in the advocacy of its practical application in the admininistration of the Government, was the one to which the men of the South especially should give their constant adherence.

In 1857, he was nominated to represent his district in Congress, and made the race against Warner L. Underwood, of Warren, who had been elected in 1855 by an overwhelming vote. After an exciting contest, in which Underwood replied to exposures of party fallacies by sophistical appeals to popular prejudices, and rebutted scathing denunciations of his own course as a legislator by affected tears of injured innocence, Lewis was defeated by a singularly small majority. In 1860, as a natural sequence of previously entertained opinions, he espoused the cause of Breckinridge and a more liberal recognition of Southern rights. When the result of that contest became known, and it was evident that power had passed from conservative hands into those of political fanatics, he was one of the first to declare for action—prompt and decisive—maintaining that honor and interest alike demanded that Kentucky should cast off, boldly and at once, the bond of Federal Union, and identify herself with the Southern movement. In 1861, when it was plain to those not willfully blind or hopelessly ignorant, that an unprincipled effort was being made to defeat the action of the State, and tie her down in subserviency to the newly inaugurated despotism, he consented to become a candidate for Congress—not with the hope of election, or of accomplishing any thing by legislation, even should he be chosen (for already the most powerful means of corrupting and enslaving the people had been put into operation), but with the determination to arouse the citizens, if possible, to a sense of their danger, and to incite opposition to the venal designs of the Washington cabal. He was opposed by Henry Grider, of Bowling Green, who, safe in the overweening sympathy and power of the ignorant majority, exerted himself, *not* to answering the arguments of the Southern candidate, and coolly considering the great questions at issue, but to arousing the angry passions of the people, by false appeals to their love of country, and to that pride of power symbolized by the "old flag," and by denouncing the Southern action as a trick of ambitious men—treason "to the best government the world ever saw." So great was the excite-

ment that in many portions of the district it was extremely dangerous for a friend of the new cause to express his opinions; but Lewis could not be intimidated, and wherever his opponent went, there he boldly proclaimed his principles, and defended the Southern leaders against the foul aspersions of unscrupulous demagogues. He was defeated, as expected, but his conduct won the confidence of the fighting element among his friends; and when the neutrality policy of the State was violated, by the enemy's having established a recruiting station and camp of instruction at "Dick Robinson," and taken other faithless measures, he immediately set about raising troops for the Confederate service. The consolidation of his recruits with those of Colonel Cofer, thus forming the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, has been already noticed. Of this organization he was chosen colonel, to rank from November 1, 1861.

At Shiloh he first led his command into action, and more than realized the expectations that had been formed of him by his friends. During the whole of that memorable two days' struggle he led his regiment wherever duty called. He challenged the admiration of his men by his intrepidity, for, though willing to shield them from unnecessary danger, himself was always exposed. He had two horses killed and another wounded, but he escaped without a shot. Among those upon whom it devolved to cover the retreat on that disastrous afternoon of the second day's conflict, he was one of the most eager and alert to strike the advancing enemy, and he lost no opportunity to turn upon him with his almost exhausted and broken band and deal a blow. During the retreat, he marched on foot with the men, fighting as long as the Federals continued to pursue, then superintending the work necessary to make the road passable for the reserve artillery and for the removal of the wounded, and reached Corinth on the Friday following the battle, worn and sad, but firmly fixed in the esteem of men with whom gallantry is accounted one of the first of virtues.

At Corinth, when Halleck was investing the position, gradu-

ally closing in with his overwhelming numbers, and it was necessary for the Confederate forces to be constantly on the alert, and often drawn out in anticipation of a battle, he was ever at his post and ready for action. Here his health began seriously to decline, but he remained with the regiment until three weeks after it reached Vicksburg, participating in the privations and dangers incident to the defense of the city; but about the 20th of July he was taken so ill as to be compelled to seek relaxation and medical attention in the country. From this cause he did not participate in the engagement at Baton Rouge—the only affair in which his regiment took part when he was not with it.

At Stone River, however, he was again in command, and nobly sustained—even enhanced—the reputation he had previously won. "Yes," said an officer of the Second Regiment to the writer, at Fort Delaware, when talking about the probable successor of Hanson, "I saw Colonel Lewis at Stone River, when we were falling back under that galling artillery fire, and it required the vigilance of officers and all the stubborn pride of the men to keep them from abandoning the field precipitately. There are times when men rise above themselves, and on the battle-field he does it. He sat erect and unflinching among the plowing shot and bursting shells, coolly directing and preserving order among the men. Amid the dreadful danger and confusion of that moment, I thought I never saw a more soldierly presence and bearing." He was favorably mentioned by his superior officers for gallant and meritorious conduct.

He was at Jackson, Mississippi, July, 1863, but the operations there, as we have previously noticed, consisted of an attempt to relieve Pemberton—then a return to the city, and skirmishing along the line of intrenchments; and nothing of special importance occurred requiring notice here.

At Chickamauga, September 19, he was in command of the Sixth Regiment, but early on the morning of the 20th one of the strongest positions of the enemy was charged by the Kentucky Brigade, and in this charge the lamented Helm fell mortally

wounded. Lewis, then senior colonel, was immediately notified, and promptly assumed command. The Fourth and Sixth Regiments, in reaching the battery of which mention has been made, had moved obliquely past one flank of a strong Federal position, while the remainder of the brigade had struck these works and engaged them. The enemy pressing in apparently overwhelming numbers upon these regiments, and rendering it necessary for the Fourth and Sixth to rejoin them as speedily as possible, the whole command was thrown into momentary confusion. Accompanied by a single orderly, Lewis now attempted to reach, by the shortest route, the position occupied by the staff of General Helm, and to find the most available point from which to reform and direct the movements of the command. Riding rapidly over broken ground, and through the timber, his course led him almost directly toward a flank of the enemy's position, and he did not perceive his danger until he was within seventy yards of the Federals, who had observed him, and were holding fire in the expectation of making him prisoner. Seeing his predicament, he headed his horse in an oblique direction, put spurs and dashed off to the point in view amid a shower of balls, neither he nor the orderly receiving injury, though the bullets were almost literally filling the air around them. Order was soon restored, and he conducted the brigade through the operations of the day. His command was foremost of all in the charge of the evening that decided the fortunes of the day.

Immediately after this battle he was highly recommended for promotion by General Breckinridge, and soon received notice of his appointment as brigadier-general, to take rank from September 30, 1863.

At the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25th, he was detached with his command from Breckinridge's division early in the morning, and sent to the extreme right of the Confederate position for the purpose of supporting Cleburne. During the day the enemy made repeated attempts to dislodge this division, but were always repulsed, with slight loss to the Confederates.

At night-fall Cleburne was ordered to abandon the works, and with his own troops and Lewis' brigade to protect the rear of the army that was now moving rapidly upon Dalton. For two days they skirmished heavily with the enemy, suffering little, but inflicting serious loss, at times, upon the assailants, and effectually protecting the retreating army.

When Sherman made his demonstration on Johnston's position at Dalton, February, 1864, General Bate was absent, and the command of the division devolving upon General Lewis, he conducted its movements until Sherman withdrew.

When the campaign opened at Dalton, May 7th, 1864, he was "present for duty," as usual; and during these four months of hardship, danger, and anxiety for the cause, he was not absent a single day—skirmishes in force, charges, defense—all things he shared with his men, with a constancy and fortitude as admirable as his courage was marked and conspicuous. In one of the closing engagements of this campaign, Jonesboro', August 31st, while advancing under that sweeping artillery fire elsewhere described, he was struck by a shrapnel shot, on the left breast, but with no other injury than a bruise, and it did not arrest his advance. This, strange to say, was the only time he was struck during the war.

September 7th, he received an order from General Hood to retire to Griffin, for the purpose of mounting his men. He immediately set about the work; dispatched officers in search of the horses that Stoneman and McCook had left upon their line of march; put a detail to work on saddles; besieged the Government—in short, used every exertion to fully mount and equip the command; but more than a month afterward we find him complaining to General Hood, that not exceeding two-thirds of his men were mounted, and that, in this crippled condition, he was to be left in the rear of the Army of the Tennessee.

When Sherman left Atlanta, November 12th, on his march for the coast, Lewis was at Stockbridge, a few miles south. Powerless to offer any effectual resistance, he retired slowly

toward Macon, skirmishing daily with the enemy's advance, watching, with sleepless vigilance, for an opportunity to punish him. The march to Savannah, thence into South Carolina, the operations before Sumter and Camden, the surrender at Washington, etc., have been noticed with sufficient minuteness elsewhere, and General Lewis' name is so inseparably connected with those details as to render further mention unnecessary.

Of General Lewis, as an officer, it may be truly said that he owed his distinction to *merit*. Reflecting men will understand the force of this when they revert to the fact that, even in military affairs, *impudence* often goes farther than sense, and dogged perseverance in urging claims to notice places men in position and power whose talents are mediocre and whose merit is small. He never pressed his claims to personal consideration, nor courted favor with high nor low. For his men he was ever solicitous, guarding their interests with a warmth that made his efforts seem more of a fatherly care than a mere performance of duty.

But so reserved was he in all things that looked like asking the favorable regard of his men, that they knew nothing of these things, save as they saw the result of his efforts, or learned of them through other channels. To that unsoldierly conduct, of which even good officers were sometimes guilty, of seeking to curry favor with the men by unfavorable allusions to the conduct of their superiors, hiding their own faults behind the alleged delinquencies of others, he never stooped. It is the opinion of those who observed him in all his relations during the service that he appeared to uncommon advantage on the field of battle. It has been alleged that he often exposed himself unnecessarily, but it was this disregard of danger that made him so effective in the handling of troops. He placed himself promptly at the most available point for observation or for leading on, let the danger be much or little; and here, cool, self-possessed, and correctly viewing the situation, no opportunity for taking and following up an advantage escaped him. He is said to have preferred the infantry service. Picketing, light skirmishing, and raiding were

not so agreeable to him, because not so useful, as "pounding continuously."

In camp, he had so little of the martinet about him, that discipline and drill seemed matters that scarcely demanded his attention.

Of some men we form a favorable opinion at a glance. They have a suavity and grace of manner, a smiling urbanity, a communicative turn of mind, that win us at once, often to disappoint us afterward. Others, blunt, outspoken, with strong feelings, and a perfect freedom from dissimulation, generally make unfavorable impressions at first sight, that it requires time and a more perfect knowledge of the character to obliterate. In his personal relations, General Lewis was as far removed from obsequiousness as any man living. A kind of irascibility of temper, and an intensity of feeling against those with whom he had cause to be displeased, that almost amounted to bitter scorn, often repelled approach, and sometimes deeply offended; and once having made an enemy, he never took pains to repair the breach. But behind this unaffected and apparently harsh exterior, those who knew him most intimately, and watched his career with a dispassionate scrutiny, knew that he possessed a warm and generous heart.

On one occasion, when there was excitement and threatened trouble among the men of the Sixth and Ninth Regiments, (while he was colonel of the Sixth,) on account of unjust distinction being made between them and the First Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's squadron, and the Fifth Infantry, he was unusually taciturn for days together, and made no loud protestations of love to the men, and determination to see justice done to them. He listened to all complaints, but said little, and that little not of a nature to exonerate him from any imputation that might have been brought against him; but he was all the time pondering in his own mind, and consulting with his confidential officers as to what was best to be done, and doing it. Hanson, then commanding brigade, was put in possession of the facts; Breckinridge was appealed to—every thing he could reasonably and honorably do,

to secure the strictest justice and quiet the men, was done. He wrote a personal letter to General Breckinridge, in which these passages occur, and do him infinite credit:

"I do not fear open resistance to authority; but I have not the philosophy to meet, with composure, the gradual destruction of a regiment, by a slow poison, that has hitherto conducted itself so gallantly.

"I desire, as I have done from the beginning, to do the service all the good in my power, in any sphere in which I may be placed, and I ask for no more honorable position than the command of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment, but I wish to be spared the pain of witnessing its defection on account of unjust treatment."

Earnestness and devotion to the cause which he espoused were distinguishing traits of his character. No man served more constantly, with more unflagging determination, with a more real singleness of purpose and unflinching integrity, than he.

In the administration of affairs he was probably as little influenced by considerations of personal friendships and preferences as any man could be. He seemed to have continually in view "the greatest good of the greatest number," and dared to do what he considered to be best.

The manner in which he received the intelligence of Lee's surrender, and the truce pending between Johnston and Sherman—such emotion in one usually so stern and immobile—speaks more plainly than words how dear was the cause for which he had so often periled his life. When Young received the dispatch from General Johnston, announcing the surrender of General Lee, and his own truce with Sherman, and ordering Young to withdraw toward Columbia, he rode immediately to General Lewis, who was skirmishing with Potter's rear-guard, and handed him the order. He glanced hurriedly over it, his eyes filled with tears, and, his voice trembling with emotion, he exclaimed, "*All is lost!*" and turned away abruptly to order the withdrawal of his troops.

The following incidents show with what pride he viewed his men, and how solicitous he was for the reputation that they had

won. In an address, issued to the command at Pine Mountain, June 15, 1864, he says: "This brigade has the confidence of the commanding general of the army, and the admiration of the entire South, and it is justly the pride of our friends at home. It is but speaking the literal truth to say that no body of men has a wider and more enviable reputation; and, as a matter of course, upon no similar organization does such responsibility rest." At Dalton, February, 1864, the writer, at the request of the editor of the "Southern Illustrated News," prepared a biographical sketch of General Lewis for that journal. When appealed to for permission to publish it, he replied, "No, no! don't do that; I am not entitled to that particular consideration."

"But," we ventured to remonstrate, "the devotion and heroism of—"

"Oh, yes," he interrupted, "I know about heroism, and all that, but every man in the Kentucky Brigade is a *hero!*"

Though never having made any pretensions to religion—expressing no preferences, and seldom alluding, in any way, to his convictions on the subject—he was always respectful and deferential toward ministers of the Gospel, and never treated sacred things in a light or unfeeling manner. This was regarded by many as a mere manifestation of good-breeding and gentlemanly instincts; and thoughtful men, who knew that the highest order of courage is a quality perfectly distinct from mere bravery—an attribute of the soul—a characteristic of the spirit of the man, not a mere constitutional obliviousness to danger—such men had wondered if one evidently possessed of that superior quality could be so utterly destitute of religious impressions and the divine power of faith as he seemed to be, and it was no common surprise to some to have the difficulty removed. One evening, during a conversation in which himself and some regimental officers were engaged, near Chickamauga, they were speaking of the conduct and feelings of men on going into battle—presentiments of death, assured sense of safety in some, recklessness in others—when he remarked, to the astonishment of more than

one: "Well, though I am a wicked man, when I go into action my whole dependence is upon God. I trust myself to Him, with the feeling that if I do my duty faithfully by my country and my men He will take care of me."

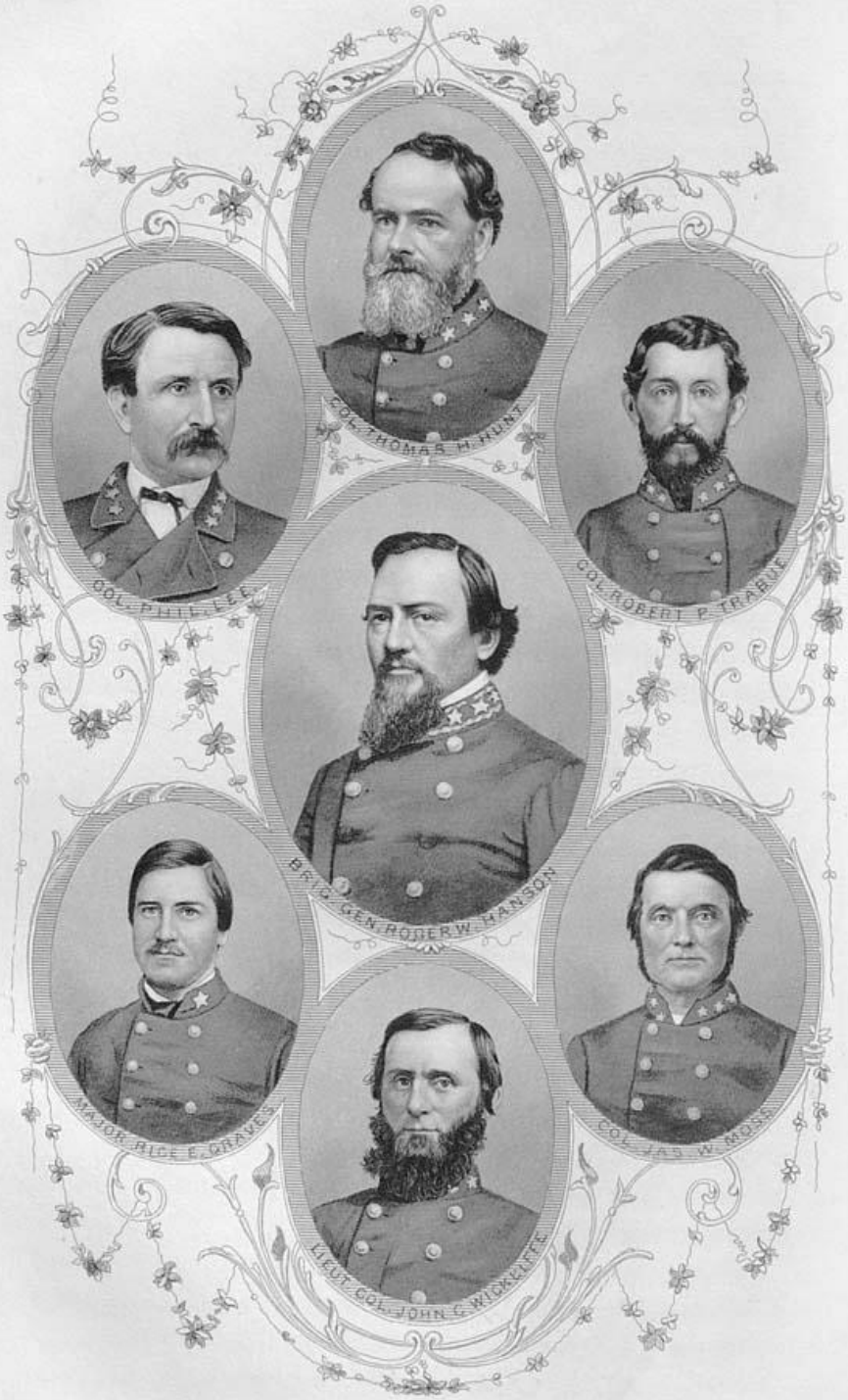
With respect to dress and show he was singularly indifferent. His coat was always the "old gray coat" and his "martial cloak" was a myth. We have the following anecdote from a staff officer, and it is strikingly characteristic:

A short time prior to the close of the war, he was notified one afternoon that some ladies were coming to pay him a visit. Thinking it due to them to make as good an appearance as possible, he went into his tent and took off his coat to brush it up a little, and, after having done so, he laid it down to attend to something else. While he was thus engaged the ladies were announced. He walked out to where seats were placed, in front of the marquee, to receive them, and an hour or two was spent in agreeable conversation. "Tommie" (as he was called), the general's Irish orderly, was observed to look curiously and half-inquiringly toward him, occasionally, but he held his peace until the ladies departed. When they had gotten out of ear-shot, he broke out: "Bless yer sowl, gineral, but ought n't ye to wear the fine brass-buttoned coat when the swate ladies are about?" "Hey!" cried the general, and, taking a sudden survey of himself, he was mortified to find that he had, sure enough, left the "fine brass-buttoned coat" in the marquee, and entertained his lady friends in his shirt-sleeves.

The final verdict of soldiers tells the tale of the commander. If he has been earnest and true, if he has been wise and patriotic, if he has been brave and capable, they will evince their sense of all this when their relations are about to cease. When the last scene of the great drama drew near to its close—when these men had laid down their arms, and were to be scattered—these war-worn but still proud and unsubdued men, who had stood shoulder to shoulder with each other, under every species of trial—when they were to leave their chief, they seemed to turn, as by

one impulse, to his quarters before they went away. Many and many a bronzed cheek was wet with tears that day, when they shook him by the hand and bade adieu to a gallant leader, to try the uncertain future in another path and under other auspices.





Engraved by A. B. Walter. Phila.

COLONEL JAMES W. MOSS

JAMES W. MOSS was born in Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky, in October, 1822. His father, Captain Tom Moss, long an estimable citizen of that place, was an officer during the war of 1812, and his mother was a sister of Judge Ed Bullock, latterly of Hickman County.

The subject of this sketch engaged in trade at an early age; but he also partook largely of the martial disposition which had characterized his progenitors, and, upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, he raised a company of adventurous spirits in his native county, and, repairing to the camp of rendezvous, his was the first company of McKee's regiment that was organized, and was consequently Company A, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—a singular coincidence with the fact that, in his subsequent career in the Southern War, his company and regiment bore the identical designations of those with which he did service in 1847–48.

He repaired to the theater of war with Colonel McKee, and remained till the expiration of their term of service, and improved the opportunity thus afforded to win a reputation, which was inferior to that of no company commander of Kentucky volunteers in the operations preceding, and in the only battle of importance in which they were engaged.

With a disposition naturally stern and exacting, he did not fail to bring his company to as high state of discipline as possible under the circumstances; and when the ordeal of battle came, on that day noted in our calendar, February 22, 1848, at Buena

COLONEL JAMES W. MOSS.

JAMES W. MOSS was born in Greensburg, Greene County, Kentucky, in October, 1822. His father, Captain Tom Moss, long an estimable citizen of that place, was an officer during the war of 1812, and his mother was a sister of Judge Ed Bullock, latterly of Hickman County.

The subject of this sketch engaged in trade at an early age; but he also partook largely of the martial disposition which had characterized his progenitors, and, upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, he raised a company of adventurous spirits in his native county, and, repairing to the camp of rendezvous, his was the first company of McKee's regiment that was organized, and was consequently Company A, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—a singular coincidence with the fact that, in his subsequent career in the Southern War, his company and regiment bore the identical designations of those with which he did service in 1847–48.

He repaired to the theater of war with Colonel McKee, and remained till the expiration of their term of service, and improved the opportunity thus afforded to win a reputation, which was inferior to that of no company commander of Kentucky volunteers in the operations preceding, and in the only battle of importance in which they were engaged.

With a disposition naturally stern and exacting, he did not fail to bring his company to as high state of discipline as possible under the circumstances; and when the ordeal of battle came, on that day noted in our calendar, February 22, 1848, at Buena

Vista, he is said to have displayed not only the same unflinching courage for which he was distinguished in the Confederate Army, but a cool judgment, that enabled him to handle his command to the greatest advantage possible to one acting under immediate orders, and in conjunction with other companies of the regiment. The manner in which he sheltered his men from unnecessary exposure when not engaged, and brought them into action when McKee went forward, was long a subject of remark; and when Lieutenant-Colonel Clay fell from his horse, mortally wounded, Captain Moss had the presence of mind, in the sad confusion that momentarily ensued, to perceive that the regular infirmary detail was not available, and accordingly ordered some of his men to bear him from the field, which they attempted to do, and one of them, Austin M. Chaudoin, was killed while thus engaged. His service to that unfortunate officer was afterward acknowledged by Mrs. Clay in a substantial present to Mrs. Chaudoin.

It is to be regretted that there is not a more complete record of this part of his life; but he was never communicative, even to his most trusted friends, and could scarcely be induced to speak of his own adventures and exploits—a fact which renders more valuable, however, the meager accounts that have come down to us, since those who are continually recounting incidents involving their own personal prowess are seldom credited by their listeners, even though they may sometimes keep strictly within the bounds of truth.

After having returned from Mexico, he again engaged in trade, chiefly in live stock and produce, for which he sought a Southern market; and his transactions were so uniformly fortunate that, at the beginning of hostilities in 1861, he had amassed a large property, and had a reputation for both sound judgment and promptness, and integrity in business transactions which commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

His principles, however, soon called upon him to risk all, and, as it proved, to lose all. The knowledge that war was again in the land aroused at once his martial fire, and, in June, 1861, having

now been some years a citizen of Columbus, Kentucky, he raised a company, consisting chiefly of young men from Hickman and Ballard Counties, which was the first to clear a space and pitch a tent at Camp Boone.

His company was organized on the 5th of July, 1861, and he was elected its captain. The same firm and determined disposition manifested sixteen years before, in a similar capacity, now contributed likewise to the preparation of these men for many conflicts, beside which Buena Vista pales in comparison. But, though considered stern, strict, and precise in the requirement and in the performance of duty, he was devoted to his men, proud of them, solicitous for their personal comfort, as well as their reputation, and the consequence was that they admired, trusted, and honored him. When the Second Regiment first went into battle, it was looked upon as a matter of course that he would set a noble example to his men and to hitherto untried officers, and they were not disappointed. An officer who served with him throughout, and knew him well, expressed himself, when speaking of Colonel Moss, to the effect that he never saw a braver man in battle nor a more collected one; that he was so much so, indeed, that he seemed as wholly insensible of fear as though he knew himself invulnerable.

He fought at Donelson, and shared the subsequent imprisonment of the command; then at Hartsville, commanding there the right wing of the regiment, in the absence of all but one of the field officers; and on the 13th of December, 1862, he was promoted to major, and fought in that capacity at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. After the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Hewitt, September 19, 1863, he was promoted to that rank; and, a little later, on the resignation of Colonel Johnson, to colonel, October 19, 1863. He now commanded the regiment in every subsequent battle up to the 31st of August, 1864, when, endeavoring to press forward upon the enemy's works, under their withering fire, he had an arm shattered, and, having been previously greatly debilitated by ill health, he directly became so

weakened with loss of blood and excruciating pain that he could not drag himself away, nor could the infirmary detail reach him without the almost certain loss of many lives; so he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was carried to Marietta, where he suffered amputation, and shortly afterward died there.

He is described by one as having been, in the opinion of those who observed him closely, a man of uncommon military judgment, both as regarded the handling of his own command, and the more comprehensive business of divining the purposes and plans of an enemy, and suggesting the means that should be adopted to thwart him. And he was no less remarkable for a disposition to act upon his own judgment, when left with discretionary power, and was found, in the main, to be correct, even when he chose to act in opposition to the express opinions of others.

His ordinary demeanor was rather gruff and taciturn, apparently severe, and as blunt as that of "Old Jube;" but a feature of his character, as marked as those of his bravery and self-reliance, was his warm-hearted generosity toward his family and friends. He evidently delighted in obliging and relieving any who were distressed. "This," says one who was intimate with him, "was the greatest pleasure of his life;" and Dr. Daniel P. White, who knew him from boyhood, replied to some inquiries of the writer, that he "never knew more whole-souled and liberal-hearted men than the brothers Moss, who were grown up and in business before they left Greensburg." He related that while he was engaged in mercantile trade there, it was a custom with Colonel Moss (who was joined in it by his brothers) to leave a standing order at the establishment to let his father, mother, and sisters have *every thing they called for;* that the account during the year was often extravagantly large, but never questioned, and the items never asked for. They would simply inquire the amount when the day of settlement came, and pay it.

Elder Pickett relates an incident, the character of which impressed him at the time, and which, looking at it in the light of subsequent events, appears to have been one of that peculiar nature

that we regard as premonitions—though it frequently happens that our senses are so dulled and materialized that the soul, though seeing the shadow of death already projected over its corporeal instrument, the body, can not make upon them those pointed and distinct impressions which are, nevertheless, possible, even common, to those whose spiritual nature is more fully developed. During the summer campaign of 1864, the health of Colonel Moss became sadly impaired, and in August he had sick leave, and went down to Macon, where, after a few days, Chaplain Pickett met him; and, in answer to inquiries concerning his health, he replied in tone touched with sadness, almost with the solemnity of sorrow, and wholly unlike himself, that he was not improved; "but," said he, firmly, "I am going up to the front." The chaplain remonstrated, and insisted that so far from its being required of him, it would be absolute injustice to himself to enter the field again in that worn and feeble state. But he was not to be moved, and declared that he could not be satisfied away from his command during such a time of danger and responsibility. Then exclaiming "Yes, yes; I must go up," concluded the interview, and, like one impelled by some mysterious power to "rush upon the thick bosses" of his fate, he set out directly afterward, arrived at Jonesboro' in time to enter the charge of August 31st, and received a wound that terminated a gallant and devoted career.

COLONEL PHIL. LEE.

PHIL. LEE, third son of Wilford and Margaret Lee, was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, October 22d, 1832. His father, who emigrated from Virginia in early life, was intimately related to the old revolutionary families of that name, and possessed, in no ordinary degree, their high sense of manly freedom, and that decision of character which forbids a man to halt between duty and interest, principle and policy. The subject of our sketch was educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, graduating at that institution at eighteen years of age. He shortly afterward entered the University of Louisville, and, in 1852, at the age of twenty, he graduated in the law class there, and was admitted to the bar. In the practice of his profession, he has always been considered by his friends as an able advocate, and particularly before juries.

In 1853, not having yet attained to his majority, he was elected to represent Bullitt County in the legislature, and was, it is said, the youngest member who ever sat in that body. Here he served two terms, having been reëlected in 1855. In 1856, he was candidate for Presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket, in opposition to Governor Magoffin; and, in 1860, was on the electoral ticket for Bell and Everett, opposed by Judge Marcus R. Hardin and Captain Graves. This canvass is described as a most spirited one. The country was aroused; danger to our institutions seemed imminent; and the speakers were excited to more than common exertion. For three months they addressed the people almost daily; and, in this contest, the strong points of Colonel Lee, as a

popular debater, so fully developed themselves, that, before the close of the campaign, he had won a reputation for ready polemic wit, a certain sharp invective, and, when it better suited his turn, a broad, old Kentucky humor, all of which combined to make him an antagonist to be feared on the stump, since these characteristics enabled him to suit his address to the occasion, and to reach every class of people, whose sympathies, it appears, he always enlisted in his favor, if not in that of the men whom he represented.

Early in 1861, true to his blood and lineage, he came out boldly for the South, declaring that the honor of Kentucky was at stake, that an alliance with the South was the only natural and legitimate course that Kentucky could pursue. He pronounced the neutrality policy "a foolish and impracticable thing," a trick of demagogues to deceive the too-confiding people; and he advised them to take no counsel of their fears, nor to consider for a moment the promptings of that base spirit of *policy* that led men to stand aloof from the struggle, or to ally themselves with the strong against the weak, for the mere ignoble purpose of preserving their property.

He continued his opposition to the purposes and measures of the Government until further efforts were vain, and the chances for giving the Confederacy substantial aid were growing more and more dangerous and uncertain, when he set about enlisting men for the Southern service, and soon repaired, with more than a hundred young men—emphatically *young* men, for there was but one married man among them all—to a point in Tennessee, near the Kentucky line, where, in company with Moss, Breckinridge, and Tilghman, July 4th, 1861, he assisted in laying out the now historic "Camp Boone." July 16th, his company was organized under the designation of "C," Second Kentucky, of which he was elected captain. Shortly after this, he was ordered by Colonel Bob Johnson, then commanding, to take charge of a hundred picked men, and penetrate as far as practicable into Kentucky, for the purpose of disarming home-guards, and secur-

ing guns for the Confederate troops. Accordingly, August 20th, he set out with his detachment, (among whom was the gallant and soldierly Graves,) and, capturing a train of cars, he proceeded almost as far as Bowling Green. But the news preceded him; the cry had been raised that the rebels were coming, and the points along the route were hastily abandoned by the redoubtable militia, who were in the interest of the usurper, while the "rebel" captain, who was compelled to confine himself to the road, returned with no other fruits of his expedition than having proved a dreadful fright to "the defenders of their homes." This incident is noteworthy chiefly on account of its having been the first Confederate raid into Kentucky, and the capture of the first train.

Henceforth, until the disastrous close of the great struggle, his history is interwoven with that of the immortal Second Regiment, whose exploits at Donelson, in which it alone of the First Brigade took part, as we have elsewhere noticed, sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of Kentucky soldiers every-where. Though they were defeated and in captivity, there was a secret pride to those who had not yet engaged the foe, in the knowledge that these, their brothers, had upheld the traditional honor of Kentucky on one bloody field, and that, sooner or later, their example should be emulated; that the old State, through these her representatives in the Army of the South, should still preserve her prestige; should still be known as the chivalrous old Kentucky—first and worthy daughter of the "Mother of States"—"land of fair women and brave men."

At Donelson, then, Captain Lee first led his company into action, and proved himself worthy of the name he bore, and of the confidence of his men. Imprisoned for six weary months, his regiment at length came forth to win new laurels at Hartsville. It is unnecessary to dwell upon his particular conduct on every occasion, for that has passed into history, to be known and read of all men. Suffice it to say, that (what the reader has, perhaps, observed, in the course of the general narrative) he was present at every engagement in which his regiment participated

during the war, except that of 22d of July, near Atlanta, and demeaned himself alike in all. Always active and vigilant, he inspired confidence and won honors in the path of danger and of duty. At Chickamauga, though yet in the line, and suffering, too, with illness, he was acting field officer, and is referred to in the report of the commanding officer as having done his duty "with his accustomed gallantry." Shortly after this battle, he was promoted to major, and, November 5th, to lieutenant-colonel. On the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, he received the only wounds that were inflicted upon him during the war. He was painfully wounded at Resaca, May 14th, and received at Dallas, May 28th, a slight one. On the fall of Colonel Moss, at Jonesboro', August 31st, he was promoted to colonel, and commanded the Second Regiment till the close of the war.

By reference to our account of the operations in South Carolina, it will be seen that, by a well-planned, timely, and properly executed ambuscade, at McClernand's Ford, Colonel Lee, with his regiment alone, succeeded in repulsing and heading off an overwhelming Yankee column, and saving the brigade train from falling into their hands. On many points of his military career we might linger, but it would be unnecessarily prolonging the personal sketch, since whatever we may have omitted here, or touched upon but lightly, has been already noticed in the department of general history.

A writer in the Louisville *Courier*, some years ago, gave us a description of Colonel Lee in the following terms, which, though very general, are yet accurate, and give us a tolerably fair idea of his *personnel*: "In stature, medium, with a heavy, muscular frame; a piercing gray eye, and a countenance beaming with genial good humor."

In the army, as well as at home, the suavity and cheerfulness of his general deportment made him friends, and the esteem in which he was held in his own regiment attested the goodness of his heart. To him it was a source of great pride that he always had the love of the brave boys who were under his orders; that

he was always welcomed with a smile and pleasing courtesy, whether at the marquee of the general or the camp-fire of the soldier. General Hanson once remarked that "Phil. Lee's flow of spirits, his pleasantry, and genial wit go far toward lightening the toils of a campaign, since they always keep the regiment in good humor." The strength of his attachments, the generous feelings of his heart, are attested by the importance that he attached to these things. To have been the object of devoted friendship, to have possessed the brotherly esteem of his comrades in arms, was as much a source of honest and soldierly pride as to have walked undismayed, and with chivalrous port, over the many fields where Death held his carnival. Speaking of the fall of his lieutenants, Thomas and Rogers, there was a pathetic force in the language that went to the heart, and it bears me out in my estimate of this feature of his character. "Poor fellows!" said he; "after having suffered a long imprisonment with me at Camp Chase and Johnson's Island, they were killed under my eye, at Hartsville, within five minutes of each other. Rogers, who had been my school-mate, my earliest and best friend, and who loved me as an elder brother, died in my arms. Two braver hearts than those that beat in the bosoms of Charlie Thomas and John Rogers never gave their life's blood for the cause of freedom!" We hear of "the ruling passion strong in death," etc., and sometimes this ruling passion manifests itself as strongly in disaster. With a case in point, we close our notice:

On the evening of May 2d, 1865, in camp near Columbia, S. C., when General Lewis, Colonel Lee, and Colonel Caldwell made speeches, in which they explained what they had gathered respecting the terms of surrender, and advised as to the proper course, General Lewis remarked that, though he counseled quiet submission to the fate that was thrust upon the command, it was from no returning love for the Yankee, nor the Government of his administering; that his feelings and opinions were the same; though he must lay aside the gray, he never expected to wear a uniform of blue. Colonel Lee, concluding his speech, conceived

that matters were growing too serious, so he brought his humor into play, and dispersed the command with a laugh: "Boys," said he, with his drollest serio-comic air, "the General speaks of not wearing the *Yankee* uniform. Now, as for Phil. Lee, *my* opinion is that henceforth he'll wear *no* uniforms of *any* sort!"

COLONEL R. P. TRABUE.

THE Trabues of Kentucky are descended from an old Virginia stock, and, from the earliest known history of the country have been of the most decidedly martial disposition—engaging in the Indian wars in Virginia, 1755–60; in the Revolutionary War; in the border troubles of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois; and lastly, in the heroic struggle of the South. When the late war broke out there were of the name, and related to Colonel R. P. Trabue, in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and Mississippi, thirty-five able-bodied men, fit to bear arms, of whom thirty-two united their fortunes with the Army of the Confederate States. In November, 1777, James and Daniel, two younger brothers of William Trabue, (who served during the Revolution as an officer of the Virginia line, and from whom descended the late Hon. George Alfred Caldwell, of Louisville,) enlisted in Caroline County, Virginia, under General George Rogers Clarke, for the expedition into the western wilds, to attack the British garrisons at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. James Trabue was appointed to the then hazardous post of commissary-general for the troops in the West, and Colonel Daniel Trabue (as he was afterward designated) was the issuing commissary. They filled these positions until the objects of the expedition had been accomplished, when they settled in Kentucky. Daniel settled in what is now known as Woodford County, and remained there until 1795, when he removed to that portion of Greene, which was afterward Adair County, and here he died in 1840. His son, Daniel Trabue, Jr., was for some years a merchant in the latter

county, but afterward removed to Columbia, where he remained till the year 1853, when he removed to Texas. Mrs. Trabue died on the Gulf, before reaching Galveston, but himself lived in Texas till 1865, when he died, leaving several sons and daughters residents of that State. A brother of his, James Trabue, is one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Louisville, Kentucky. Thus we find that from a time prior to the Revolution, through all the trials that have beset the country—in war, in peace—the family has been prolific of brave, enterprising, and honorable men.

The subject of this memoir was the son of Daniel Trabue, Jr. His mother's maiden name was Mary Paxton, a daughter of Captain Robert Paxton, who commanded a company of Kentuckians at the battle of New Orleans, where he is said to have deported himself gallantly. Robert Paxton Trabue was born in Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, January 1st, 1824. He was brought up in his native town, and his education, acquired in the schools of that place, was considered a liberal one. While quite a young man he commenced the study of the law under Judge Zach. Wheat, who was then practicing in Columbia. He afterward went to Frankfort, and spent some months under the immediate care and instruction of Judge Tho. B. Monroe, when he was admitted to the bar, and returned to Columbia, where he practiced successfully, and exhibited, at that early age, those qualities for which he was subsequently distinguished—a ready comprehension of the law, even in its abstruse points; a studiousness that was remarkable in one whose constitutional vigor impelled him to almost ceaseless bodily activity; a close attention to the business intrusted to him; and a bold, fearless advocacy of whatever cause he chose to espouse. When a call was made for volunteers to serve in Mexico, the old adventurous spirit of the family could not be repressed. The remonstrance of more lethargic friends, the tempting business prospects before him, the pleasures that naturally wait upon an accomplished and rising young man, had no power to cool his military ardor. He accordingly enlisted in the com-

pany of Captain John C. Squires, and was made second-lieutenant. The company marched to Camp Butler, near Louisville, where a regiment was organized under Colonel John S. Williams, who immediately recommended the promotion of young Trabue to the rank of first-lieutenant and adjutant, and the appointment was accordingly made. He served in this capacity with much ability and deserved popularity till near the close of the war, when, Captain Squires having died, he was unanimously chosen captain of that company, which position he filled until the troops were disbanded. After his return from Mexico, he settled in Mississippi, and resumed the practice of his profession in the courts of that State and of Louisiana. His energy, ability, and unexceptionable deportment, soon gave him social position and a professional reputation. In 185–, he was married to a beautiful and accomplished young lady, Miss Hibernia, daughter of Dr. Inge, of Natchez. When it became evident that the North would resort to coercive measures, and thus inaugurate an unjustifiable war on the South, he at once applied to the Confederate Government for authority to raise a regiment of Kentuckians for the service, which was readily obtained, and he set out for his native State. The enlistment and organization of the Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers has already been noticed at length. Of this command he was made colonel, September 23d, 1861. During this fall and winter he was actively engaged in exercising a general supervision over the several departments of business connected with his command—arming, equipping—and not forgetting to contribute in every way in his power to their personal comfort. When the troops of General Albert Sidney Johnston had arrived at Burnsville and Corinth, March, 1862, and General Breckinridge was named to the command of the Reserve Corps, Colonel Trabue was placed in command of the Kentucky Brigade, and conducted its movements at Shiloh. No man, who observed his deportment during that eventful struggle, can ever erase from his mind the impression then made. This, to the Kentucky infantry, was its day of trial. For the first time they beheld their

own hosts marshaling for the fight; for the first time they advanced over ground strewn with the still warm, but mangled and ghastly corpses of friend and foe, where the smell of blood came reeking up to greet them as they passed; for the first time they stood quiescent under the iron storm of a battery, met the withering sheet of lead-laden fire from the deadly rifles, or poised the bayonet for the dashing charge. Early in the action a commanding figure was observed to ride along the line, ordering the necessary movements in a clear, calm voice, as natural in its tones, and apparently as free from excitement as when on review. Ever and anon it appeared to each regiment in turn, frequently issuing orders to the regimental officers in person, or making some remark as to the progress of the battle. It was *Trabue*, and there was a little phrase, the force of which his men, for the first time, understood—"coolness and intrepidity"—there was the embodiment before their very eyes. A graceful rider at all times, he seemed doubly graceful now—erect, steady, undisturbed, while sitting to observe the enemy or his own troops—without constraint of motion while passing from point to point. What Kentuckian could have failed to notice and to emulate so bright an example! During those two days of carnage it was presented to them, and the effect was salutary. He issued orders and directed movements with a nonchalance that would have done credit to the hero of Ciudad Rodrigo and Waterloo, and the men executed them with a promptness and spirit that gladdened his gallant heart. He escaped unhurt, and led the brigade to Corinth after the battle, where he continued to command it until a division in the Kentucky troops was made, and two brigades were formed of them and others, and placed under the respective commands of Hawes and Preston. On the 13th of April, General Breckinridge recommended him for promotion to the brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Shiloh." Though his qualifications for such a position were known to be of a high order, the appointment was not made, probably from the fact that there had recently been so many. It will have been seen that

Helm, Hawes, Preston, and Tilghman had already been promoted to that rank, and commissions had been issued to Kentuckians out of proportion to the number of troops they had in the field. He accordingly resumed the charge of his own regiment, but, Hawes' leaving, he was in command of the First Brigade on the route to Vicksburg. He did not participate in the engagement at Baton Rouge, from the fact that he was absent on sick leave when the division was ordered to that place, and was not sufficiently recovered to rejoin the brigade until some time after the battle. He took charge again, however, at Comite River, and after the Third and Seventh Regiments were sent to another department, and the other Kentucky infantry was brigaded together, he retained command, nominally, until Hanson reported for that duty.

Nothing further of any note occurred till the battle of Murfreesboro'. When Bragg learned, late in the afternoon of Thursday, January 1st (as we have elsewhere recorded), that the enemy had moved to the right, and were posting artillery on the bluffs, an order came at twilight for Hanson to move forward rapidly, cross the middle ford in front of the lines, and take the position. It is said that, with others, Colonel Trabue denounced the project as impracticable madness, knowing the strength of the position, and the difficulty of assailing it, even with the most determined of men. Officers of the division are represented as having remonstrated with the general commanding—at any rate the order was revoked; but by the next afternoon it seems to have become evident to Bragg that this throwing of Breckinridge with his division into a well-laid trap of the enemy would be the grand coup de grâce of the struggle, and accordingly the order came to "*take the hill.*" The order was imperative this time, and there was nothing for these officers to do but to get under arms, and surpass the mad gallantry of the devoted band at Balaklava when

"Into the jaws of death
Rode the six hundred."

When the dispositions were made, Colonel Trabue was observed

to wear a look of half-sleepy indifference, strange and unusual to him under any circumstances; and when the brigade, shattered and torn, was receding from the river, he exclaimed bitterly to Colonel Nuckols: "I saw from the first that there was no use going there! I was afraid, too, that all our boys would be needlessly killed." He now received information that General Hanson had fallen, and, the command devolving upon him, he set to work to withdraw the men from under the destructive cannonade, and reform the broken lines with sufficient expedition to be ready to offer some resistance, should the enemy attempt to advance over the brow of the hill. "His coolness, clear judgment, and prompt action," says an officer, "saved the brigade from annihilation." As an instance of his perfect self-possession under the most trying circumstances, Captain John B. Moore, of Greensburg, relates the following: "When the brigade, reeling out of the fight, had reached the top of the hill from which the first lines of the enemy had been driven, a storm of shot and shell from more than fifty pieces of artillery, parked on the bluffs near the ford, was sweeping the ridge, and death to every man seemed imminent. Colonel Trabue sat here on his horse, and while giving some directions he chanced to see a Yankee bugle lying on the ground near by. 'There,' said he to one of my men, 'pick that up, Nichols. We 'll need that.' And near this point, too, is said to have occurred a rather humorous incident, as such things would, even in the most trying hours. A soldier who seemed to have held on near the river a little longer than others, was now observed coming out, with rifle trailed, in a long gallop. His line of march naturally brought him near the colonel, who exclaimed: "Halt, sir! do n't *run*. You 're in just as much danger running as you would be in a walk." The man stopped a moment, and looking up rather quizzically, bawled out in the uproar, "Oh, yes, colonel, I know *that;* but then, you see, *we get away so much quicker!*" and instantly set forward with even accelerated speed for a more eligible base upon which to rally. The line was restored between the river and the original position;

"more than half the brigade," says Colonel Trabue, in his report of the battle, "being present in the new alignment, notwithstanding the fact, as afterward ascertained, that more than a third of all who went in had fallen in the struggle." He remained here till nine o'clock that night, when he was ordered to occupy the original position. This he did until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when, the stores and wounded having been removed from Murfreesboro', and the main army being under way, he withdrew his pickets, and moved out on the Manchester road after the advance column.

It was now supposed that he would be promoted, and assigned to the permanent command of the Kentucky Brigade. He was recommended, in the strongest terms, by General Breckinridge, and indorsed by other prominent officers; and would have, no doubt, received the appointment, but, having gone to Richmond shortly after reaching Manchester, he was taken violently ill, and died there, February 12, 1863. It is wholly unnecessary to sum up and dwell upon his merits as a military officer. They were so strikingly exemplified in his conduct as to leave no doubt of his eminent ability, no room for cavil as to his intrepidity and self-possession. Among his distinguishing social traits, we can not omit to mention his marked generosity; "he was liberal," says one, "to a fault." When he could not relieve the wants and minister to the comfort of his men by the regular means, he disbursed his own private funds. As before noticed, his energy was like that of a Bonaparte. His mind was an eminently practical one—rather too much inclined, we might say, to the utilitarian—rather that of a Wellington than of a Raleigh.

When it was known at Manchester that he had died, General Helm issued the following order: "The general commanding announces with feelings of sorrow and regret the death of Colonel Robert P. Trabue, which occurred at Richmond, Virginia, on the 12th of February. The deceased had exhibited in the highest degree the courage of a true soldier, and the coolness of an able commander, and was eminently beloved by the officers and sol-

diers of his regiment. The Kentucky Brigade, under his command, won imperishable honors on the bloody field of Shiloh, and so long as their gallant deeds are emblazoned on the pages of history, his name will be associated with their glory. Another patriot has been numbered with the heroic dead. Let us mourn his loss, and emulate his example.

COLONEL JOSEPH P. NUCKOLS.

JOSEPH PREYER NUCKOLS, eldest son of Hezekiah P. and Susan J. Nuckols, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, April 28, 1828. His immediate ancestors came from Virginia—remotely, they were of the old Cavalier stock—and, happily, the high-toned principles of the fathers are not extinct in the children. There is as little of the sniveling Puritan in the Nuckols of to-day as there was in the Rupert of 1640. Imbued, from boyhood, with a martial turn of mind, so characteristic of deep-toned and really enthusiastic natures, he embraced the first opportunity, when there was an evident tendency in the affairs of the country to render such a step necessary and useful, to gratify this passion. Under the act of the legislature providing for a state guard, he organized a company of young men at Glasgow—men, for the most part, of good families and good character, who have been described as "the flower of the county." With that ardor and determination, that earnestness of purpose, which have characterized him through life, he set about this work *to succeed*, and in a short time had the finest company in all that portion of country. Meeting with opposition in the outset, chiefly from those who soon drifted into the current that swept away their principles, and left them the minions of that horrid monstrosity of the nineteenth century—the spirit of old John Brown reëmbodied in a people, and "marching on"—he took more than ordinary pains in his work, and an uncommon pride in his men, that led him not only to improve every chance to exercise and instruct, but to uniform, arm, and equip them in the

most excellent style. To this end he drew largely upon his own private purse, entailing upon himself the expense of furnishing almost wholly the beautiful gray dress for which they were noted. Not that they were unable to meet these expenses individually, for the greater part were the sons of the wealthy, as well as of the most respectable people, but that to uniform without delay, to arm and equip speedily, with the best that could be furnished by the State, and to impart a martial bearing to the company, were objects upon which he had set his heart—to meet them was to triumph over the captious and the croaking—and money, in such a case, was a paltry consideration, save as it enabled him to accomplish his purpose. When the success of the North, in the election of a sectional President, had been proclaimed, there was general trouble in the state guard, and but few companies remained perfectly intact. In a large number of instances, these organizations were broken up, the weapons and colors sometimes falling into the hands of one or the other party; sometimes each man retained his gun, and refused to parade under this or that banner. The material of this company, however, was such, and the influence of the commanding officer so great, that, despite every effort of the new converts to fanaticism, and the cavils of the weak-kneed, they maintained their organization, and, early in the spring of 1861, paraded through the streets of Glasgow under the standard of the South. Continual additions were now being made to the company, and by the 1st of August it numbered eighty-three, there being no married man among them but the captain himself. The now famous spot, Camp Boone, in Montgomery County, Tennessee, was already occupied by the Second and Third Regiments, under Hawes and Tilghman, together with the nuclei of several unorganized companies. The preparations were at this time complete, and the company ready for camp, but the political contest between Major Barlow, for the South, and one Waring, for the abolitionists—candidates for the legislature—was pending, and they remained in Barren County until after the election, to cast their votes for

the major, who was triumphantly elected. Previous to setting out, Captain Nuckols evinced a regard for law and order, and an honesty of purpose that will do him credit wherever these principles are known and respected. The arms and accouterments of his company belonged to the State—in form, if not fairly and in spirit, she had declared for neutrality—and there had, as yet, been no palpably overt act of war within her borders. Conceiving that to retain and carry out these arms was a violation of the law of rendering just equivalents, which neither individuals nor governments can disregard without guilt, he boxed them up and turned them over to the county judge, who was even then organizing "home-guards," that were generally so well known to be in the interest of the Federal power that no friend of the South would engage with them. This spirit, so diametrically opposed to that of his foes, the very ground-work of whose policy was lawless plunder and rapine, he exemplified in his conduct, and enforced, as far as possible, during the operations of the war—receiving nothing without compensation, and always frowning down a wanton disregard of the rights of friends or enemies. Arriving at Camp Boone, August 9th, he shortly afterward met with Colonel Trabue, who had authority to raise a regiment of Kentuckians for three years. His company was immediately sworn into the Confederate service, and its organization completed. Other companies were speedily united with it, and the Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers was organized. He was offered the position of major, but declined the honor, esteeming it a duty, as well as his desire, to be immediately with his own company in its first engagement. The regiment was consequently without a major till October 21, when Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., was appointed to the position. Captain Nuckols being the senior officer of his rank in the regiment, and the field officers much engaged in looking after the other interests of the troops and of the cause, the command devolved upon him for the greater portion of the first four months, and right worthily did he discharge his trust. Full of devotion to the cause, imbued with martial ardor,

proud of these representatives of Kentucky's old-time principles, he set vigorously to work. A strict disciplinarian, and of a soldierly bearing himself, his influence is acknowledged to have been great, and his labors and example contributed much to the formation of the splendid character of the regiment. While on this subject, it may be well to remark that during the war he evinced an admirable tact in keeping the regiment together on the march—his men well in hand—which all observers of military affairs will readily admit to be one of the most difficult ordinary duties of a commander. Straggling was out of the question, and desertion was exceedingly rare. The better to preserve the morale of the regiment, he steadily set his face, when he was in command, against the exchange of his men for those of the cavalry. Though it pained him, he remarked, to deny the boys any thing, his sense of duty compelled him to guard against any precedent of this kind. He reasoned that the habits and military education of the cavalryman were not such as to enable him to adapt himself readily to the infantry, and that by losing any considerable number of his men, even though he received others in return, the efficiency of his command would soon be weakened, if not destroyed, since there would at least be a want of that mutual confidence which adds so much to the effectiveness of any military body.

At Shiloh, contrary to his wishes, he was placed in charge of the left of the regiment, as acting major, and in this first trial proved equal to the estimate that had been formed of him. Mounted throughout the day, always uncovered, avoiding no exposed place, his lofty stature rendering him more than commonly conspicuous, the figure was such as a soldier loves to contemplate. The example gave force to the words of cheer, and when that battle closed, *Joseph P. Nuckols* had been written among the proud names of Kentucky. The splendid engagement with the Forty-sixth Ohio on Sunday, and the more trying struggle with a division of Buell's army on Monday, in which his conduct is matter of special remark, have already been noticed at length in Col.

Trabue's report. The wound received in the latter affair was by a musket-ball in the ankle-joint, which wedged itself between the bones, and caused the most dreadful pain. It was extracted on the field; and while he was being borne to the rear, a strange incident as any recorded of war—the singing of "The Kentucky Battle Song," under the furious roar of musketry and the constant falling of men—took place. He slept that night on the ground, in a cold and drenching rain, and in such a situation that the water accumulated under and around him. Some of the men, less seriously wounded, did all they could to alleviate his sufferings, but it was a night of terrible misery—one of those trying scenes in war which the ancients had in view when they represented fortitude as being one of the noblest of the virtues. He was taken to Corinth on Tuesday, and, as he afterward expressed it, he "turned himself over to the *tender* mercies of the surgeons." His wife joined him in a few days, and nursed him through the succeeding months of pain. General Breckinridge, in his report of the part taken by his division, made honorable mention of his conduct, and ever afterward manifested for him the warmest friendship and esteem. Judge Walker, too, of New Orleans, who published a pamphlet descriptive of the battle, notices his conspicuous gallantry. About the 1st of October, he rejoined the command at Knoxville, and, though still unable to walk without great pain, reported for duty. General Breckinridge now gave him permission, in company with four other officers, to precede the division to Kentucky, for the purpose of recruiting, with the comfortable assurance that he expected them to be murdered for their hardihood before they reached the orderly portions of the State. They set out, however, and went as far as Barboursville, but meeting the head of Bragg's column here, they returned to Knoxville, and went with the division to Murfreesboro'.

At this place, in November, he was promoted to major, to take rank from the 7th of April; and he again devoted himself to exercising and increasing the efficiency and high character of the

regiment. December 18th, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Hynes, resigned. On the afternoon of the 28th December, when Rosecrans had appeared before Murfreesboro', he was ordered, by General Breckinridge, to take command of one company from each regiment of the division, and to deploy them so as to cover it, one mile in front. He remained in command of this advance line until Wednesday, watching the movements of the enemy, and reporting position. Relieved on Wednesday morning, December 31st, he rode back to General Breckinridge, and represented to him that a regiment ought to be thrown upon the hill over which the terrible struggle of Friday took place, lest the enemy, foiled at all other points, should seize it, and have to be driven away. The general sent Colonel Buckner with him to reconnoiter it, and Buckner coincided in the opinion of its importance. General Breckinridge promised that it should be attended to, but the battle was raging on the left, and the matter was dropped for the time. What the result of this far-sighted and prudential course would have been upon the fortunes of that week, no one can see; but it seems to have been one of those singular circumstances, so common in the history of warfare, upon which hang the destinies of armies, and by neglecting or attending to which a battle is lost or won. At about one o'clock, Friday afternoon, he was conversing with Breckinridge, Hanson, and other officers, in the rear of Cobb's Battery, when the order of General Bragg came to General Breckinridge to report to him on the west bank of the river, and he was instructed to take the position and establish his artillery upon it. Returning, the General remarked to Colonel Nuckols, "Ah! colonel, this is a pet measure of yours, I believe. Do you desire as much as ever to place the Fourth there?" But he, knowing that Van Cleve was already in possession, replied that he thought they would have "*some dispute about it now.*" "Well," the General is said to have rejoined, "we must take it anyhow," and accordingly made his dispositions. When the Fourth Regiment had been formed, Colonel Nuckols rode along in front of the

line, talking in that cheerful and encouraging tone, so well calculated to impart and extend the mysterious sympathetic influence which goes far toward sustaining bodies of men under trying ordeals; but with that ready tact at discovering the tendency of matters on a battle-field, and of comprehending a situation, for which they were remarkable, they had discovered the true state of affairs, and knew that a desperate and bloody crisis was at hand, and that more than ordinary deeds were expected from them. Said he, describing the scene afterward: "They were calm and collected; but I saw a peculiar glitter in every eye, and a circumscribed red spot on every cheek, as of men who were moved by no idle fears, but who knew the dreadful nature of the work they had to perform." The particulars of that short but sanguinary contest have been recounted at length, but it is with difficulty that we restrain ourselves from description here. The fall of Hanson—the almost settled, strange despair of the cool and intrepid Trabue—the anguish of the noble Breckinridge, at seeing his "Orphan Brigade" thus uselessly torn to pieces before his eyes—the bitterness that sat upon the countenance of the subject of our sketch, when he found himself foiled in the last attempt to silence the death-dealing batteries—these things, and such as these—though a terrible picture, it has yet the fascination that invests sublimity, and in contemplating a single actor, we can scarcely forbear to paint, though in a simple way, a scene so splendid in its very fury, and grand in the excess of its horror. After the first repulse, noticed in the report of the battle, he suggested an attempt to reform parallel with the river, higher up, for the purpose of arresting the fury of the cannonade by killing off the enemy's gunners. Endeavoring to execute it he had an arm stricken powerless when in the act of grasping the colors, and designating with them the point for the rally. Here, too, his horse was shot, but not fatally, and when it was found necessary to retire still further, he assisted General Breckinridge in restoring order on that part of the field—the men, he described it, "falling in promptly as they arrived," which only veteran heroes could do under

circumstances so desperate. His horse was now shot again—this time disabled—and he was compelled to limp from the field on foot. But the drama had been played, and the disastrous denouement reached before he turned with a bleeding heart to leave to the merciless cold of the approaching night, and to the now victorious foe, so many of his mangled and suffering friends. He was now under the necessity of seeking rest and attention away from the army, but rejoined it about the last of February, at Manchester. He was at this time (Colonel Trabue having died) promoted to colonel. At Jackson, he was present during the week in which the brigade was engaged there.

The excellent discipline, the reciprocal confidence existing between him and his regiment, as well as the splendid material of which the regiment was composed, were strikingly exemplified at Chickamauga (on the morning of the first day), where he led them forward to protect the artillery, so furiously engaged, under the heroic Graves, near Glass' Mills. Through the storm of heavy shot and screaming, bursting shells, they marched steadily and unfalteringly, well aligned as though upon the drill-ground—anon a missile tearing through the line—shoulder to shoulder they pressed forward—the pride of their brothers near by, the admiration of the army—to the designated spot in front of the cannon, and held the ground until Graves drew off. So dreadful was the ordeal that many of the officers and men declared that without the steady, collected, magnificent bearing of their leader, they could not have marched through that open field, under the horrid fire, with such gallant precision—a compliment indeed, and worth more than a volume of common eulogy. Yet this was scarcely more excellent conduct than that of Sunday morning, when he was thrown forward to feel the enemy and report position. After having ascended the rising ground, with his command as skirmishers, and come full upon an intrenched line, he rode back and forth along the regiment, under a storm of balls, explaining the necessity of holding the ground at all hazards, while the men answered with a shout, and plied their rifles unflinchingly. It was here, after hav-

ing alighted at the center of the regiment, with the intention of defending the position until supporting force should arrive, that he received a wound which disabled him, in some measure, for life. A Minie-ball passed through the left arm, below the elbow, shattering the bones, and inflicting intense pain. He suffered long with the wound itself, and the effect upon his general health—never good, and for the past year so dreadfully impaired—was such as to preclude the possibility of further service in the field, though he long continued to cherish the hope of being able to return to duty.

In personal appearance, Colonel Nuckols is tall and commanding—six feet two inches in height—with dark hair, dark eyes, and a certain settled, stern expression of countenance, which is, however, the result of constitutional ill health, and not of any moroseness of temper or sour misanthropy. When we take into consideration his naturally feeble physical organism, the many trying vicissitudes of his life, the hardships and exposures incident to his career as a soldier, with the severe wounds that have been inflicted—three during the war, and one by the hands of would-be assassins, in August, 1866—we can but wonder that he has been able to survive so long. It is related of the great defender of the Protestant faith in Europe, and the deliverer of Great Britain from misrule, William, Prince of Orange, that he rose, by the sheer force of an unconquerable will, superior to physical infirmities, and performed, during many years of a useful life, military and civil labors that would have appalled the majority of even able men. Reflecting upon the energy, the force of will, the admirable fortitude and great tenacity of life that have been displayed by Colonel Nuckols, we have been involuntarily led to compare him in our mind to that prodigy of a troubled age. This force of will and great decision of character, combined with unaffected kindness and devotion to his friends, have always given him much influence with them; but to those who wantonly excite his enmity, he is full of the scorn and bitterness that characterize determined natures. In his intercourse with the officers of the

army, there was none of that envy and spirit of detraction always so plainly discernible in little minds. His star, he conceived, would shine none the brighter by any attempt of his to hang a dubious curtain over that of his brother in arms. Speaking, after the battle of Murfreesboro', of the momentary pause that was occasioned by the sudden discovery of a pond of water in front of the line, when a movement to avoid obstacle had to be made, his mention of "that brilliant advance of the gallant Lewis" was as creditable to him as it was complimentary to the officer named.

When the war had closed, though returning to his home worn in body and ruined in fortune—disappointed of the hopes he had so fondly cherished four years before—the manner of his reception in his native town was like an ovation, and the "war-broken soldier" was as much a hero as though he had come in pomp, beneath the fluttering of triumphant banners.

COLONEL THOMAS W. THOMPSON.

FEW men so young rose to more honorable distinction in the army than Colonel Thompson. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 13, 1840, and consequently his military career began at the age of twenty-one years, with the rank of captain; at twenty-four he had passed through the intervening grades, displaying not only a lofty courage, and a general gallant and meritorious conduct, but skill that evinced military talent of no common order, and was colonel of one of the noblest regiments that ever kept step to a martial strain. At the age of six years he was left an orphan, but was adopted by an uncle, Mr. Thomas Williams, who brought him up to the advantages of the schools in his native city. Naturally bold, ardent, and of that chivalric disposition which leads men to espouse the cause of the oppressed —often for no other reason than that they *are* oppressed—he decided upon his course early in the Confederate struggle, and determined to follow the standard of the South. Accordingly, in July, 1861, he left Louisville for Tennessee, with a company recruited in the city and surrounding country, and was present at the laying out and preparing of "Camp Burnett." On the 13th of September, Company I, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, was organized, and he was chosen captain. Ready in apprehending the principles of evolution and maneuver, and always at his post, his company improved constantly in drill and discipline, and by the time that active operations were inaugurated, they were prepared for their duty. At Shiloh—that trial-ground of so many gallant spirits—he fought both days, handling his company with

skill, and deporting himself with that courage, coolness, and self-possession for which he was distinguished throughout the war. Here he received three different wounds, but remained at his post until the closing scenes on Monday. No higher commendation of his conduct on this first field can be given than the simple fact that shortly after the battle General Breckinridge offered to place him in command of an Alabama regiment, and recommended his promotion at once to the rank of colonel. This honor he declined, feeling a strong attachment for his company, which had lately suffered so much, and modestly deeming himself too young to assume the responsibilities of such a position.

It was one of his striking characteristics that he never failed to be present when the outposts sounded the alarm, and the hosts were preparing for battle. Fortune favored him, for his health was generally good, and this enabled him to follow the promptings of a devoted spirit, and to be with his men when they must face danger and meet death. So marked was his fate in this respect that even wounds, though he received six or seven, never so far disabled him as to "furlough" him over a battle. He was present at the defense of Vicksburg, and fought at Baton Rouge and at Murfreesboro'. On the 1st of April, 1863, he was promoted to major; was on the expedition to Bolton's and participated in the defense of Jackson; and, shortly afterward, August 31st, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. At Chickamauga, when Colonel Nuckols was disabled, on the morning of that eventful 20th September, the command of the Fourth Regiment devolved upon him, and he conducted its movements, like his predecessors, with marked ability. We find him commended in the general's report for "constancy, coolness, and gallantry." He was present also at Mission Ridge, and his regiment was conspicuous for its orderly conduct on the retreat from that ill-starred scene of an unfortunate general's operations. While the army lay at Dalton, he was almost constantly present, to preserve the morale, and increase, if possible, the efficiency of his command, as well as to watch over their ordinary comforts. At Dalton, February, 1864, Colonel

Nuckols having been retired, he was promoted to colonel. On the unparalleled campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro', when, for four months almost daily, yea, *hourly*, the command was under fire—often desperately engaged—and but two days only from under the influence of that peculiar music consequent upon the screaming shell and the whistle of the bullet, he was never absent. Planning and superintending the construction of defenses, reconnoitering, leading in the sortie and the charge, his services were cheerfully rendered; and he taught by example that coolness and contempt of danger which is best evinced in that quiescent state, when a command is compelled to receive an enemy's fire without returning it, or engaging in maneuver. At Resaca he was wounded, again at Dallas, and again during the flank defense of the army, on the 6th of August. The manner in which he conducted the fight on the 1st of September, 1864, and succeeded in saving the greater portion of his command from capture, has been noticed with sufficient minuteness elsewhere. And his operations during the mounted service have also been matter of special mention, which it is not necessary to repeat.

As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by the general officers, he will, no doubt, always remember with pride the crowning compliment that was paid him at the eleventh hour—none the less pleasing because it came too late, for to *deserve* it was enough. It was ascertained after the close of the war that he had been recommended for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, and that the recommendation was favorably passed upon in the subordinate departments, but never reached Mr. Davis, as the evacuation of Richmond was about taking place, and the appointment was, consequently, not made.

North Carolina has claimed, through the public press, the honor of having made the last fight, east of the Mississippi; but we think that the facts will bear us out in the assertion that Colonel Thompson and his Fourth Regiment won that distinction for their own old Kentucky. He was engaged with the rear-guard of Potter's division, April 29, 1865, when General Lewis

received the order announcing surrender, or truce, and dispatched last to him to recall these old veterans from their familiar work, and led them to Washington, to part with their "friends," as they called their trusty rifles, when looking wistfully at them for the last time.

COLONEL HIRAM HAWKINS.

AS is well known to the student of history, the persecuted Puritans of Britain had no sooner attained to power, under Cromwell, than they forgot those lessons of toleration which they had so persistently dinned into the ears of the people while their oppressors reigned, and with all the insolence of unwonted and untempered authority, began a persecution of the Roman Catholics of the kingdom unparalleled by any acts of the previous lawful rulers of the realm. The noble brothers, Calvert, however, had already founded the colony of Maryland, and impressed it with that spirit of toleration, of charity, good-will to all men, which stands out in the annals of those times in such striking contrast to that which influenced the wretched bigots of the Puritan settlements. In the little colony planted by the generous Baltimore, the emigrant, whatever his religion, found a welcome, and the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Here even the Witch of Endor would have had no dreaded Saul; and the whining Roundhead himself, fresh from the British metropolis, and having scarcely relaxed his holy grin at the gibbeting of some victim of fanatic zeal, passed unquestioned, and reposed, in this peaceful haven, beneath "the shadow of his own vine and fig-tree," unmolested by the ministers of sanctimonious fury and bigoted hate.

Colonel Hiram Hawkins was descended from a Catholic family, which left Bristol, England, shortly after the usurper assumed the reins of government, and settled in Maryland. It appears from some records still preserved, and from traditions yet being transmitted

from sire to son that the family was one of much respectability, and considerable property. The latter they were forced to abandon, and it was seized upon—confiscated to the public use—which means that the minions of the crown appropriated it to the use and benefit of the loyal pimps and informers of that day. After the close of the American Revolution, and when the eyes of the adventurous and enterprising began to be turned to the wild, but beautiful and fertile regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, the immediate progenitors of Colonel Hawkins removed to the former State, and settled on the waters of the Licking River. Hiram Hawkins, second son of Thomas and Mary Hawkins, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, September 9, 1826. Up to the age of nineteen he had all the advantages of the best schools in his native county; and it was the intention of his parents that he should take a thorough collegiate course; but about this time his father suffered a heavy reverse of fortune, which precluded the possibility of further educational advantages to his son, who now quitted school, and engaged in active business. He was married, September 8, 1853, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James Workman, Esq., of Bath. This estimable lady justly held a high place in his regard, and they lived together in mutual affection and esteem until her death, August 1, 1860. It appears that long prior to the war he evinced a fondness for military principles and the pageantry of arms, as we find him, in 1851, a candidate for the colonelcy of the Bath County regiment of militia (under the old statute requiring such organizations), to which position he was elected by vote of the regiment. True to the principles of his fathers, the great Know-Nothing excitement of 1855, had no power to cut him loose from his Democratic moorings and make him an enemy, for power's sake, to the people who held the former religious tenets of his ancestry; and he was called, almost by general acclaim, from his quiet labors on the farm, to be the Democratic candidate for the legislature. He was elected by nearly five hundred majority, over a strong man of the proscription party, and, after serving one term, devoted himself to the study of the

law, with a view to its practice, but deferred it from time to time, being engrossed with other profitable business. But, though a life-long Democrat, as has been remarked, he took grounds, in the winter of '60–61, against the constitutional right of secession; maintaining, however, that the South was justified in resorting to it as a right revolutionary, and holding that while the Constitution made no provision for the withdrawal of a State, either by direct admission or logical inference, it did no more provide for compulsory means of maintaining the supremacy of the general government; and he declared emphatically against the coercive measures being adopted in the spring of '61, by the Lincoln administration; and inclined to the belief that the only hope of preserving intact the spirit and enjoyment of constitutional liberty depended upon the success of the Southern arms. Willing to abide by the action of the State, if the legislature should resolutely and impartially adhere to its position of neutrality, he forbore to take decisive action until it was no longer doubtful that the majority of that body had resorted to a base and cowardly trick for the purpose of forestalling action by the people until the Lincoln authorities were ready to occupy the State for purposes of insult to her own people and aggression upon the Confederacy. He now, September, 1861, collected a small party of young men, mounted, armed, and equipped, and bade farewell to home and friends, to battle, as they believed in their inmost hearts, for the right. Proceeding to West Liberty, he held a consultation with some of the leading men of that place, and it was decided that Prestonsburg, on the Sandy River, should be made a place of rendezvous; that point offering the strategic advantage of guarding a regular approach to Virginia, and furnishing an easily accessible place of meeting for the men from the interior. In a few days after having arrived at Prestonsburg, the small party from Bath and Morgan was joined by several hundred recruits; among them the battalion of mounted rifles, the five companies of which were commanded respectively by Captains Shawhan, Cameron, Thomas, Clay, and Holliday. At a public council, held in the

court-house, it was resolved to go into camp as a military nucleus, to arm, prepare for defense, and await the arrival of all who might wish to aid in the Confederate struggle. A committee was appointed to report a plan of arrangements and temporary organization, and Colonel Hawkins was chosen commandant, without dissent. Delegates were sent to Richmond, Virginia, to confer with the Southern officials, and procure authority to recruit and organize, and arms for such troops as might be thus enrolled. Prominent among these delegates was John S. Williams ("Cerro Gordo," as he was called), afterward a distinguished general officer. He returned to Prestonsburg about the middle of October, with the necessary authority, and a few hundred old flint-lock muskets, which he had procured from Governor Letcher, the Confederate Government finding it impossible to furnish arms of any description. Meanwhile, twelve or fifteen hundred men had assembled at Prestonsburg and reported to the commandant. There was a full regiment of Federal troops at Louisa, forty miles below Prestonsburg, at the confluence of the West Fork with the Big Sandy, and the river was navigable part of the time to Prestonsburg, which rendered it necessary that the operations there should be conducted with as much secresy as possible; and as the little force was so completely isolated from friends, and the hopes of succor, in case of an attack (no other Confederate force being within a hundred and fifty miles of the place), it was essential to have all the approaches watched and as well guarded as the nature of the case and the indifferent arms would admit of. Add to this the duty of subsisting this force, without a regular commissariat, of foraging the horses of the cavalry, and supplying the destitute with blankets, the camp with cooking utensils and shelter, without an organized quartermaster's force, and the task devolving upon the officer in command was no ordinary one. He devoted himself, however, with that unceasing activity and energy for which he was distinguished, to the faithful discharge of these duties, and succeeded. Learning that Williams had been authorized to organize a regiment at once, Colonel Hawkins determined

to raise a company for the command, and accordingly resigned his temporary position, and set about that work. Hon. John Ficklin, who had hitherto been an active and efficient helper, and withal a gentleman of pleasing demeanor and administrative ability, was chosen by unanimous vote of the company commandants to take charge of the encampment and assume the general direction of affairs, which he did until the arrival of the regularly appointed officers. Colonel Hawkins, with thirty-five men, was sworn into the service on the 19th of October, and on the 26th, the company was regularly organized (now amounting to one hundred and fifteen men), and mustered into the service, as Company C, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and he was chosen captain.

Colonel Williams had taken command some days before, but had not completed his organization before General Nelson had collected a force of six thousand men, of all arms, at Mount Sterling, and marched against Prestonsburg. The Confederates fell back up the river to Piketon, thirty-five miles. The infantry force now consisted of nine companies, which, with the small cavalry battalion, and all indifferently armed, constituted the whole of Williams' available force against General Nelson's well-appointed command. Early in November, Nelson marched in two columns against Piketon, half his force moving directly up, and on the right bank of the West Fork, while the other marched up John's Creek. Colonel Williams, perceiving that he would be compelled to retreat across the mountains into Virginia, determined to surprise and check a column of the enemy's force, if possible, and so gain time to remove his sick, the baggage, and supplies, having, as part of the latter, about one thousand fat hogs. To this end, he dispatched a detachment of two hundred and fifty men under Captain (afterward Colonel) A. J. May, and Captain Hawkins, with orders to march, under cover of night, fifteen miles down the river, to Ivy Mountain, and await the approach of the Federal troops. May was senior officer, and selected the position, but gave the greater portion of the force in charge of Captain Hawkins, who posted the infantry in single

file, in order to cover as much of the enemy's flank as possible, and create the impression of strength, while a small body of cavalry, under Captains Thomas and Clay, was dismounted, and, as they were armed with shot-guns, that could do execution only at shorter range than the infantry's rifles, they were placed behind a clump of small cedars, not exceeding eighty feet from the main road, and, being on elevated ground, commanding it perfectly. Meanwhile, May, having stationed a few men under Lieutenant Vanhook, of Shawhan's company, took his position with them at the head of the defile, between the mountain and the river, known as the "Narrows." These dispositions having been made, the men were ordered to observe perfect silence, and not to fire until the Federal column had reached the head of the narrows, when the firing should commence by May's rifles opening as a signal. About one o'clock, P. M., November —th, this column, three thousand strong, moved up. The mounted vedette, a little ahead of the main body, on reaching the "Narrows," discovered and fired at Captain May. The fire was quickly returned, and instantly the whole advance regiment of the Federals received a deadly volley, which caused it to break in confusion, and rush, some into the river, where they were drowned, and the remainder of the unhurt recoiling upon the rear body. Regiments not disorganized were brought up promptly, and a piece of artillery began to play upon the ambush, but the little band had its blood up, and refused to yield an inch, evidently feeling themselves able to contend with a host, and kept up a steady and uninterrupted fire, with the coolness and precision of veterans. The Federal officer, Brigadier-General Nelson, finding it impossible to move them by direct attack, ordered a regiment to ascend the ridge below the Confederate position, and defile, under cover of the range, to their rear, thus placing them beneath an assailing column, and between it and the river. The movement was detected, and the Confederates withdrew, but not until they had stoutly held the ground with shot-guns, squirrel-rifles, and flint-lock muskets, against twelve times their number of well-organized and well-armed

men, for an hour and twenty minutes, and after having killed and wounded more men than themselves had engaged. But, we may also remark, it is but due to the Federal troops to say that they acted well. It was their first engagement, and though their officers had culpably allowed them to be surprised, and the advance of the column inextricably confused and thrown madly back upon the rear regiments, the confusion did not extend, and they came up in good order, and only the steady fire of the Confederate force kept them from clambering up the mountain and taking by direct front attack an almost perfectly unassailable position. The Confederates lost seven killed, and eighteen wounded and missing; among the killed being the gallant Rusk, an officer of the Fifth Regiment. The enemy kept the field guarded for three days, allowing no one to pass, and using flats and steamers to convey the dead and wounded down the river. The check thus given to Nelson enabled Williams to move all his supplies, and the sick not too low to be transported, to Virginia. The column which had moved up the creek appeared on the heights overlooking Piketon just in time to witness Williams' mounted rear-guard retire. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Confederates had one man and a horse wounded; but they did not press the pursuit, being evidently impressed with the too dangerous character of the mountainous country through which they would have to pass, that would necessitate the purchase of victories at too dear a rate. Colonel Williams moved out leisurely through Pound Gap, and encamped on the south side of the mountain.

The regimental organization was reported under date of October 22d, but active movements had precluded the perfection of it until the arrival in Virginia. This was now effected, and Captain Hawkins was chosen major. The Fifth Regiment was accordingly brigaded, in November, with the following other troops, under command of General Humphrey Marshall, and participated in all the operations of that officer in Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia during the next eighteen months: the mounted

battalion of Kentucky Rifles, under command of Major John Shawhan; the Twenty-ninth Regiment Virginia Infantry, Colonel Moore; the Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry, Colonel Trigg; and Jeffries' Battery. In 1862, the Sixty-fourth Virginia Infantry, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and Davidson's Battery, were attached to the brigade. During the campaign into Kentucky, in January, 1862, it took part in the battle of Middle Creek. In February, Marshall retreated into Virginia, and, on the 1st of March, went into camp in Scott County, having had an introduction to warfare of almost four months of arduous service—a winter campaign—through chilling rains ofttimes, and dreadful mud, or the biting winds and drifted snows of the hilly region.

In April, 1862, Colonel Williams was made a brigadier, and, May succeeding to the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment, Major Hawkins was made lieutenant-colonel. The honorable part taken by him in the action at Princeton, Va., in command of the right companies of the regiment, has already been noticed at length in our account of the Fifth Regiment, prior to its connection with the First Brigade.

When General Marshall moved into Kentucky, to coöperate with Bragg, Colonel Hawkins was ordered, with five companies, to Piketon, two weeks in advance of the main body, to disperse the home-guards and collect supplies. This, in such a country, where positions for ambuscade were numerous and excellent, and the home-guard troops well armed, if not disciplined, was a hazardous undertaking, but was executed to the satisfaction of all. On one occasion, about thirty of the local militia lay in ambush on the opposite side of a creek which the Confederates were approaching, and discharged their pieces at the head of the column; but Colonel Hawkins instantly ordered a charge, which the men executed with so much spirit, dashing promptly into the creek, and moving upon the concealment with such steadiness, and a well-directed fire, that the home-guards broke precipitately, abandoning their wounded, their haversacks and supplies, and losing three prisoners. Colonel Hawkins had one wounded. After

some days' active scouring of Pike and Floyd Counties, the militia were scattered, and a depot of supplies established at Piketon. Many of his men being barefoot, he impressed all the shoemakers in the regions round about, and established a shoe shop. When the brigade came up, his men were well shod, and many additions had been made to the ranks. As they advanced, constant accessions were made, one full company reporting, beside individual volunteers, and when they reached Mount Sterling, the regiment numbered 1,027 men. Here, on account of long-continued ill health, Colonel May resigned, and Hawkins was promoted to colonel. Speaking of Colonel May afterward, Colonel Hawkins paid him a beautiful compliment, which it is but just that we should leave on record: "Though his health was, much of the time, so indifferent as to prevent his remaining in charge of his regiment while it was in camp, yet the gallant May was never too feeble to be among the first in the fight; always at his post when the troops marched out to battle."

It will be seen, by reference to the general history of the Fifth Regiment, that when the discharge of the twelve-months' men was ordered, on the retreat from Kentucky, Colonel Hawkins clung with unwavering constancy to the little band who proved true, despite the evil influences at work, and devoted himself with determined zeal to filling his thinned ranks and restoring the strength of his command. He obtained permission to stay, with this remnant of the regiment, and a small battalion of mounted men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tho. Johnson, in the mountains of Kentucky, and recruit, if possible. Remaining on the Big Sandy for a few weeks, he collected what volunteers he could, and recrossed into Virginia, when General Marshall ordered consolidation of companies and reorganization of the regiment, which took place, as we have seen (page 225), on the 18th of November, 1862.

After having completed these arrangements, Colonel Hawkins, under the general command of Marshall, but being endowed, for a large portion of the time, with discretionary powers, continued

on the frontiers of Kentucky and Virginia, often making forced marches to protect the interior and the salt-works from parties of raiders. He marched and countermarched from this time till July, 1863, between the Big Sandy and the Cumberland Gap, Bristol, Tennessee, and the salt-works in Western Virginia, often from fifty to seventy-five miles from brigade head-quarters, and compelled, a great portion of the time, to subsist his men off the country through which they passed. And it was a remarkable fact, which told more for the order, discipline, and honorable conduct of these soldiers, while subjected to the temptations incident to this precarious mode of living, that they were respected most where longest encamped and best known. The following little incident has been communicated to the writer, and the entire authenticity of it is beyond doubt, which shows that the people of that section viewed them in a light which did them exalted credit: A mounted scout of the command rode up, one day, to a farm-house in Western Virginia, and asked the lady if she could give him something to eat. "No," she replied. "The soldiers are all roaming about the country here, and doing no good." She asked, however, what command he belonged to; and on his replying, "Fifth Kentucky," "Oh," she said, "get down and come in. I'll see what I can get for you;" and presently spread out before his appreciating eyes a substantial meal, of which he partook freely, as the poor tired and hungry soldier never failed to do. Thus, through all that country, it was only necessary for a man to say that he belonged to the Fifth Kentucky to insure the reception of a kindly welcome.

Upon the resignation of General Marshall, General William Preston was assigned to the command of the troops in that subdepartment, May, 1863. The transfer of Preston's division to Buckner's corps; the action of the Fifth Regiment at Chickamauga, where it won the entire confidence of fellow-Kentuckians, under Helm and Lewis; the subsequent transfer to Lewis—all these have been noticed at length, and need not be repeated. So, likewise, we have detailed the actions of Colonel Hawkins

during his connection with the First Brigade—at Mission Ridge, at Dallas, and at Intrenchment Creek—all through the memorable campaign of '64, up to the time of his wounding, July 22d. His name is intimately connected with all those actions which so sorely tried even Hardee's veteran corps. At the action on Intrenchment Creek, the clothes of Colonel Hawkins were pierced in different places with bullets, showing how dreadful had been his exposure; and a Minie-ball cut through the upper, fleshy portion of the left hip, and came out near the spine, but, fortunately, missed both the hip-bone and the vertebral column, otherwise the wound would have been almost certain death.

Early in November, 1864, while the brigade lay at Stockbridge, Colonel Hawkins was ordered, in command of a small detachment, to proceed up on Yellow River, east of Atlanta, and operate against foraging parties which the enemy was expected to send out in that direction. While absent on this duty, Sherman's army passed down the country between his detachment and Iverson's division, to which General Lewis was then attached. He accordingly moved on the enemy's flank, nearly as far as Athens, picking up stragglers, and preventing the spread of the scourge in that direction. He now crossed, in the rear of the enemy, to Macon, where he found that the enemy was still between him and the brigade. Mounting some additional men, who had been left near Macon, thus increasing his little force to about seventy, he attempted to reach the main body by passing in front of Sherman; but, finding himself headed off, he marched to Taylor's Creek, to observe the enemy's movements, and, if possible, to communicate his whereabouts to the brigade commander. This he succeeded in doing, and was ordered by General Iverson to remain on that line, and take charge of all the mounted forces in the vicinity. In about ten days, he received an order to report to the command, but, on reaching it, was given his own entire regiment, and sent back to observe and operate upon a line extending from the Ogechee River ferry, about forty miles from Savannah, to Darien, on the Altamaha, near the coast. While

here, he drove a large foraging party from Hinesville, capturing several prisoners, and burned the bridge over the Savannah River, near the city, to keep the enemy from crossing over in that direction.

Here, as had been the case in 1863, his men won the warmest approval of the citizens for their good conduct, and for the real impunity which they enabled the people for awhile to enjoy from the depredations of marauding parties, who had been in the habit of coming up from Savannah, and not only disturbing the relation between master and slave, and utterly destroying the effective labor system, but carrying off the scanty provisions and forage of the inhabitants, and insulting with all the wantonness of irresponsible and unrestrained power. The people experienced such relief, that they gave free expression to joy and gratitude, and met to petition that they might be permitted to stay in their vicinity, offering to do all they could in furnishing subsistence and clothing. One lady, distinguished in her circle, wrote to a friend in Macon, that "the coming of Colonel Hawkins among them was like that of an angel of mercy and peace." After Sherman left Savannah, the regiment rejoined General Lewis, who had returned to Augusta, and remained under his general care until the surrender in that department. Shortly after this, the colonel obtained leave of indulgence—the only one he enjoyed in nearly four years of faithful service—and was thus absent during the final operations of the command near Camden.

Of his personal gallantry and general good conduct, no eulogistic remarks could convey a more just and complimentary estimate than the fact that he was recommended, early in 1864, for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, by both Generals Buckner and Marshall, in flattering terms, as contained in the following letters, one of which, it will be noticed, refers to a previous recommendation made by General Marshall in the first months of 1863:

RICHMOND, January 20, 1864.

To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR—Colonel Hawkins, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, served a number of months in Preston's division of my command. The official reports of General Preston, and the well-established reputation of Colonel Hawkins as an officer of zeal, intelligence, gallantry, and ability, show him to be worthy of advancement. I take pleasure in commending him, in this form, to the favorable notice of the Government, for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER, *Major-General.*

RICHMOND, January 27, 1864.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, President:

SIR—I had the pleasure, while I was in service, to recommend to you Colonel Hiram Hawkins, of Kentucky, as one whom I should have liked to have in service, in the command under me, as a brigadier-general. Understanding that you prefer these commendations to be filed in the Executive Department, for reference when the subject shall come before you, I take the privilege of stating that I saw the service of Colonel Hawkins from November, 1861, to the period of my separation from the troops in South-western Virginia, in May, 1863; and had the opportunity to know that, by his conduct, from the rank of captain to that of colonel, and sometimes as acting brigadier, Colonel Hawkins evinced a qualification to drill and discipline any military body not numbering more than a brigade; that he is a most attentive officer to his duties; of most excellent character and deportment; of fine military bearing; of cool courage under fire; of great skill, caution, and prudence in the management of his command; and I think, and have thought for a year past, that he should be promoted to the rank of a general officer. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Late Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

Though descended from a Catholic ancestry, and, like every liberal and generous-minded gentleman of the day, bitterly, scornfully opposed to that narrow and bigoted spirit of proscription, which was the very animus of the Know-Nothing party,

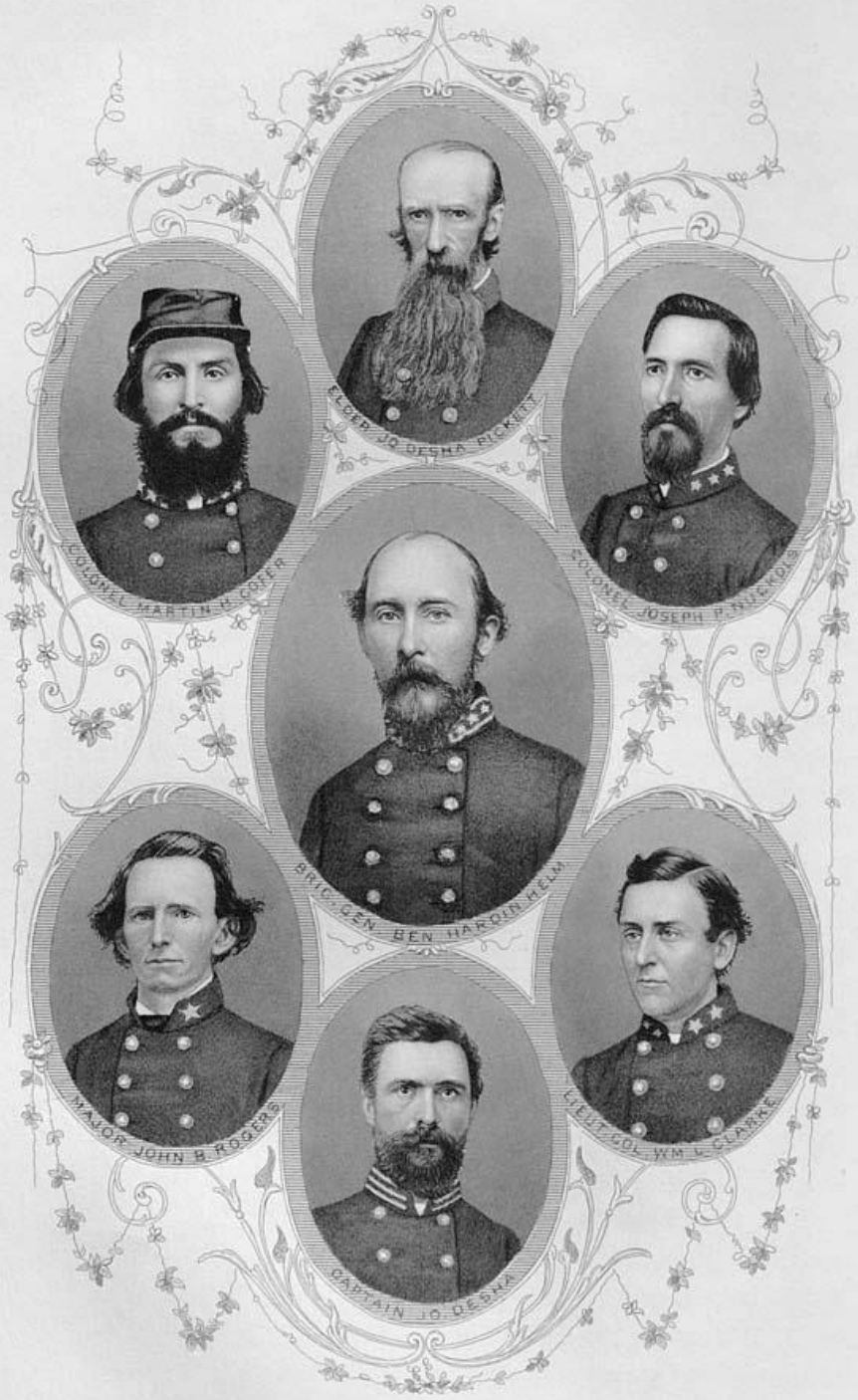
Colonel Hawkins was a positive dissenter (as were also his immediate progenitors, his father being a member of the Reformed Church) from the creed and tenets of the Church of Rome, and, in 1843, connected himself with the Christian, or Reformed Church, of which he continued a consistent member, an upright, Christian gentleman, not only in the walks of civil life, but during his military service, maintaining his integrity strictly, while so many men, even of exalted talents and apparently excellent characters at home, yielded to the temptations that beset them in the army, when the strong restraints of moral community and virtuous association with women were removed, and went down into the vortex of intemperance and debauchery.

After the close of the war, he changed his church relations, uniting with the Missionary Baptists of Eufaula, as he had for some years believed more fully in their fundamental doctrines than in those of the Christian Church.

While the army lay at Dalton, a combination of the religious element of the Kentucky Brigade was instituted, styled the "Christian and Fraternal Association," embracing all, without distinction of creeds. Of this body he was a member, and its last president. And it was strongly indicative of his reverential and virtuous character, that in after years he remembered, with a feeling of manly pride, his connection with that organization. Speaking of it to a friend, he gave utterance to what will be readily conceded a noble sentiment, by all men having right views of our true relation to the Infinite, and the great power of the Christian faith: "I esteem this indorsement," said he, "of my moral character and Christian deportment, quite as much, if not more honor than my military rank and title."

While on wounded leave, after the battle of Intrenchment Creek, he was married, in Eufaula, September 22d, 1864, to Mrs. L. H. Boykin, one of the most elegant and accomplished ladies of Alabama. After the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, he retired to the quiet and peaceful precincts of home, and engaged in planting, (devoting his leisure hours to a review

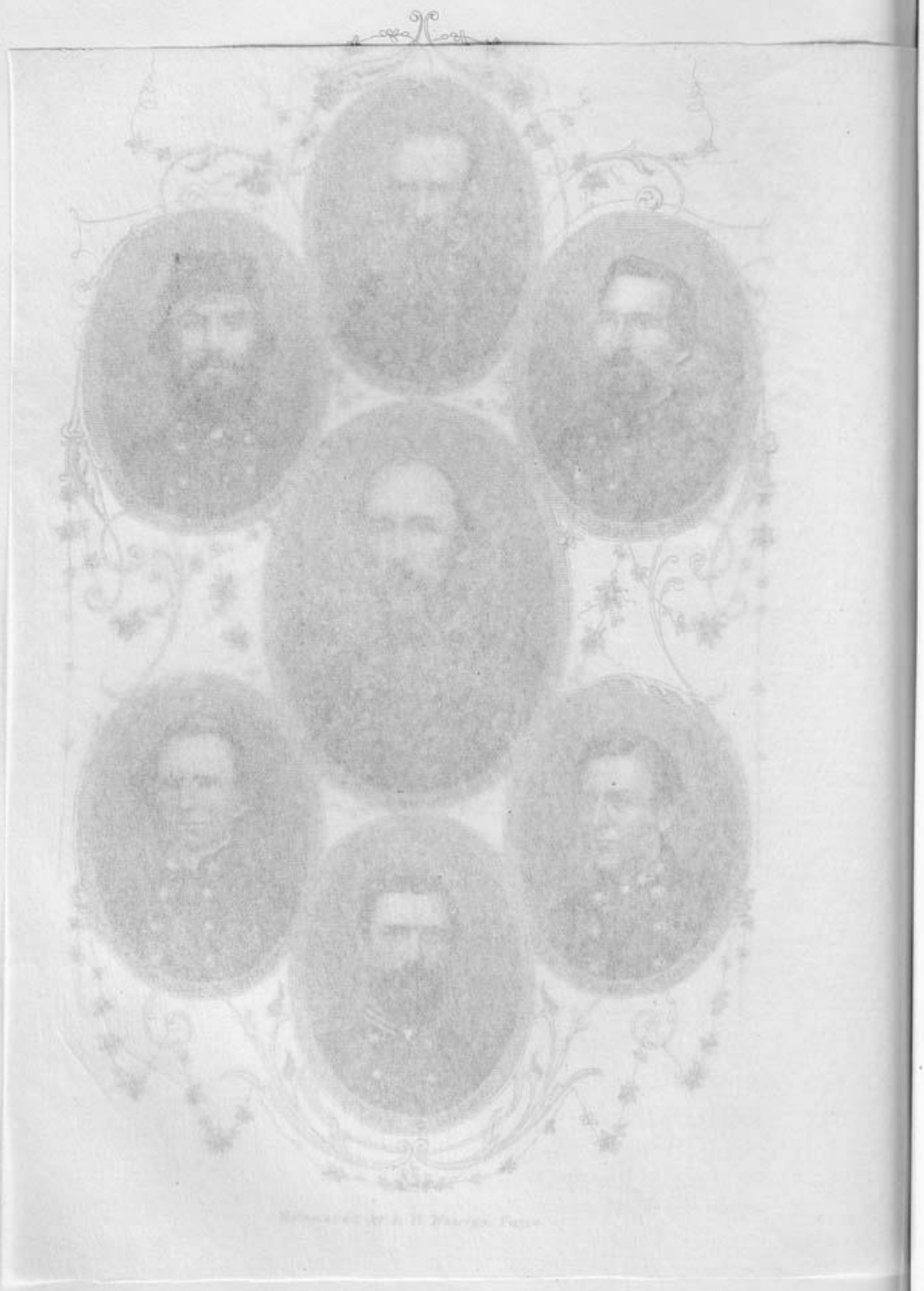
of the law), an occupation more congenial to his feelings than the busy marts of trade, or the undignified scramble for office and preferment, in which the standard of manhood must often be lowered to humor the ever-shifting prejudices and passions of the populace.



Engraved by A. B. Walter, Phila.

COLONEL M. H. COFER.

MARTIN HARDIN COFER was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, April 1, 1832. His early life was spent upon the farm, and his educational advantages were limited to such as could be enjoyed in the country schools of that day. He had not attained to manhood, however, before he determined to enter the profession of law; and, having acquired a degree of proficiency in the branches then taught in the rural districts, he began, at twenty years of age, as a teacher of common schools, and devoted his leisure hours to reading legal works. He continued in this way about a year, when, 1853, he was married, and, shortly afterward, removed to Illinois, where he resided three years. While there, he continued to study his profession when not engaged in active business, and on the 1st of April, 1856 (having just completed his twenty-fourth year), he was licensed, by the Supreme Court of that State, to practice; but, instead of opening an office there, he concluded to return to Kentucky and labor among his own people. He commenced at Elizabethtown during that year. It appears that, up to this time, he had not been fortunate in acquiring property, as he began under depressed pecuniary circumstances, and in humble style; but his purpose was fixed, and that, to those who knew him, was, of itself, a guarantee of success. He had attained such a degree of proficiency as to enable him to appear creditably in the outset. His natural abilities of that order were great, and he had such an energy, perseverance, and force of will that but to resolve was an earnest of achievement, and he acquitted himself well in his first efforts. He commanded respect



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by an upright walk and an honorable deportment, and suffered nothing to deter him from the continual acquisition of knowledge necessary to enable him to attain the greatest possible proficiency and the largest success. He made steady progress, and, at the beginning of the war, had as large a practice as any lawyer at the bar of Elizabethtown. In 1860, a military company was organized at that place, and he was chosen its captain. It soon afterward became a part of the State-Guard, and, in 1861, spent some time in a course of drill-lessons at Camp Joe Davies, under his command. During this year, too, he was the Southern Rights candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, having openly avowed his principles and determined to stand by them. His competitor was Hon. B. R. Young, who had been a member of Congress, and was, withal, a man of ability and great popularity. In June, 1861, at the special election for member of Congress, Ex-Governor Wickliffe, Union candidate, had carried Hardin by more than eight hundred majority. Colonel Cofer and Dr. Young entered upon the canvass in July, and, after an exciting contest, the Union candidate was elected by a majority of only ninety votes. The fight was made on the square issue of South or North, Colonel Cofer contending that, as the war had already begun, the abstract right of secession, or the constitutional warrant for coercion, was of no practical force under the circumstances; that men could not well stand and plead about ideas and theories of government when the enemy was already at the door—Kentucky must take position with one or the other section, and which should it be—the North, that was the open enemy to an institution that was peculiar to her in connection with the Southern States, and, therefore, to her material interest; or the South, with which she was identified in all that should make one people dear to another? So plainly was this issue made, and so boldly insisted upon, that, after the Federals occupied Kentucky, there was no more conclusive evidence of disloyalty in their minds than that a man had *voted for Cofer*. It was very naturally concluded that one could not hold true allegiance to our country (and Mr.

Lincoln "was our country" then), that would vote for a man who not only took the weak side, but made it appear, by his talk, to be the right one, despite its weakness, and the one about which the glories of the future should gather. They were marked and proscribed, and many of them afterward felt the vengeance of the oppressor. His conduct during the canvass, his frank declaration of a policy necessary for the hour, and founded on a principle that would justify it, together with his able defense of the position taken, won the confidence and the applause of the party that he represented, and he had the assurance from them that, though defeated, he had made a noble fight.

His next step was to enter the Confederate service. He started to Richmond, September 10, but met General Buckner, at the State line, coming to Bowling Green, and returned with him. He was, soon afterward, authorized, in connection with Major Thomas H. Hays, to raise a battalion of six companies, of which he was to be lieutenant-colonel. They succeeded in getting but five companies, and, in November, were consolidated with other companies, that formed the Sixth Regiment (as noticed elsewhere). He was elected lieutenant-colonel of this command, and took rank from the first of November.

As will be seen from other portions of the work, he participated in every engagement of his regiment up to the 30th of August, 1864, except that of Murfreesboro', and was severely wounded at Shiloh.

He was promoted to colonel, September 30, 1863. The day before the first battle of Jonesboro', he was made provost marshal general of the Army of Tennessee, and entered upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon that officer. He reorganized, or, rather, remodeled, the force with which he was intrusted, and was prepared for effective service soon after the battle of Jonesboro'. When General Hood started on his Tennessee expedition, he accompanied him, and, during that trying period, rendered the most signal service. The duties of that position, during active operations, and more particularly on a campaign embracing in its

scope so vast a department, are onerous in a degree that is scarcely realized, and the responsibility is great. Only large administrative abilities are adequate to the proper comprehension of the difficulties that lie in the way of the army and affect the prospects of success, and the devising of means necessary to the safety and efficiency of the troops and the good of the cause. Spies, scouts, all the general police of the department, are under his immediate control. He is to deal with the wily, the dangerous, and the desperate characters who infest an army and prowl about the theater of operations. He must understand of what value are circumstances, apparently trivial in themselves, as pointing out the purposes of an enemy, and the perils that threaten either the front or the communications. And he must not only comprehend these things, but be alive and energetic—prompt to determine, clear-headed as to duty, decisive as to the execution of it. It has been matter of remark that, under his administration, the department of the provost was admirably organized and controlled, and more than usually efficient.

After General Hood's disaster at Nashville he had orders to go back to Columbia and arrest the retreating stragglers at Duck River. He spent the first night after the battle at Franklin, where he organized the teamsters and detailed men of the quartermaster and Commissary departments into companies, and armed them for the protection of the wagon-train. Having effected this, he put the train in motion about dark on the second evening, and set out, in a drenching rain, which continued during the night. Arriving at Columbia, he found every thing in the most distressing confusion. Men and horses, artillery carriages, caissons, and pieces, ambulances and baggage wagons—the advance guard of this disorganized army—were crowding over the narrow bridge. He passed over the river, collected around him a few soldiers who had not been affected by the almost general panic, and at once placed a guard at the bridge and stopped the crossing. He endeavored to induce those who had straggled from their commands to return, but the demoralization was too great,

and but few who had reached that point could be brought to a sense of shame sufficient to return and assist in checking pursuit. When stopped in their progress at the point referred to, they endeavored to cross on the railroad bridge below, but he had anticipated the movement, and they found a guard there prepared to prevent passage. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and amid all the confusion of the hour could be heard the distant roar of artillery, where Forrest and his brave men were holding Thomas in check, and preventing him from overwhelming the broken battalions of Hood. Nearer and nearer came the sound of the conflict, and the disorganized body on the north side of the river continually increased by new arrivals. In the gloom of a deep clouded day, in the merciless rain, and the dreadful mud, the great mass swayed to and fro as though moved by a restless but half-despairing spirit, and was powerless to resist, unable to advance.

When the main army came up, Colonel Cofer was sent forward to the Tennessee River to prepare for crossing the troops. He had now been up and on duty for three days and nights, without sleep or rest, but there was no time for delay. He got into a wagon, and lay down upon his blanket with a view of having such sleep and repose as could be obtained under the circumstances, and set out for Pulaski. He afterward described his feelings as having been of a nature painful in the extreme. He was worn in body and fevered in mind, by constant duty and momentous responsibility, for more than seventy hours—by physical privation and exposure to the inclement weather which few men have had the fortitude to bear; but it was impossible that, with his knowledge of the dangers that threatened them on every hand, his mind should have been filled with any but the most gloomy forebodings, and these almost denied him the relief of sleep.

The army was disorganized and almost helpless. At least one-fifth of the entire number were barefoot; and now, the rain having ceased, the weather had turned suddenly to a bitter cold, and the ground over which they must track their way was freezing

rapidly. A majority of them were almost naked, and none were well clad. General Rousseau, with five or six thousand men, lay at Murfreesboro', on the left flank, and a railroad ran from that place to Stevenson, Alabama, thence to a point midway between Decatur and Huntsville, on the south bank of the Tennessee, and from there to the Muscle Shoals was but thirty miles. The shoals offered the only point on the river, from Chattanooga to Smithland, where a pontoon could be put down out of reach of the gunboats, and it was supposed, as a matter of course, that General Thomas knew it. Allowing him to be a man of even ordinary discernment and enterprise, the condition of Hood was seen to be critical in the extreme. The retreat bade fair to become another march from Moscow, and the Tennessee the Beresina of the South. But General Thomas contented himself with pressing down the then dreadful roads leading toward Florence; and, as he left the only avenue of escape open, Cofer succeeded in perfecting the preparations, and the army made its way across the river, and thence to Tupelo, Mississippi. Here they built huts for winter-quarters, but had scarcely completed them when orders were received to proceed at once to General Johnston in North Carolina. Colonel Cofer joined him at Smithfield, between Raleigh and Goldsboro'. With the army, he began to retire before Sherman about the first of April, but soon halted at Greensboro', and surrendered there.

It is admitted by all to whom he was known—all who were capable of judging, and had occasion to notice his conduct in whatever capacity—that he was an officer of extraordinary merit. Several qualifications, which are absolutely essential to the commander who is charged with both the direction and execution of military affairs, he had in a surprising degree.

His judgment was so excellent that he was rarely known to draw a conclusion from a false premise, or, having a true premise, to fail of driving straight to the proper inference, without being confused by minor propositions of no special weight.

His sense of order was remarkable. He had great abilities for "bringing order out of confusion," and whatever business he took into hand was speedily reduced to system. His moral sense was high, and could not be assailed and corrupted either by the blandishments of the designing, by unworthy appeals to his sympathies, or by the fear of unjust accusation. He was only solicitous to know what was right, and then, *to do it*. The consequences might be left to themselves. The plain path of duty, however rough, however stormy for the time, was never abandoned for that of expediency. To look at him while in the discharge of disagreeable duty, one could but think of Lever's illustration of Wellington's manner of dealing with incorrigible offenders, and of the provost who sat during the five minutes in which old Monsoon was preparing to be hanged, "eyeing him all the time," not because he delighted in it, but, as it was to be done, he would not hesitate to do it. Whenever a measure was necessary for the prevention of mischief, Colonel Cofer executed it, however contrary to the promptings of his sympathies; and though it sometimes drew down upon him the maledictions of the offending, he could conscientiously say that he never dealt harshly with any one but from a sense of inexorable duty.

Add to all this a personal courage that was in keeping with the other features of his character—not rash, but cool, steady, constant; looking not at the dangers that beset him on the field, but to the end to be attained, and pursuing it with an unwavering determination—and it is not difficult to account for the fact that he won the unbounded confidence of all who were capable of estimating character.

He was always solicitous for the personal comfort of those under his control, and exerted himself personally to see that it was secured. But he never tolerated any thing that was contrary to order or impaired efficiency. He exacted of others what he took upon himself—strict subordination, prompt performance of whatever was enjoined.

Reports of battles published elsewhere in this work contain allusions to his conduct on various occasions.

In early manhood he attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, in all his relations since that time, has maintained himself as the upright, honorable, and consistent gentleman.

COLONEL THOMAS H. HUNT.

THIS officer, who recruited and so ably commanded the Ninth Regiment, and, at Baton Rouge, the brigade to which it belonged, is descended from the Hunts, of New Jersey, and the Harts, of Maryland, and was born in Lexington, Ky., January 2, 1815. His father, John W. Hunt, was a man renowned in his day, in the South and South-west, for his great energy of character, enterprise, and commercial ability. The tastes of the son for mercantile pursuits displayed themselves at a very early period in life; and, at the age of eighteen, he left school and embarked in business. For fifteen years after this he continued to reside in Lexington, having, meanwhile, (and before he had attained to his majority), married Miss Mary Tilford, of that city; but, in 1848, he removed to Louisville, and engaged largely in commercial enterprise. A few years afterward, he combined with his mercantile operations the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of bagging and rope. He continued in business here until the breaking out of the war, constantly gaining upon the confidence of the people, and increasing in popularity.

Though steadily and consistently opposing a resort to arms as long as such a step could be honorably avoided, he was at no loss to determine which side to favor, when it was found that war was inevitable. He was not accustomed to take an active part in the political affairs of the times, but he was, nevertheless, well informed upon all the points of difference between the sections, and clearly comprehended the issues both directly and remotely involved. His business and correspondence had been chiefly with

the South, and he saw that his own interests were similar to those of his State at large, and that the obligations of trade, as well as common traditions, and the abstract principles of the Constitution itself, naturally pointed to the course which Kentucky should take, in order to a defense of her own rights, as well as those of her sister States of the South.

In 1860, when the State-Guard was being organized, he, without solicitation on his own part, was chosen major of the First Battalion, and he was afterward appointed to the command of the Second Regiment, K. S. G., with the rank of colonel. Some time during the year 1860, he went into camp with his battalion, at the fair grounds, near Louisville; and here, under General Buckner, he received his first instructions in tactics and military routine.

In the spring of 1861, in obedience to orders from General Buckner, he established a camp of instruction on Salt River, near Sheppardsville, which was afterward removed to Muldrough's Hill, and continued for several weeks. The discipline was as good, and the instruction as thorough, as are usually found among volunteer troops, and the improvement thus derived prepared many young men for positions as company commanders in both armies, as their predilections led them to espouse this or that cause.

After these camps were discontinued, he resigned his commission in the State-Guard, having determined to take part in the Confederate struggle, and, early in September, he repaired to Nashville. Attending to some private affairs here, he returned, about the 1st of October, to Bowling Green, and began to recruit the Ninth Regiment, (as noticed in a preceding portion of the work,) of which he was appointed colonel, to take rank from the 3d of October, 1861.

He now devoted himself assiduously to the duties incumbent upon him; and his labors and care, directed by a superior practical intellect, and combined with a rare natural adaptation to lead and direct, bore legitimate fruits. His officers were soon duly impressed

with the responsibilities of their several stations, and with the certainty that they would be held to a strict accountability for the discharge of their duties; while the men were not only drilled and instructed—trained for the intelligent and ready execution of the hazardous trust of battle—but they were speedily confirmed in the assurance that they had a commander upon whom they could rely in any event short of death. Tall, erect, robust, and of magnificent mien, dignified without being touched with hauteur or severity, his very appearance was such as would distinguish him to be a man of marked character; and his ordinary air and demeanor would speedily win upon any who are accustomed to observe men in the various relations of life. He was one of the few officers who could exact the most implicit obedience to necessary orders, without the appearance of harsh authority; who could refuse an untimely request without incurring the charge of being willfully unkind and disobliging; who could be firm in the line of duty without the appearance of obstinacy; who could reprimand without arousing resentment; who could so temper justice with mercy as never to be suspected of caprice, and could thus even punish without exciting enmity; in short, who could be the courteous and kind, yet firm and uncompromising ruler, both loved and feared. A neglect of duty, or disobedience of orders, was as certain to meet with punishment as it came under his eye, yet no one thought of him for a moment as the spiteful tyrant, "clothed in a little brief authority," but as one who knew what the service, what the exigencies of the case, demanded, and was prompt to do it. Instances could be multiplied to show that with all this character of the military precisian, he was a man of the liveliest and warmest impulses. The men of his regiment never ceased to love and honor him for the kindly interest that he took in their personal comfort, and the readiness with which he shared their hardships, and set them a cheerful example. One case, which occurred in the outset, and was but a prototype of many subsequent ones, will suffice: On the march from Dripping Springs to Merry Oaks, December 22, 1861, he rode

some time at the head of his column, which was struggling through the mud, under a constantly-pouring wintry rain; but he seemed to be much concerned for them, and after seeing them wade through one of the numerous wet-weather streams that were encountered that day, he alighted from his horse, (familiarly known as "Old Pomp," and which served him faithfully as a battle-charger after that,) and, throwing the bridle over his arm, marched on foot, through the mud, and straight through the swollen streams, during the remainder of the day.

It is said that he knew every man in the regiment by name, and his pluck as well as his name; that he made it a point to favor the prompt, courageous, and faithful all he could, but that he visited woe upon "every son of man" whom he found disposed to shirk either the duty of the camp or the danger of the field.

Characters of this description, as well as those of the haughty, imperious, overpowering will, mold bodies of men to an approximation of their own standard, and largely impress them with their own individuality. It may readily be allowed, without detracting any thing whatever from the excellent character of the material of the Ninth Regiment, or from its other officers, that not only its early and marked proficiency in the drill and efficiency in battle, but its uniform, unshrinking, undeviating temper to the last, were largely attributable to the excellent administration and discipline of Colonel Hunt.

Reports published in another portion of this work of those engagements in which he took part, furnish abundant evidence of his superior bearing in battle—of both courage and ability, that were never called in question, but elicited the most flattering encomiums from the first. To attempt a minute description of his actions on any field is wholly unnecessary, as it would be but repetition; but, in addition to that which is elsewhere given, it is with pleasure that we are enabled to put on record the following letter of the general commanding Reserve Corps at Shiloh, and it is a striking tribute, as having come from one who was noted, throughout the war, for the very matter-of-fact way in which he

presented the claims of any one to the notice of the Government:

HEAD-QUARTERS RESERVE CORPS, A. M.,
NEAR CORINTH, April 24, 1862.

General Tho. Jordan, Chief of Staff:

SIR—I have the honor to recommend to the notice of the general commanding, and to the Government, for promotion, Colonel Tho. H. Hunt, commanding Ninth Kentucky Infantry. He is, in all respects, an admirable officer, with a marked aptitude to command; and he conducted himself with the utmost coolness and courage upon the battle-field of Shiloh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Major-General.*

An incident connected with the battle of Shiloh, and which has not been elsewhere published, may be properly inserted here:

Lieutenant Harris, Company C, Ninth Regiment, picked up, during the first day, a handsome silk banner, on one side of which was painted the goddess of liberty, with the motto, "We will die for our country;" and on the other side were inscribed, "The Chickasaha Desperadoes" and "Victory or death." Colonel Hunt, alluding to it afterward, remarked sententiously, and rather ironically, too, that he supposed "the entire command was killed, for they surely could not have thrown away their colors after going in to win or die!" The flag itself was given to General Breckinridge, and was hung up at his head-quarters for some time, but the staff was appropriated to the use of the Ninth Regiment, in place of the one they carried into the fight, and which was shot in two.

The details of his conduct at Shiloh, and subsequent military career, are embraced in the general history preceding this. Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; the excellent manner in which he handled Helm's brigade, and drove the enemy steadily until he was dangerously wounded and rendered incapable of further action; the masterly achievement at Hartsville, in which he played so prominent a part; his prompt action

in re-occupying the key position at Murfreesboro', on Monday night—all these the attentive reader will find recorded there.

At Manchester, April 22, 1863, impelled by a sense of duty to his family, who had been sent through the lines, and were placed under circumstances that rendered them immediately dependent upon him, he sent up his resignation, and in a short time received notice of its having been accepted. This was known, to those who were in his confidence, to be a bitter alternative, but one which, though devoted as ever to the cause, he could not avoid.

The morning on which he left the regiment is described as having furnished, in the manifestations of the officers and men, a testimonial of the most expressive character to his worth, and an indication of the feelings of affection with which they regarded him. Few among them could take his hand, in parting, without tears, and all were sad and depressed.

After having settled his family in Augusta, Georgia, and gone into business with a view to their maintenance (and we may justly add that he never hesitated to aid the needy soldiers of the command, too, wherever he found them), a commission as brigadier-general was forwarded to him from Richmond; but the reasons that compelled him to resign now operated to prevent his acceptance of the new appointment, and the commission was respectfully returned.

To show the slight estimation in which he held the services that he rendered, and his aversion to any thing that looks as though he could arrogate to himself the slightest credit, we may record that, to one who proposed, after the close of the war, to prepare a personal sketch of him for publication, he replied: "I do not think that one like myself, who resigned without giving even as much as two years' service to the cause, deserves prominent notice. There were many in my own and the other Kentucky regiments who served steadily and uncomplainingly to the end of the war, and they deserve the honor." But those whose fortune it was to observe his conduct during the eventful period in which he was connected with the army, will readily concede that, as re-

gards our own sketch, a place here is but a feeble testimonial to his character and ability.

We are indebted to a member of the Ninth Regiment for the following little incident, which shows that our honored corps commander, General Hardee, entertained an idea that, when danger was to be encountered, orders to Colonel Hunt, at the head of Kentucky soldiers, should be cautiously worded, as, in case of a doubt, he would be sure not to take counsel of fear, but would make things clear on that score, be the hazard what it might:

While the brigade was at Beech Grove, General Bragg ordered General Hardee to send him out with his own and another regiment toward Murfreesboro', with orders "to proceed as far as he possibly could." General Hardee transmitted the order, as in duty bound, but immediately rode over to General Bragg's headquarters, and told him that it would never do to start Hunt, with those Kentuckians, toward Murfreesboro', with such an order as that, "for they would n't stop this side of hell!" ("The lieutenant-general," says our informant, "did n't belong to the Church then, or, if he did, he forgot himself.") The consequence was, that, about midnight, while the boys were busy cooking and preparing to take an early start for that uncertain point, the order was countermanded.

At the suggestion of Adjutant W. D. Chipley, we have obtained a copy of a letter written by General Helm, and herewith publish it, as an evidence of the great esteem in which Colonel Hunt was held by his brigade commander. The letter also contained the most flattering indorsements by both Generals Hardee and Breckinridge:

HEAD-QUARTERS HELM'S BRIGADE,
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS,
NEAR BEECH GROVE, TENN., May 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-General Hardee, Commanding Corps:

SIR—The resignation of Colonel Tho. H. Hunt, Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, having been accepted by the President, I desire to tender him some manifestation of my approval of his exemplary conduct, true courage, and unusual judgment as an

officer, as well as my appreciation of his rare attributes as a gentleman.

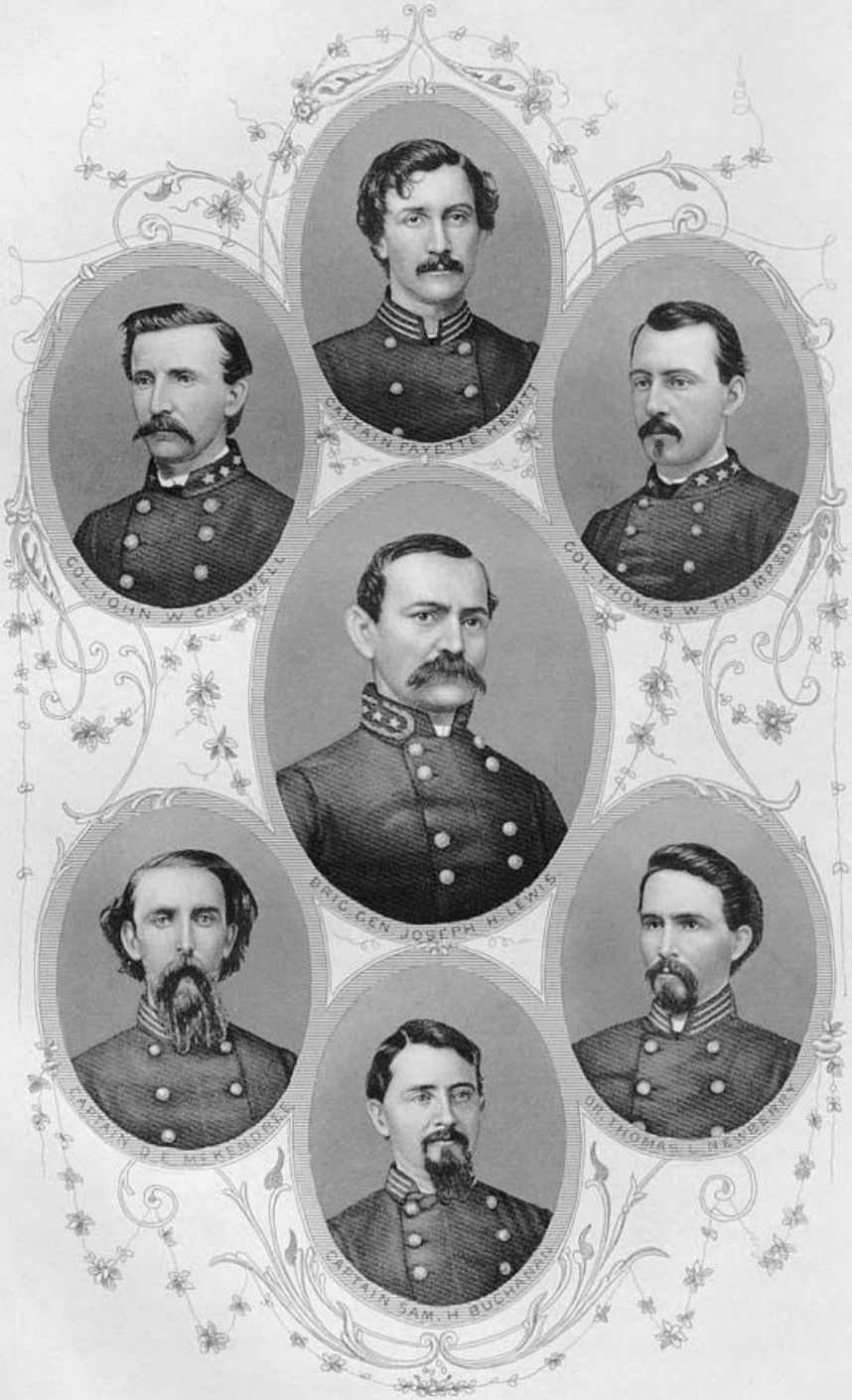
His ability as an officer was too eminently displayed on the fields of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro' to require any mention from me. His qualities as a comrade are evinced by the deep regret which fills the hearts of his associates on account of his departure. The resignation of so gallant a soldier and devoted a patriot is painful, yet I recognize the demand upon him to be such as to compel him to leave a profession in which he had won many bright laurels, and to bid adieu to the members of his regiment, who have followed him so long, and who regard him with the greatest devotion.

Colonel Hunt's regiment constituted a part of General Breckinridge's brigade, of the Central Army of Kentucky, which you commanded at Bowling Green. It has since remained under General Breckinridge's immediate command, and a great portion of the time under you. I therefore respectfully forward, through General Breckinridge, this expression of my regard for any indorsement which Colonel Hunt's services may warrant General Breckinridge and yourself in making.

I am, general,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. HELM, *Brigadier-General.*



Engraved by A. B. Walter, Phila.

COLONEL J. W. CALDWELL.

JOHN WILLIAM CALDWELL, A. Caldwell, was born in [illegible] 15, 1836. Here he was [illegible] main advantages of [illegible] acquired before he had [illegible] about this time, removing to [illegible] in that State, he returned to Kentucky [illegible] of law. At the age of twenty-one he was [illegible] and practiced in Russellville until the beginning [illegible] he raised a company in Logan County, and [illegible] service with the rank of captain, September [illegible] dered to report to Colonel Thomas [illegible] Bowling Green, where his company was [illegible] and designated "A" of the Fifth [illegible] Kentucky Infantry. This regiment was not fully organized [illegible] Kentucky, there being no field officer [illegible] this condition it went through the battle of Shiloh. Into this engagement Captain Caldwell carried [illegible] men, rank and file, and the casualties of the [illegible] well attest what it had to encounter and the gallantry with which it deported itself throughout. Twelve men were killed outright, and twenty-nine wounded, a very unusual loss of more than sixty-four per cent. The captain himself had his left arm badly broken on Sunday. His conduct in this battle won the confidence of Colonel Hunt, who never allowed the bearing of an officer in battle to escape him, nor failed to report any who faltered in their duty, and he was mentioned in the



COLONEL J. W. CALDWELL.

JOHN WILLIAM CALDWELL, son of Austin and Louisa A. Caldwell, was born in Russellville, Kentucky, January 15, 1836. Here he was put to school at an early age, and the main advantages of scholastic training which he has enjoyed were acquired before he had attained to his fourteenth year, his father, about this time, removing to Texas. After remaining five years in that State, he returned to Kentucky, and commenced the study of law. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Russellville until the beginning of the war, when he raised a company in Logan County, and entered the Confederate service with the rank of captain, September, 1861. He was ordered to report to Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, at Bowling Green, where his company was immediately organized and designated "A," of the Fifth (afterward Ninth) Kentucky Infantry. This regiment was not fully organized before leaving Kentucky, there being no field officer but Colonel Hunt, and in this condition it went through the battle of Shiloh. Into this engagement Captain Caldwell carried sixty-four men, rank and file, and the casualties of the company well attest what it had to encounter, and the gallantry with which it deported itself throughout. Twelve men were killed outright, and twenty-nine wounded, a very unusual loss of more than sixty-four per cent. The captain himself had his left arm badly broken on Sunday. His conduct in this battle won the confidence of Colonel Hunt, who never allowed the bearing of an officer in battle to escape him, nor failed to report any who faltered in their duty, and he was mentioned in the

reports, and recommended for promotion to the rank of major. Under the order for the reorganization of troops, however, the Ninth Regiment completed its organization on the 15th of May, 1862, and Major Caldwell was elected lieutenant-colonel, and commissioned accordingly. His wound was of such a nature that he long suffered from the effects of it, but he was absent only a short time, returning to the brigade on the 27th of May, and assuming command of his regiment on the 2d of June, at Baldwin, on the retreat toward Tupelo. Colonel Hunt was now in command of first brigade of division, and, consequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell continued to command the Ninth Regiment until General Helm took charge of the brigade, and Colonel Hunt was relieved. While at Vicksburg, he was ordered to Cartersville, Alabama, on business, by General Breckinridge. On his return, he was taken ill at Jackson, but not so severely as to prevent his reporting in person, which he did after having been absent but three days; and he now stayed during the remainder of the siege, though suffering with fever, really unfit for duty at all, and doing himself injustice by attempting it. We have hitherto had occasion to notice such manifestations of devotion to duty and to the cause, on the part of both officers and men, amounting to disregard of self, denoting a character of marked force and excellence, the true soldier, whom nothing short of the fiat of Deity can conquer. Such a one may be trampled in the dust, mangled and broken in body, borne down by the sheer force of calamity, chained to the car of unpropitious fortune, yet, the true spirit, like Truth, "though crushed to earth will rise again," and, shining out amid all, projecting its light into the future, will illumine the page of history, and teach men to disregard the evils that beset their path, and pursue, with an unwavering determination, the objects of a just ambition.

When the division left for Baton Rouge, he accompanied it, and marched to the attack, commanding right wing of the reserve force of Helm's brigade; but in the confusion consequent upon the disorderly conduct of the Partisan Rangers, his horse

was wounded by the first fire, which caused it to plunge headlong to the rear, his strength being inadequate to the task of controlling a frantic animal, and as it ran down in front of the reserved troops (Ninth Kentucky Regiment and Fourth Alabama Battalion), his own men, mistaking him for one of what they at first supposed to be Federal cavalry, fired upon him. His escape seemed almost miraculous, as his clothes were pierced with several balls, and his horse received a fatal shot. In its fall, he was thrown against a wheel of Cobb's caisson, and badly bruised; but General Helm having been disabled and Colonel Hunt placed in command of brigade, the command of his own regiment and the Alabama Battalion devolved upon him, and he determined to march on foot, and join in the attack. This he was able to do, as it was early morning, and neither the heat nor exercise were violent until between eight and nine o'clock, when the great exertion required by the rapid movements over hedges, fences, and through the grass and weeds of the fields, together with the intense heat of the sun that now began to be felt, completely exhausted him, and he was compelled to relinquish the command to Major Wickliffe. He returned with the division to Jackson, and remained with his men almost constantly thereafter, though his health was not completely restored until late in the autumn. At Knoxville, he was one of the officers who were selected to be sent forward into Kentucky to recruit for the Ninth Regiment, but returned in time to participate in the operations and engagement before Murfreesboro'.

April 22, 1863, Colonel Hunt having resigned, he was promoted to colonel. He was with his regiment during the operations in Mississippi, 1863, and fought at Chickamauga, where he was again badly wounded; left arm being again so badly broken that he did not recover the free use of it during the remainder of the war. He returned to duty, however, and remained throughout, though it was long necessary for him to have assistance in mounting his horse. In February, 1864, when the Federal general (Thomas) advanced toward Dalton, and the brigade

marched out to defend the passes, he commanded it, General Lewis being in command of Bate's division.

On the trying four months' campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro' he won increased confidence in his gallantry and ability. At Jonesboro' September 1, 1864, General Lewis again commanded division, and he was placed in command of brigade; and had he been allowed to act upon his judgment, he would have saved the command from capture. The fight was obstinately maintained, as heretofore noticed, along the whole line, but the enemy finally succeeded in forcing it by throwing a heavy charging column on the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas. These troops held their position until actually run over and borne down by overwhelming numbers. Colonel Caldwell, on the alert, and with characteristic self-possession, saw this movement on his left, and knew at once that either capture or destruction awaited the brigade unless he could withdraw it so speedily as to escape the flank and rear advance of the Federals, now pouring over the slight works of Govan. He accordingly ordered a retreat, but before the order could be communicated, General Lewis, who had been directed by Cleburne to hold his division to the works, had dispatched Adjutant-General Hewitt, with the order to Colonel Caldwell, and he was compelled to remain, in consequence of which a large number of the men were captured. When the enemy was upon him, however, and there was no hope of succor, acting upon the discretionary power which such a condition naturally conferred, he again attempted to withdraw, but succeeded in getting out only about two hundred and fifty men. In the effort made by Cleburne to retake the line, Colonel Caldwell moved promptly forward with his broken band, but was unable to regain his ground; only Colonel Thompson, with the Fourth Regiment, reaching the pits at all, and he, without support on either flank, was obliged to retire.

On the movement between Atlanta and Savannah, he was sometimes in command of the brigade, and, in whatever capacity, he was all the time vigilant in observing the enemy, assisting to

retard his progress, and preventing him from throwing out parties of depredators to ravage the country.

In March, 1865, when the brigade had returned to the vicinity of Augusta, to prevent an apprehended raid on that place, General Young ordered General Lewis to send a regiment to Sumter, South Carolina, to ascertain whether the Federals were moving inland, and, if so, to protect the rolling-stock at that place. Colonel Caldwell was selected for this duty, and he accordingly set out, and was five days on the track over which Sherman had passed, having previously provided himself with forage and rations, which were carried on the horses, for it was impossible to feed either man or beast where the destroyer had been. Reaching the Santee, at the mouth of Eutaw Creek, and near the old Revolutionary battle-ground—the most practicable point for crossing—he found that the boats were sunk, and that to carry out the design of the expedition, he must raise these, and by their means pass the command over the ferry, now three and a half miles wide—river and swamp. He immediately set vigorously to work, the boats were raised, and for two days and nights he was employed in crossing one hundred and fifty men and horses. On going over himself, during the second night, he learned that one Potter had come up from the coast, and was within ten miles of Sumter, laying waste the country, and he forthwith put his column in motion, making a forced march of forty miles, and arriving at the point of destination before the enemy. Here he found two hundred militia, tolerably armed, and having in charge two old iron guns. He took command of this force, and posted it at Dingle's Mill, on Turkey Creek, and on the main road leading from Sumter to Manning, half a mile from the confluence of the little creek with the Pocotaligo. The mill-dam had been cut, and the bottom beyond his position was flooded. The Ninth Regiment was sent, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe, to the rear of the Federals, to burn the wagon train, if possible, and create a diversion that would prevent the advance of the whole force on the troops at Dingle's. Two officers, who were

sick in hospital at Sumter, volunteered their sevices, and were placed in charge of the guns. At about three o'clock on the afternoon of March —th, the Federals appeared, posted their artillery, and opened fire, but without effect, and at the end of one hour they endeavored to pass over the flooded road and carry the colonel's line by assault, but were three times repulsed, and abandoned the attempt until, having brought up some rifled pieces, they succeeded in killing the officers in command of battery, and so demoralized the militia as to render any attempt to handle them efficiently useless. Caldwell now retreated to Sumter, in tolerable order, shipped every thing to Camden, and lost his militia support, they having disbanded as soon as the public property was removed from the town. The Ninth Regiment reported, and he moved out on the Camden road, and with this small force, augmented by a few mounted citizens, he boldly confronted Potter, skirmished with him constantly, and, in the language of one of General Lewis' staff officers, "compelled him to keep to the main road, thereby preventing a large amount of damage to the country." At no time, perhaps, after the fight at the mill did his command exceed two hundred men, while Potter's troops, of all arms, amounted to five thousand. When it was definitely known at Augusta that the Federals were in the interior of South Carolina, General Lewis hastened to Camden. He found Colonel Caldwell some miles below, actively engaged with the enemy, and the brigade was reunited. The subsequent events in that vicinity have already been noticed, and in previous engagements the history of the brigade is the history of Colonel Caldwell, and need not be repeated.

As a lawyer, he has always been considered able for one of his age, of good character, fine social qualities, studious, and calculated to rise steadily in his profession and attain to civil distinction. As a military officer, he was devoted to the cause for which he had sacrificed the pleasures and pursuits of the honored citizen, and taken arms; he was attentive to duty, jealously watchful of the interests of his men, and brave, cool, and efficient in the day

of battle. Having been proved at Shiloh, he ever afterward enjoyed the confidence of the command and of his superior officers. Hunt and Lewis are said to have regarded him with particular favor; and in no instance during the war did he fail to meet the expectations that had been based upon his early engagements and known ability. When the war had closed, he returned to Russellville, and reëntered upon the practice of his profession with renewed zeal and an enlarged experience of men. In 1866, he was elected Judge of the Logan County Court; the people thus evincing their approval of his course during the four years in which he represented them in the glorious army of the Confederate States.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES W. HEWITT.

JAMES W. HEWITT was born at Kanawha, Virginia, August 27, 1827. His father was long known in Kentucky, and, indeed, almost the entire South, as Captain James Hewitt, of the firm of Hewitt, Norton & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, who did a large and flourishing business in the cities of New Orleans, Louisville, New York, and Liverpool, where they had established houses for commercial purposes. He had removed to Louisville, Kentucky, while the subject of the present sketch was but a child; and before the beginning of the war had amassed a great fortune. The son was brought up to all the advantages that the wealth in the hands of his parents could bestow. He attended the schools of his adopted city during his early boyhood, had the best of teachers, and all the facilities that were deemed essential to improvement. After having grown up somewhat, he was placed under the care of Colonel R. T. P. Allen, superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, and there completed his education. In early manhood he was married to Miss Belle Key, of Louisville, and engaged in business as a commission merchant,—first in St. Louis, then in New York. During his residence in the latter city, he was captain of one of the companies of the famous Seventh New York Regiment, but, upon the breaking out of the late war, he gave in his adherence to the South, and, having resigned his commission in the regiment alluded to, he entered the Confederate service as major of the

Second Regiment Kentucky Infantry, to which position he was elected on the 17th of July, 1861.

When the winter campaign of 1861 opened, the Confederate Government had not found it possible to furnish such clothing as was absolutely necessary to protect its soldiers from the rigors of a winter in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Major Hewitt generously supplied every man in his own regiment with an excellent overcoat, at an enormous expenditure, which has been variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand dollars; and the command was thus rendered more comfortable during the bitter trial at Donelson, in which the elements seemed to combine with the efforts of the Federal forces in visiting suffering and destruction upon the unfortunate garrison.

He was slightly wounded at Donelson, in command of the right wing of the regiment (the lieutenant-colonel being absent), but escaped capture, and reported to General Breckinridge at Corinth, after the battle of Shiloh. He was now assigned to staff duty, and served with Generals Preston and Breckinridge during the summer. After the Second Regiment was exchanged, he rejoined it, and at the battle of Hartsville was in command. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, December 13, 1862, and commanded the regiment at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. At Murfreesboro' he was wounded, though not seriously, by a shell, and it will be seen that mention is made of him in the report of Colonel Trabue. He fell at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, in the desperate charge of that morning, under circumstances thus mentioned in the report of the battle: "Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Hewitt, in advance of his regiment, and showing a devotion and daring entitled to the highest commendation, was killed."

LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. L. CLARKE.

WHEN we recur to the history of the old pioneers of Kentucky—the men who encountered the hardships of the wilderness and subdued the savage, who united in their persons the character of laborer, warrior, and statesman—it is pleasing to know that the spirit of the heroic fathers is not extinct; that the intervening years of quiet, and the pursuits incidental to peaceful life, have not enervated their posterity, nor unfitted them for as glorious deeds as those for which we honor the men of that hardy and adventurous generation.

General Ben. Logan came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1775, and settled in Lincoln County; distinguished himself in every engagement with the Indians; was a member of the convention that formed the State constitution, in 1792; served in the legislature a term of years, and died at an advanced age, having reaped the reward of a virtuous and useful life—"love, honor, troops of friends." Hon. William Logan, his son, twice a judge of the Court of Appeals, and, at one time, a member of the United States Senate, maintained the honor and dignity of the family during that period in which distinction was to be found chiefly in the possession and practice of the social and civil virtues.

The subject of our sketch, Wm. Logan Clarke, is the grandson of Judge Logan, and it is gratifying to reflect that neither the martial fire of the old pioneer, nor the private virtues that distinguished the judge, have become obsolete in our own times, when the honor of Kentucky came well-nigh being betrayed into the hands of men whose type is the very opposite from that of

the gallant and high-souled sons of old Virginia, who bequeathed to us a heritage so rare as that of our noble commonwealth.

Wm. L. Clarke was born in the city of Louisville, June 26th, 1839. His father, Mr. Charles J. Clarke, in whose veins, also, courses the old Virginia blood, through life an honorable and highly-esteemed citizen, was clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, from the year 1839 till the year 1856, when partisan fury, consequent upon the Know-Nothing movement in Kentucky, deprived him of a place in which he had spent almost the whole of his business life, for which he was peculiarly qualified, and had filled with honor to himself and advantage to those dependent upon his exertions. The father being a man of but limited fortune, and having a large family, the subject of our sketch was thrown, at an early age, upon his own resources; not, however, without some educational advantages, which he obtained in the schools of the city, and under the private instructions of Mr. Lewis Marshall, an excellent but eccentric old gentleman, who abused his pupils in the roughest of English when they failed to see the beauties of the Latin classics, or to make progress in the mysteries of their philology.

At the age of seventeen, he entered the custom-house at Louisville, as deputy surveyor, and so diligently and ably did he acquit himself, that, in a short time, most of its duties devolved upon him. He continued here until the election of Mr. Lincoln, and a change was about to be made in the office, when he was recommended by the business men of the city for appointment as Surveyor of Customs for that port. He was informed that he could have the appointment if he would declare his opposition to the Southern movement, and his unqualified adherence to the Government. True to the spirit of his fathers, he scorned the offer, refusing to belie the instincts of his nature and abandon his people for the sake of civil position and filthy lucre.

At this time, being now about twenty-one years of age, he was captain of the "National Blues," a company of citizen soldiers, organized in Louisville in 1860, in accordance with the military

system inaugurated by the legislature, under Governor Magoffin. This company, like almost every other State guard organization, was torn by dissensions in the beginning of the troubles; and, finding it impossible to carry it intact to the aid of the South, he repaired, in August, 1861, to Glasgow, where he assisted Joseph H. Lewis in the formation and conduct of a camp of instruction, for the purpose of drilling and instructing in military duties those who chose to resort to them, and of thus testing the temper of the young men of that region of country. Finding them ready for resistance, he united his exertions to those of Lewis, McKendree, and others, in recruiting the Sixth Regiment, and labored assiduously in drilling and disciplining the men. At the organization of the regiment, November 19th, 1861, he was elected first lieutenant of Company "D," waiving all claims to higher position, in order the more effectually to accommodate matters between Lewis and Cofer, whose battalions it was necessary to unite for the formation of a regiment with its full quota of men. He served in this capacity till February 14th, 1862, when he was made adjutant, Sixth Regiment, and served as such until the 10th of May, 1862, when he was elected major.

Meanwhile, the battle of Shiloh had been fought, where he proved himself worthy of the blood of the "hero of Logan's Station." Assiduous in acquiring a knowledge of tactics and of military laws and customs, his services were always in demand, whether in camp or field; and so early as March, 1862, he was the chief instructor in the "school of officers" for his regiment, and in April was appointed one of a brigade board for the examination of officers elect.

He was with the command during the first siege and bombardment of Vicksburg, July, 1862, and fought at Baton Rouge, during a portion of which day he was in command of the regiment, and received a slight wound. At Murfreesboro', though worn and emaciated by disease, having been in ill health for some weeks, he left his sick-room in town to take part in the furious engagement of Friday afternoon, where he was peculiarly

exposed, being enveloped in a large overcoat, of a military cut, but of decidedly *butternut* color, that showed him like a mark among the mounted officers. He did his duty, however, with that serene calmness and deliberate judgment that true courage alone can sustain, and escaped with a slight wound, but lost his horse. After this battle, he was highly complimented in orders, by Colonel Lewis, for gallant and meritorious conduct. At Chickamauga he fought with his wonted courage and judgment, and again received the compliment of special, honorable mention by Colonel Cofer and General Gibson. General Breckinridge, also, at various times, expressed a highly favorable opinion of him as a brave officer and an excellent tactician and disciplinarian.

Shortly after the latter engagement, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, to rank from the 30th of September, 1863. At Dalton, from December 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864, he was in command of the regiment, Colonel Cofer having been made post commander; and here, as usual, he labored with indefatigable zeal in the "school of officers," and in the drill preparatory to active operations in the spring. May 7, 1864, he marched out with the brigade to try the fortunes of another campaign, and engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, at Resaca, and at Dallas; but at the latter place, May 28, too indifferent to danger, he occupied an exposed point during some sharpshooting, and was unfortunately struck in the right arm by a large Minie-ball, which crushed the bone just above the elbow, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound. It was long feared that he would have to submit to amputation, but, by skillful surgical treatment and the faithful attention of a devoted wife, he regained the use of his arm—not, however, in time to participate in the closing scenes of the war, and not entirely until two years after his return home.

In person, Colonel Clarke is tall and handsome, with a blue eye, hair rather a dark auburn and inclined to curl, clear-cut features, and a fair skin.

On the 19th of December, 1861, he was united in marriage

with Miss Sallie Helm, a daughter of Major Thomas Helm, long a distinguished citizen of Glasgow.

After the close of the war, he returned to Louisville and engaged in business with his old energy and zeal; but, though prosperous and happy in the bosom of his family and in the enjoyment of his friends, he could not entirely lose that martial ardor and sense of indignation that prevented him from "hugging inglorious ease" so closely as not sometimes to sigh that the scene were changed, and that the South were yet making a glorious resistance, instead of being chained to the car of the mean-spirited despots who controlled the national affairs.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN C. WICKLIFFE.

JOHN CRIPPS WICKLIFFE is the son of Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, who has long figured in the councils of the State and of the nation, as well as having been a distinguished participant in the battle of the Thames. His mother was Margaret, only daughter of Christian Cripps, the adventurous, handsome, and noble-hearted pioneer, who, in May, 1778, fell in a conflict with the Indians near Bullitt's Lick, "after having displayed," says a historian of that period, "a courage and generosity unsurpassed in the annals of Western adventure." The subject of the present notice was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, July 11, 1830. After having completed his course of study in the schools of Bardstown, he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and commenced practice in the courts of Nelson and surrounding counties, in connection with his father. He was married November 2, 1853, to Miss Curd, daughter of R. A. Curd, of Lexington, and fixed his residence in Bardstown, continuing in the uninterrupted practice of his profession until 1857, when he entered the political arena as a candidate for the lower house of the legislature, and was elected to represent his county in that body, serving one term. At the opening of the session of 1859, he was chosen secretary of the Senate. When the legislature convened in September, 1861, he was again a candidate before the Senate for the secretaryship; but, being an avowedly Breckinridge man, and, withal, fully committed to the policy of the seceded States, he was beaten by the so-called "Union party"—a far more honorable result to him

than an election would have been, since the time-servers had now become fully impressed with the importance of blatant loyalty; and no man who had the hardihood to remember that he was a Kentuckian, and to stand by his principles regardless of power and pelf, had the remotest chance of favor and position among these hungry antitypes of the Stuart cabal and their parliamentary tools.

Prior to the breaking out of hostilities between the sections, he had organized, and was chosen commander of, a fine body of the young men of Bardstown and vicinity, as a company of the State guard. In the latter part of September, 1861, the company having been purged of such as by nature had no part nor lot among men closely allied by blood to the revolutionary families of Virginia, and new accessions of good material having been made, he took leave of father and friends, home, and wife and children —whom he saw no more for almost four years—and proceeded at once to Green River, being joined on the way by the afterward famous chieftain, John H. Morgan, then on his way with a few men from Lexington. Himself and men were now sworn into the Confederate service, and he was elected captain of the new organization, Company "B," Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, October 2, 1861.

He served in this capacity until May 15, 1862, when, upon the reorganization of the Ninth Regiment he was elected major. He did not participate in the battle of Shiloh, having contracted disease at Bowling Green, which eventuated in typhoid fever, with which he was suffering at the time the command left Burnsville, and was absent on sick leave. He was, however, at the siege of Vicksburg; and at Baton Rouge, when Colonel Caldwell was disabled he turned over the command of the reserve troops to Major Wickliffe, "who," says Colonel Caldwell, "fought it gallantly during the remainder of the engagement." After the arrival of the army at Murfreesboro', he went to Mississippi and Louisiana, under orders from General Breckinridge, to collect the absentees of the command, and on that account was not present at the battle

of the 2d January, 1863. While at Manchester, April, 1863, Major Wickliffe was placed in command of a small body of men, chosen from the different regiments of the brigade, and ordered to McMinnville, to protect the government stores at that place, and, incidentally, the supply train engaged in collecting subsistence. This was the only regular guard there, and, on the 19th of April, the Federals advanced in heavy force, of all arms, to attack. The major, assisted by his second in command, Captain Tom Steele, Fourth Kentucky, though having but a short notice—a scout having reported but a few minutes before the head of the Yankee column was in sight of his picket-guard—hastily made such a disposition of his men as led the enemy to believe that he would be resisted; and the supply train was ordered to move rapidly toward Manchester, by different roads. After some skirmishing between the escort of General Morgan (that officer chancing to be in the place) and the Federals, the cavalry of the latter dashed into the town, but time had been gained to save the transportation and a large amount of government property. The enemy attempted to pursue the infantry, who were now slowly falling back to a strong position in the hills, but they were met with such steady and determined volleys that they relinquished the pursuit, and the little band was drawn off in safety, with the exception of eight men captured. Colonel Hunt, then commanding brigade at Beech Grove, alluding to this affair in a complimentary order, April 30th, remarks that "Major Wickliffe, of the Ninth Regiment, in command of the force, had the forethought, in the short space of time allowed him, to make such disposition of his small command as to bring off safely almost every man, and to save all the transportation. . . . . The brigade has reason to be proud of the small number of their fellow-soldiers who have so nobly represented them." About this time, Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell having been made colonel, *vice* Hunt, resigned, Major Wickliffe was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, taking rank from April 22, 1863. He was present with the regiment during General Johnston's campaign in Mississippi, June and July,

1863, in the attempt to relieve Pemberton, and on the retreat from Jackson, through the swamps, to Morton. At Chickamauga he was engaged both days, and Colonel Caldwell having been again badly wounded on the morning of the second day, the command devolved upon him. General Lewis, in his report, speaks of "Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe's conduct having attracted his attention in the afternoon, and it but confirmed the good report that he had had of it in the morning." He commanded the regiment at Mission Ridge, and on the retreat to Dalton. And during the dreadful campaign of '64, he was generally with his regiment, engaged in the various arduous and dangerous duties of that momentous period. When General Lewis left Fort Valley, Georgia, January, 1865, he gave Colonel Wickliffe command of the dismounted men, and means of transportation, and he continued to conduct their movements till February 20th, when he rejoined the mounted force, at Graniteville, and participated in all the subsequent active duties and engagements of the cavalry in South Carolina. After the surrender, he returned home, but in a short time removed to Florida, and resumed the practice of his profession.

In person, Colonel Wickliffe is tall, and of commanding appearance, more than six feet in height, well-proportioned, with a magnificent beard, and that massive contour of head and features peculiar to his father's family, and indicative of the strong, practical intellect, the lion-like boldness, and determined will. Few men have a more marked inclination to be eminently sociable and obliging; and among his friends he is always cheerful, often mirthful, fond of a joke, and relishing sport like an English lord. When on duty, and compelled to wear the buttoned-up coat, and the reserved air of the officer, the look of constraint that he put on showed too evident signs that being "clothed in a little brief authority," had no power to sink the man into the domineering official; and it always seemed a relief when he could undo the brass buttons, and explode in a general humorous, sportive attack upon all who came in his way, "officers, non-

commissioned officers, musicians, and privates." His superior officers, as well as the gallant boys of the Ninth Regiment, bore willing testimony to his courage, coolness, and judgment in the hour of conflict; and his posterity will repeat his name, in coming days, with as much, and as just pride, as we now feel when recalling the deeds of our fathers who suffered and bled under the banners of the ever-to-be-revered heroes of the Revolution.

MAJOR T. B. MONROE.

"WHOM the gods love, die young," was a saying among the ancient heathen, founded upon a fact common in our own day, and which the observation of ages has confirmed. The favored of nature, the bright and good, seem always to have been followed by a kind of fatality. Among them, those whom the hand of disease does not drag to the tomb in the bloom of youth, seem to be the shining marks at which the arrows of calamity are aimed; and they fall in battle, or by some unlooked-for disaster, which appears rather the minister of evil spirits than of the Wise and Benevolent Father of all.

Major Monroe united in himself the three characteristics which even singly are said to make men great: morally, his attributes were such as make the dutiful son, and tender, considerate brother; the loving and faithful husband; the affectionate father; the estimable citizen—in short, the noble gentleman, whose actions are squared by the rule of right, and whose lofty integrity the allurements of vice can not assail. Intellectually, his natural endowments were of a most uncommon order. And in action, he was a hero, whether upon the broad field of life's battle, or amid the shock of arms at the meeting of contending nations.

Thomas Bell Monroe, Jr., fourth son of Judge Monroe, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, July 3, 1833. Under his father's tuition, for the most part, though attending at intervals the schools in his native city, he made rapid progress in his studies from the first, displaying an ability to grasp not only a single science or set of principles, but a versatility of mind that readily

seized upon every thing in the ordinary range of learning, and made it his own. His father designing that he should pursue his own honorable vocation, however, he directed his studies accordingly, and at the age of fifteen he had acquired a proficiency, almost unparalleled, in those branches of learning more properly correlative to the profession in view: his comprehensive knowledge of the Constitution and laws of his country, of history, of rhetoric, logic, and the laws of mind, was the more remarkable in one of his age, from the fact that in his case there appeared to be none of that feverish, unnatural precocity, which we so often see making large acquirements in early youth, to sink into insignificance in manhood, for the want of energy, determination, and that practical cast of mind which enables us to apply theoretical acquisitions to the utilitarian purposes of life. With him, learning was not wholly the end, but the means; his powerful intellect not only readily acquired, but assimilated and adapted.

At fifteen, he accompanied the Judge to New Orleans, where he was occupied during the winter months in the discharge of his duties as a professor in the State University. Attending the lectures of this institution for two terms, young Monroe graduated, being now but a boy of scarcely seventeen, and, returning to his native State in the spring of 1849, he fixed upon Lexington as his home, and determined to enter at once upon the practice of his profession. The nature of this undertaking will be readily comprehended by Kentuckians when they remember that at that time, and subsequently, the Lexington bar was one of the ablest in the State, and that none but a daring intellect and a resolute will could have hoped to rise where the very brightness of the lights around him would obscure a star of no common magnitude. But, nothing doubting, he determined to succeed, and accordingly announced himself. A brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Pindell, a gentleman of social and literary distinction, was residing there, and he became a member of his family, and received the advantage of this gentleman's influence and exertions, which, as he observed, did much to enable him to surmount the earlier

difficulties of his position. His uncommon acquirements and great force of character soon made themselves felt, and were speedily acknowledged. Among the younger members of the bar he was a leader, and the old Titans themselves saw that he was a kindred spirit. In a few years, his name was not confined to Lexington and Frankfort, but began to find its way over the State, as one of rare promise and rapidly rising influence. He had scarcely passed his twenty-first year when he was elected city attorney (the first Democrat elected to that position for a long period), and at a time, too, when the influence of Mr. Clay had not begun to wane in Kentucky, much less in the very city of his adoption. In January, 1859, he was elected mayor of Lexington. In 1856, the stockholders of the "Kentucky Statesman," a Democratic journal of Lexington, attracted by the talents and influence of Mr. Monroe, tendered to him the editorial chair of that paper, which he accepted and continued to fill until the breaking out of hostilities in Kentucky. The judgment and general ability with which he filled this new station, no one can forget who saw the able editorials and noticed the character of that paper during those years. And when the Presidential contest of 1860 came up, the bold and uncompromising stand which he took for Breckinridge and State Rights drew upon him not only the attention of Kentucky and contiguous States, but the malignant wrath of both tne enemies of free goverment and the short-sighted of even the Douglas Democracy.

On the accession of Magoffin to the governorship, Mr. Monroe was made Secretary of State—the youngest man, perhaps, who ever held such a position in the United States; and when Mr. Lincoln had been elected, and the Southern movement was inaugurated, his manly, straightforward nature looked with abhorrence upon the thought of any double-dealing or equivocation on the part of his State, and he assumed that it was the *duty* of Kentucky to ally herself promptly with the South, and to natures like his, *duty* and *interest* are of convertible signification. He exerted his personal and official influence to bring about a decision in

keeping with the general high-toned character of the commonvealth, and, still retaining the editorship of the "Statesman," his pen became a barbed arrow, which penetrated all the flimsy defenses of the opposition, and galled them like the open play of a Damascan blade. His manly appeals disturbed even the half-insensate and very hungry aspirants for Federal patronage and power; and what with his unanswerable logic, his keen invective, and his eloquent advocacy of Kentucky's maintaining her *honor*, at all hazards, he became obnoxious to the tricksters, and they determined to silence him. It was well understood that they only awaited a favorable opportunity to have him arrested.

Finding that further opposition of the press would be of no avail, and his situation becoming daily more and more precarious; knowing, too, that his father was alike an object upon which the pent-up malice of the Government party was ready to be poured, he determined to add the strength of his arm to the cause. He had married, November 15, 1859, Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Judge Robert C. Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a citizen of Philadelphia. Uncertain who would succeed in the permanent occupation of Kentucky, and desirous that his wife and little son should be removed from scenes of excitement likely to become dangerous from the conflict of the two parties into which Kentucky was unhappily divided, it was agreed that she should proceed to Philadelphia and remain with her father's family until the issue should be determined, or until it should be considered prudent for her to visit him in the army. He accordingly bade them farewell—the beloved wife and idolized little boy—and each took the several way, she to her childhood's home, to endure the withering blight of absence made sickening with suspense; he to brave the diseases and sufferings incident to a change of habits, and the dangers of the field. Only the husband and the father, who has thus torn himself away, with a bleeding heart, from the treasures of his home, can conceive of what a parting was that!

In company with his father and a nephew, Winder, oldest son

of his brother Victor (and who afterward served with General Morgan), and with a few neighbors and friends, he set out, about the 20th of September, 1861, for the South. They made the best of their way, taking some precautions to elude the minions of arbitrary power, and alternately walking and riding—their horses toward the last becoming almost unserviceable, owing to rough roads and hard travel—they reached Munfordville on the 25th, thence they pressed on to Bowling Green and to Nashville, at which latter place a part of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry was now encamped, having been sent down to be armed. After the organization of the State-Guard, he had been chosen lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments, and, though having had no previous military training, he had applied himself with his usual energy and activity of mind to the study of suitable works, and was soon almost a perfect master of tactics and military regulations. Remaining in Nashville a few days, and occasionally exercising the Fourth Regiment in the drill and manual, by request of the officers, he returned to Bowling Green, where he met General Buckner, who, with the advice and consent of the chief officers of the Fourth Regiment, telegraphed immediately to Richmond, recommending his appointment as major of that command, no one, as noticed in another part of this work (p. 000) having been yet chosen for that position. On the 15th of October, General Buckner received notice that the appointment had been made, and on the 21st, the new major was ordered to report for duty. He now entered with all the ardor of his nature into the discharge of his responsibilities, and devoted himself to promoting the discipline and general morale of the organization in every way consistent with his position. The other field officers, who had hitherto been much engaged otherwise, and had depended largely upon Colonel (then senior captain) Nuckols, now suffered much of their responsibility to devolve upon Major Monroe; and, though sufficiently strict as a disciplinarian, he yet had the tact, great power of judging men, individually and collectively, which enabled him to administer authority without harshness, and to

promote improvement without wounding the self-respect of the volunteer, in consequence of which he was not only efficient but grew daily in favor, and won upon the confidence of those brave men. To few men was that expressive, oft-quoted, almost trite maxim of the Latins, *suavitor in modo, fortiter in re,* more truly applicable than to him.

Though making no attempt at display, that vulgar expedient of little minds, he was soon looked upon by those grand chieftains, Albert Sidney Johnston, Buckner, and Breckinridge, as a man upon whom they could rely, under any circumstances, and his military career was cheered by a knowledge that men like these awarded him the honor of their unpretentious, but nevertheless unequivocal, respect and confidence. During that trying retreat from Bowling Green, when none of the circumstances that depress and dishearten men were wanting, the effect of his presence among the troops was magical. He knew how to encourage, to divert the thoughts of his men from gloomy channels, to enthuse, we may say, without appearing (to use a homely illustration) to be whistling merely to keep his own courage up. Arriving at Burnsville, the usual camp and drill duties were kept up for some days, when, on the 31st of March, he was ordered to take charge of the division forage train, and a guard consisting of three hundred infantry and a small body of Forrest's cavalry, and proceed to the vicinity of Yellow Creek for supplies. This he executed promptly and successfully, returning to camp next evening, April 1st. On the morning of the 4th (as we have noticed heretofore) the brigade marched out from Burnsville, and on the night of the 5th encamped in the neighborhood of the enemy and slept on arms. The Fourth Regiment was engaged about nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th, Major Monroe commanding, as Colonel Trabue was in charge of brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes insisted that the major should maneuver it, giving him the less responsible position of simply commanding right wing. It is scarcely necessary to record that he did not disappoint the high expectations of his friends. Coming suddenly

upon the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and, owing to the nature of the ground, finding his command observed, and the enemy ready before he knew of their proximity, and being under the necessity of changing front before he could engage, he coolly gave the command, and his admirable regiment executed it in the very face of the fire, and with a regularity that would have done credit to veterans of a hundred battles, dressing on the colors as though the field were a mere parade ground, or the foe were armed with the simple fusils of the school-boy. They awaited the order to fire, which was preceded by the usual commands of "ready" and "aim." By this means the men were kept steady, and their aim was not a mere mockery of the word—it was deadly, and when he gave the order to "fire," the unfortunate command of Worthington melted away as though the simoom had swept over it.

The conduct of himself, of his brother officers, of his men, during that day and the next, has passed into history, and the survivors of the glorious dead recall yet with stricken hearts the untimely fate of "the gallant and the good." In the desperate stand made by the still unscathed members of the Fourth Kentucky and the Fourth Alabama Battalion, about one o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, against what was afterward ascertained to be a whole division of Buell's army, Major Monroe fell mortally wounded and was borne to the rear. His brother, Captain Ben Monroe, who had been previously wounded and forced to retire, hearing that he was dying at the field hospital, was assisted to mount a horse, and succeeded in finding him. "Ah! old fellow," said the dying major in a tone of brotherly affection and confidence, which showed too plainly that he had been anxiously looking and hoped to see him once more before his eyes were closed forever, "I knew you would come!" Captain Monroe described him as "living two hours without much suffering, perfectly sensible, and conversing freely. After expressing himself *perfectly resigned to his fate* and willing to die—then sending messages of love to his family—he expired quietly, consciously, and

with more perfect calmness and serenity than I ever witnessed in any one before."

To die away from home and friends, no loved one nigh save a wounded and suffering brother, with the roar of the contending hosts still sounding in his ears, and the mangled, bloody, ghastly dead and dying all around him, was a little thing to one who had no fears of the fate beyond the tomb; but there were thoughts, nevertheless, which took hold of the failing heart, and touched it with a sorrow too deep for even the penetration of the stricken watcher. When he turned his dying eyes to the circle of home, the images of the gray-haired father and mother, of the sisters who loved him as only the sisters of such a man can love, rose up before him—a picture that he could contemplate without anguish, for the old would soon join him, and time tempers the sorrows of the young; but all the fountains of his tenderness were broken up when he thought upon his young wife and the sweet babes (one of which, a little girl, was born after he left home), and his mind was weaned away from approaching dissolution to wander back over the days of domestic love and conjugal pleasure. Oh, to gaze one moment on the little group! to feel the hand of her upon his brow! to embrace them once more and pour out the pent-up feelings in communion with them as he passed away! Though he must leave them alone to the cold world, it would have lent a joy to his dying hour, whose radiance would have been to them, too, a light in the dark scenes of widowhood and orphan life.

His friends were forced to abandon the body, but the Federals recognized him, and buried him with the respect due to a soldier and a hero, and he still sleeps on the field where his valor won undying renown. His name, cut upon the tree beneath which he lies, points out to the traveler his resting-place.

The writer of an obituary notice, published shortly after his death, remarked that, "Few men of twenty-eight years have filled, with such marked ability, so many offices of honor and public trust; fewer still have resigned so distinguished a position as he occupied for the toils and dangers of a soldier's life. . . .

His was a brief record, but American history has no brighter for the brave. That he was a true man, no one will deny who knew him well. His was a positive character—he was no 'trimmer.' On all questions of importance, he took a position, and having taken, maintained it firmly. His mind was possessed, in an eminent degree, of many of the elements of greatness and usefulness. . . . As a friend, he was warm, genial, and unreserved to those whom he truly esteemed. To the many, he had few professions of attachment; to all, the bearing of a modest gentleman; to his family, he was attached with a tenderness and devotion rarely equaled."

Says another: "He was one of those men whom the Almighty seems to send upon the earth, at intervals in the history of the race, to illustrate the higher and nobler attributes of humanity. He was fearless, honest, just; stern and decided as becomes a man, yet with all that delicacy of feeling and purity of sentiment which make the character of woman beautiful."

His heart-stricken wife remained with her father's family until after the war was over; but she then hastened—all honor be to her for a true woman!—to take up her residence in a Southern city, where she might be among *his* friends, and show the most noble and becoming respect to his memory by rearing their children in the land that he loved, where their characters might be modeled after the pattern of his own, and no word implying disrespect to the dear name ever jar upon their sensitive ears.

May the mantle of the father rest upon the little son, and, escaping the misfortunes, may he live again the admirable life, and preserve in its purity the beauty of the family name!

MAJOR JOHN B. ROGERS.

IT is due to the memory of the noble soldier whose name stands at the head of our page, that we should leave on record the special tribute of a short biography; though there were some who fell, of the same, and even higher grade in rank, that we are unable to sketch in full from the simple fact that the data are inaccessible. Their friends who survive have turned a deaf ear to our appeals for facts—for detailed information upon which to construct biography; and our own personal knowledge of them was so limited as to enable us to do little more than mention them casually, in connection with the military events that transpired before they were stricken down. It was the fortune of the writer to know Major Rogers for some years prior to the war, and during his service, and we are thus enabled to place him in a niche of our little temple, among other heroic sons of Kentucky who cast their fortunes with the army of the Confederate States.

John Bird Rogers, eldest son of William B. and Nancy Rogers, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, on the 11th day of January, 1835. His father was remotely connected with the hero of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, the pioneer general, George Rogers Clarke, while his mother was descended from the Bagbys of Virginia, her father, Mr. John Bagby, having served, when a lad of sixteen years, with the Continental troops in that State during the Revolution. The subject of this notice was brought up on the farm—his father being one of those plain, industrious, persevering laborers, who, starting in life without fortune or extraneous aid, acquire wealth, and the distinction which is ever

awarded to the honest yeomanry; and in his case, remarkable energy and perseverance were directed by more than ordinarily excellent sense and a sound judgment. The son was educated in the schools of the county, attending the winter sessions until he had attained to eighteen or nineteen years of age, when he taught awhile, and then, in 1856, visited Missouri, with a view to engaging in business there, and, perhaps, of making it his permanent home, as he had a large number of relatives and acquaintances in Holt County, of that State. He was very young, however, and though having inherited the firmness of will, the indomitable, unyielding temper which characterized both the Rogers and Bagby families, he did not fix upon any thing, and his real force of character was never prominently displayed until his connection with the army. With a kind of roving, romantic disposition, which appeared the more striking from his other general characteristics of mind, he manifested no disposition to engage in business, and was careless of his means; recking little what kind of skies to-morrow should bring, if he could only enjoy himself to-day. While engaged in study, it was marvelous with what ease he mastered his lessons, from Smiley to Euclid, from Webster to the classics. Consequently, in learning he seemed never to labor, and his father's discipline appeared to have had about as little effect on him as the general principles of economy and prudence which he had endeavored to instill into his mind. The ordinary manifestations of his disposition seldom gave any indications of the more profound character that lay beneath the surface. He possessed an equability of temper so rare that he seemed almost devoid of the passion of anger, and yet, when fully aroused he was like an untamed tiger, fearless, and perfectly unconquerable; a cheerfulness that often increased to hilarity, and gave him the appearance of having never had a serious thought in his life; and a blunt candor, which made him the open and sarcastic foe of cant and affectation, and had the effect of indicating to the ordinary observer that he was a perfect stranger to sentiment, and as really devoid of sensitive feeling as a man could be. All these,

however, were but the outer manifestations of the spirit—the counterscarp to the strong citadel of passions, aspirations, and affections. His errant life in Missouri during the two years he spent there—into every thing that promised sport and adventure; taking a lively part in all the frolics of the young; attending to business only when business was the sole thing on hand, and could be made a mere pastime; roaming about among the Indians of Kansas and Nebraska; wandering off, supplied with gun and tackle, with the ostensible design of hunting and fishing, but forgetting to do either in the more attractive occupation of exploring out-of-the-way places, and poking into unknown nooks and corners for something he had never seen before—would have led one to think him such a wild and perfectly intractable genius as would never settle down to any thing, but would immeasurably prefer to rollic his life away, and die, like "Rosin-the-bow," in a madcap fit of mock solemnity, hoping that the man, who had done the world no other harm than to enjoy himself, would meet with a pleasing enough reception in that "undiscovered country."

The zest with which he enjoyed humor, the love of mischief, that was an inbred source of real pleasure, no one can forget who ever saw the merry twinkle of his eye, or heard his hilarious laugh when a true piece of fun was on hand. His knowledge of human nature was no less striking. He seemed, more than any other man we ever knew, to have really adopted, as a maxim of his life, the advisory stanza of the wise as well as true-hearted Burns:

> "Conceal yoursel' as weel 's you can
> Fra critical dissection,
> But keek through ev'ry other man,
> Wi' lengthened, sly inspection."

While he was a perfect enigma himself, he seemed to read others by intuition; his judgment of men was as marvelous as his keen sense of the ridiculous and his love of sport delightful. Shortly after his return from Missouri, in the winter of 1857–8, he formed the acquaintance of a young man who, though

as passionate as a poet, and carrying about with him the one dreadful thorn in his side of a too strong *amor muliebris*, yet long endeavored to maintain himself in society as of moderate morals and exemplary conduct, and few (none, he really hoped) knew how fearful the struggle against insinuating vice and wanton pleasure. But, having one day made some remark based upon the presumption that others were duly impressed with an idea of his really virtuous disposition, he was rather startled to hear a kind of complacent chuckle from Rogers, and to hear him say, while his eyes seemed to peer, with a conscious power of discerning, into the very soul of the gentle lecturer: "See here" (this was before he renounced the practice of swearing), "you need n't be trying to play off your moral jugglery on me. In your natural disposition, you 're one of the *damnedest rakes* that I ever saw!" And this same youth, who loved both a little quiet mischief and an original character, was in the habit of watching his opportunity, and playing off the wag's own tricks on him, which he usually vowed to have satisfaction for, and never forgot his threats. One day, after a bandying of words about which were strongest and most agile (both being small men), they were walking quietly up the highway, engaged in indifferent conversation, when, reaching a kind of rising ground in the road, covered with small stones, Rogers stopped suddenly, and with an unmistakable twitch of the mouth, that told of trouble to somebody, he jerked out: "Now, you slim devil, I 'm going to roll you on these rocks till your hide 's as spotted as a snake's!" And there, by themselves, but where people were likely to catch them at their undignified work, they grappled, and a vigorous tripping, lifting, and tangling of legs ensued, each evidently feeling that the one who first struck the earth would have to get some kind creature to pick gravels out of his back. But "old Rogers" (as he was often called in the army), true to his word, threw his antagonist and ground him around on the stones till he was glad to get off, on any terms, and afterward entertained a very decided opinion against taking the wrestler's exercise in lonely, rough places.

In the autumn or winter of 1859, he concluded to embrace the law as a profession, and accordingly procured the volumes of Blackstone, and for awhile assumed the airs and habits of a student. He became more settled and reserved, and read diligently. He was delighted with the great treatise on the English Constitution, and in common law he could arrive at a logical conclusion as readily as an old barrister. But he had not long pursued this course when another star arose on his vision—it was of deeds of daring and military prowess. Trouble was brewing between the sections. The legislature of Kentucky had passed the famous militia bill, providing for the State-Guard, and his whole soul seemed to become at once engrossed. He read Bonaparte again, and Roman history. He bought works on military themes and devoured them. At one time his romantic disposition came near getting the better of him; he fell upon "Ivanhoe," and concluded to introduce into the county the tournament of chivalry. Providing himself with lance and ring, he mounted his favorite young mare, and practiced the feat that whilom won the honor of being crowned by fair lady, and tilted in the forest with imaginary Cœur de Leons. In a short time, the State-Guard companies began to be formed, and the Governor promised real guns, that would certainly kill at a hundred yards, if aimed with accuracy and fired with steady nerve. He at once provided himself with Hardee's latest edition, and in a week could maneuver a battalion of beans, on a board representing a field, with about as much precision as the renowned Georgian himself. Attaching himself to a company at Hiseville, he was commissioned one of the officers, and took the foremost place in drilling, uniforming, and providing suitable colors, which happened to be, just then, the "Star-Spangled Banner," but which he soon learned to despise as the emblem of lawless and ruthless power. When Captain (afterward Colonel) Nuckols announced his determination, July, 1861, to connect himself with the volunteers gathering on the border, and called for men to fill his ranks, Lieutenant Rogers, with a few equally enthusiastic young friends, left the now discordant body at Hise-

ville and united with the recruits about to depart from Glasgow. At the organization of Company "A," Fourth Regiment, August 13, he was elected first lieutenant; and, as Captain Nuckols was much of his time engaged in regimental duty, the command of the company devolved largely upon him. At Shiloh, he had charge of it, and not only handled it well, but showed an example of lofty courage. Here a disagreeable duty devolved upon him, that he could never afterward escape, when special dangerous service was to be done. Company "A" was deployed as skirmishers for the right, and a platoon of Company "D" for the left of the Fourth Regiment. Every soldier knows that to be a skirmish company, though a post of honor, is an honor that is dearly paid for. To the new soldier it is peculiarly trying. To move forward promptly, over brushwood and brake, through forests and past ravines, where every tree may hide a foe, and every cut and every clump of bushes a band of them—where the first intimation of their presence may be a deadly fire, the blaze of the rifle almost in his very face—is not a duty to be lightly ventured upon. But Lieutenant Rogers and his men acquitted themselves too well to pass unnoticed, and many and many a time after that, when peculiar danger attended "feeling the woods," the order came, "Captain Rogers will deploy his company as skirmishers and advance upon the enemy."

Early in the engagement at Shiloh, his brother, William L. Rogers, was shot dead while firing with a coolness and care that must have made every bullet an effective one; and himself shortly afterward fell, severely wounded, but not until he had assisted in conducting the opening skirmish skillfully, and twice charged, like a hero, in the van of the men. About this time, the Sixth Regiment was ordered up, to move forward with the Fourth, which had been twice bloodily engaged, and drive the Federals, if possible, from the position in front of the open ground of the second encampment, which they were holding with such desperation. A friend of his, belonging to the Sixth Regiment, passed forward on the right, and found him lying on his back, a little in

advance of the line—his breast, shoulder, and arm covered with blood—and the first impression was that he was mortally wounded, but his look was one of cheerful patience, though in pain and still in imminent danger of being struck by an accidental shot. The friend had but time to cast a pitying, yet admiring glance upon the fallen form; but he had the satisfaction, about the last of May, to have a mischievous body, dressed in a new captain's uniform, thrust itself unexpectedly into his quarters near Corinth, and to learn that the wounded arm was healed, though still useless. He now took charge of the company as its commanding officer, having been promoted to the captaincy, to take rank from the 7th of April. He went with it to Vicksburg, and participated in the defense of that city; then to Baton Rouge, where he fought with a judgment and gallantry that was now considered a matter of course; then to Murfreesboro', where, in the thickest of the fray, he had the heart-rending misfortune to see another beloved brother, and extraordinary soldier, George Walter, fall headlong, and to find, on hurriedly turning him over, that he had received a ball through the right side, which the sufferer himself seemed to consider necessarily fatal, as he begged to be left there, to "die on the field, as a soldier should." Speaking of this scene afterward, in answer to some inquiries of the writer, and of his having gone to the hospital in Murfreesboro', on Saturday night, just before the troops began their march southward, to bid the dying boy a last farewell, the apparently imperturbable and immobile brother could not utter half a dozen words before emotion choked his utterance, and tears, bitter and blinding, told of anguish which had wounded his heart too deep for healing. On the Mississippi campaign of 1863—then fighting at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; at Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; in the skirmishes and picket from New Hope to Kenesaw—he was always present, always prompt, doing his duty bravely and efficiently. During this latter campaign, he was promoted to be major, to take rank from the 28th of May, 1864. When it was reported at headquarters of brigade, on the afternoon of June 20th, that the skir-

mish-pits covering the position had been assaulted by a Federal force and captured, preparations were speedily made for retaking them, which was done, with the exception of those on the extreme right, and Major Rogers was ordered to relieve the officer in charge, and take command of the force. He did so at once, but it was now night-fall; and not having been made perfectly acquainted with the exact state of affairs, and the precise locality and bearing of the pits still held by the enemy, he went too far to the right while examining the line, and was either killed or captured. Beyond this, nothing is certainly known of him. A Federal officer, brought in afterward, spoke of their having captured a Confederate officer that night, who came up, not perceiving them to be Federal soldiers, and ordered them to "hold their pit to the last man;" and he gave a description so perfectly answering to Major Rogers, that it was long considered a matter of course that he had merely been sent North as a prisoner; but time wore on, Lieutenant Nuckols, who had been captured when the assault was made, escaped and returned; some men, made prisoners with him, were exchanged; the war closed, but still no tidings came, either to the army or to his friends at home, of the missing officer. There is no sadder record of the true soldier than to write of him, "*Fate unknown.*" The conjectures that arise concerning him can bring no comfort to the sorrowing heart. The state of mind is like a never-ending suspense, for we can not persuade ourselves of any thing. We never settle down into the absolute belief of death—we know nothing of the manner of it, and refuse credence to that which affords us not only no joy but no relief. For reasons which it is little to the purpose to record here, the writer believes him to be still living—that, after remaining in prison till the close of the war, he abandoned the country, choosing rather to be dead to all whom he formerly knew and loved than to return as one of a conquered people, and mourning bitterly that the dear brothers whom he had carried out, in the bloom of youth, could not return with him to the paternal roof, but were sleeping in death, far from the home of childhood, and far apart, in the land

for which they had died, apparently in vain. How a man who stood so high among his comrades, who had a proud name in the army, could persuade himself to adopt such a course, may well be questioned by those who had only a superficial view of his character; but it would not be so difficult to understand, by one who knew, that, beneath his ordinary common sense exterior, he bore a heart as proud as an Hidalgo's and as sensitive as a woman's, and that even imaginary causes might turn the fountain of his deep affections into the bitterness of Marah.

It is necessary to add only that, in the occupation of a soldier, he found something worthy to fix his mind, engage his attention, and thoroughly arouse his manhood. When he had determined to enter the field, he took a calm and comprehensive survey of the evils and dangers that must beset his path, and, apparently for the first time, seriously considered the Christian faith, and the necessity of casting anchor in the sure haven of religious peace, as a preparation for meeting his fate, should he be destined to fall in battle; and he accordingly connected himself, in the spring of 1861, with the Reformed Church, and partook of the holy sacraments.

Let us trust that, whether on a foreign shore, bearing arms for the down-trodden beyond the seas, or whether already past "the valley and the shadow," we may find him among the blessed when the soldiers of the "Old Brigade" assemble in that land where the clash of arms is heard no more.

MAJOR RICE E. GRAVES.

MAJOR GRAVES was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, June 23, 1836. His father, Rice E. Graves, Senior, a native of Goochland County, Virginia, was a descendant of one of the early pioneers of that State. In 1833, he married Mrs. Amelia Gregory, the widowed daughter of Captain Jesse Richeson, a wealthy and influential citizen of Amherst County, Virginia, and shortly afterward moved to Rockbridge, where Rice, their third son, was born. Remaining here until 1844, Mr. Graves set out with his family, designing to settle in Missouri, and, having reached Cincinnati, took passage on the "Star of the West," bound for St. Louis. About two miles below Cloverport, Kentucky, that vessel was run into by the old "Hark-away," and sunk. All the personal effects of the Graves family were on board, and, of course, were all lost; and they themselves barely escaped drowning, having reached the shore in their night clothes.

Having been thus stripped of all he had, Mr. Graves abandoned the design of going to Missouri, and rented a farm near Cloverport, Kentucky, where he lived some three years, and, by dint of great energy, industry, and devotion to business, he laid the foundation for future competency.

At the expiration of three years, he removed to Davies County, and took charge of the large farm of Hugh W. Hawes, Esq., of which he had control for some years, and added to his growing resources. He then purchased a small farm adjoining the lands of Mr. Hawes, which he improved and adorned, and made the permanent home of the family. Here he toiled with a marked

energy and perseverance, and gradually enlarged his domains till he was the owner of one of the finest estates in the country. He was himself diligent in business, and attentive to all lawful and honorable means of improving his temporal prospects; and Mrs. Graves is represented as having been a help-meet for him in every trial, and under every vicissitude of life. "She is," says one, "a model woman—possessed of a fine and well-cultivated intellect, and blending, withal, the deepest piety and the most tender affection. She is, indeed, worthy to be the mother of such a son."

But there was a family of eleven children, and, as the parents began in Kentucky without property, it was impossible to bestow upon them that liberal education which they desired them to have. During the greater part of the year they were engaged in the duties of the farm and the household, but attended the occasional sessions of the country school that was accessible. The subject of our sketch, however, was not satisfied with that. He had a thirst for knowledge from childhood, and, withal, a judgment that enabled him to estimate the importance of it in forming his mind and character, and he sought books, and eagerly devoured their contents. It was the old story of the yearning mind and the determined will. When not engrossed by the labors of the day, he found a pleasure and a profit in his book. While others slept, he bent over the light of the evening lamp, and satisfied the wants of an active and aspiring intellect by the acquisition of knowledge.

When he had attained to seventeen years of age, the circumstances of the family were greatly improved, and he was sent to the Owensboro' Academy, then under the supervision of Professor Henry Hart, an able teacher, and spent three sessions in the institution, making rapid proficiency in his studies. He won the confidence of his teacher and the love and esteem of his schoolmates by his untiring application and his uniformly strict integrity of character, as well as agreeable deportment. After he left this school, he spent a year or more laboring on his father's farm, still passing the leisure hours of the day, and his evenings, in

study, or in conversation with those who could instruct and profit him. He had no disposition to engage in frivolous amusements or in idleness or dissipation.

Some time in 1858 he made application for the then vacant scholarship at West Point, for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, and, through the influence of the Hon. S. O. Peyton, at that time their able representative in Congress, he obtained the appointment, and entered that institution, bearing with him high testimonials from Hon. Thos. C. McCreery (afterward U. S. Senator) and other leading men of Davies. It is scarcely necessary to add that he more than fulfilled the expectations that had been formed of him by those who then spoke of him in such flattering terms. He remained here two years, and, sometimes for six months together, never received a single mark of demerit. He would, doubtless, have completed his course and won the highest honors of his class, but for the breaking out of the war. But the knowledge that war was abroad in the land was sufficient of itself to fire him for the contest, and influence him with visions of martial glory to be won upon the very threshold of his manhood; and the thought that *his* country—his own Kentucky—was to be a party to the strife, inspired him with an ardor that can be felt by none but the enthusiastic lovers of the profession of arms, and the devoted lover of his own people as well.*

He accordingly returned home, and was much engaged, during the summer of 1861, at the camps of instruction for the State-Guard. He entered upon the discharge of these duties with an ardor that bespoke the spirit of the soldier, and with a knowledge of military affairs that told plainly of past, assiduous, and well-directed study. He was full of energy and fire. He was alive to the importance of judicious training, and seemed to become absorbed in the work. He impressed others as only genius

* For the facts upon which the preceding remarks are based, relative to the early life of Major Graves, and for some quotations throughout the sketch, we are indebted to Captain Sam H. Jesse, of Davies County.

and energy can impress the more phlegmatic among men, and at once gave eminent promise of future greatness.

When recruits began to gather for the formation of the Second Regiment, he was among them; and, at the organization of that command, he was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant. He served in this capacity till November, 1861—how well, how acceptably to those who knew what depended upon him, was evinced by the admiration which was felt for him by the better and more reflecting officers and men.

In November, as has heretofore been seen, he was placed in command of a battery of field-pieces, manned by some few recruits who enlisted specially for that service, by Company B, Fourth Regiment, and by some men detailed from the various other companies of the brigade. He was promoted to the rank of captain of artillery, and in that capacity fought at Donelson. It is said that he proved himself on that field a superior artillerist; and it is even related that he attracted the attention of General Grant, who inquired, after the surrender, who had commanded that particular battery, remarking that however he tried to conceal or shelter his men during the various maneuvers, it was useless; do what he could, that battery found them.

When General Breckinridge reorganized a division at Murfreesboro', Graves was named as his chief of artillery, with the rank of major, and the appointment was shortly afterward made by the President. He had now been for months confined in prison; and to an ardent, energetic, ambitious man like him, imprisonment is a living death, and restoration to liberty is lifting such weight from his shoulders as apparently to remove the obstacle to every achievement. He worked with even increased energy, and fought with, if possible, unwonted chivalry. Wherever his division went there was he; whatever it encountered he helped to resist; the glories that it won (whether in victory or by sustaining, with a dignified fortitude, disaster and defeat), he shared.

At Murfreesboro' he was twice wounded and had his horse shot

under him. The reports of the battle of Chickamauga, published in this volume, and our own remarks, have already disclosed the melancholy fact that here was terminated his career—here a life so full of promise was lost to the cause, and his friends were called to mourn that one so young in years, yet so endowed with all the manly virtues, so marked with those excellencies that would have made him conspicuous even in the age of chivalry, should be cut down while mounting, with a daring eye and a steady foot, the rounds of the ladder to the zenith of fame. The tribute paid him by General Breckinridge was expressive, and heartfelt as expressive, for he enjoyed the confidence and love of his general as few young officers ever did. Noticing some of those who had distinguished themselves under his eye, he wrote, as will be seen in his report: "One member of my staff I can not thank; Major Rice E. Graves, chief of artillery, received a mortal wound on Sunday the 20th. Although a very young man, he had won eminence in arms, and gave promise of the highest distinction. A truer friend, a purer patriot, a better soldier, never lived."

The character of Major Graves, in both mind and heart, was such as to justify the highest hopes of those who admired and loved him. His naturally bold and comprehensive intellect had not been prostrated by the enervating influence of sin and the gratification of evil passions. His heart was not debased by the indulgence of the animal appetites. No phase of his manhood had been prostituted to purposes inimical to growth, development, and purity. His mother was a good and true woman, endowed not only with natural talent and mental culture, but with "the wisdom that cometh from on high." She brought him up in the way he should go, and he did not depart from it. She impressed the brave, stern, manly character with truth and honor, instilled into him a love of virtue, and integrity of purpose; and so fitted him for the trials of life that the siren of insidious pleasure could not charm him, nor the lion by the way of the world's bitter realities affright him. That such a character should

rise to distinction, seems but a natural sequence; that he would have gone on to higher degrees of excellence in his profession, is predicable upon the foundation laid in his boyhood, and sustained by the results achieved before he was smitten down.

While at West Point, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and maintained his Christian standing untarnished till death. Among the veterans of the army, he was not ashamed to acknowledge his dependence upon the Divine Power, and before any who chanced to find shelter beneath his tent, he did not hesitate, upon retiring to rest, to offer up the evening orison, that would enable him to feel that he had committed himself to One who was able to protect him till his work was done, and who would take him only when it were the better time for him to die.

A gentleman, who knew him from boyhood, says of him: "I feel that I can say, without exaggeration, that, take him altogether, I have never known his equal. He was remarkable for his virtue, honesty, and integrity. To his parents he was always dutiful, loving, and obedient; to his brothers and sisters affectionate and kind. For age and superiority he entertained the greatest reverence. He was upright and correct. I never knew of his contracting a bad habit, or being guilty of a dishonorable action."

In the performance of his military duties, he allowed himself no indulgence that endangered the public service or set an evil example of carelessness or insubordination, and he exacted the like conduct from those under his control. But he was never unreasonably harsh, and still less was he unjust. When off duty he was modest before those to whom deference was due, and to all, generous and genial. It will be seen in the progress of our work that his energy, courage, and devotion were like those of Jackson.

An incident is said to have occurred at Chickamauga, after he was wounded and carried from the scene of conflict, which shows how unselfish and generous he was. A poor fellow had been laid near him, with a dreadful wound, and his agony was such

that he raved. Some one proposed that he should be moved away from Major Graves, to prevent disturbing him: but the dying officer sternly forbade it, and reproved them for proposing to cause another pain to the sufferer on his account.

Like the gallant and true-hearted of every Christian age and clime, he entertained for his mother the most profound respect and filial love. "I stood by his side," says the friend heretofore quoted, "as he took leave of the family, when about to repair to the seat of war. One by one he bade them adieu. Last of all he turned to the fond mother, who, with her overburdened heart, had reserved the privilege of the last embrace; and while his bosom heaved with deep emotion and his manly cheeks were wet with tears, he exclaimed, though scarcely able to articulate, 'Mother, I will return for your sake.'" But he came no more; and that household was darkened with the shadow of a great sorrow, which the heritage of honor he won for them can not dispel—which nothing can lift till they meet him where the glories as well as the calamities of earth are regarded no more.





Engraved by J. B. Walter, Phila.

CAPTAIN FAYETTE HEWITT.

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CAPTAIN FAYETTE HEWITT.

WE affix the military title of "captain" to the name of this officer on something of the same principle upon which the rhetorician teaches us to choose the most euphonious terms when we can do so without violence to the sense, in order that our language may satisfy the perception of music while we speak the thought it is designed to convey—suggesting more than the mere thought, and pleasing more. Around certain words and phrases, both in literature and in our own unwritten minds, a world of associations are gathered—to speak them is but to call up, perhaps, the glories and beauties of the past, perhaps its sorrows and its cares—the trooping ghosts of what were the actualities of other times.

In the early days of 1865, orders were transmitted through department head-quarters, assigning Captain Hewitt to duty with Cleburne's old division, with the rank of major, and though he never applied for the change, and, indeed, would have been greatly averse to accepting it, he was justly entitled to be recognized as of that rank. And after the close of the war he was appointed quartermaster-general of Kentucky, with the rank of brigadier-general. But to speak of him in a work relating to the Kentucky Brigade as *Major* Hewitt, or *General* Hewitt would not only be irrelevant to a description of the actions under consideration, but would divest the name of half its powers of suggestive retrospect. It was *Captain* Hewitt among the wild Indians, of whom he could tell so many laughable stories, gathered up while a member of the military family of the princely Pike,

and still *Captain* Hewitt among those other savages who were complimented by a Federal provost, after the battle of Jonesboro', as being "the most infernal set of devils that the Army of the Cumberland had ever caught or ever encountered," but were, when cleansed of their dirt, something lighter in complexion than his aboriginal friends of 1862.

Speaking of rank, we are reminded of an incident bearing upon the matter in hand that is worthy of note, as bringing out, in a strong light, one of his remarkable characteristics—an intense State pride, that must always have something of Kentucky to rest upon, if nothing more than a body of ragged fellow-countrymen, who were early seduced from their allegiance to "the best government."

At Waynesboro', Georgia, in 1865, a knot of nondescript gentlemen, who might have been dragoons but for the length of the spurs which were just then the rage, and which effectually unfitted a man for being any thing but a straight-out cavalryman while they were on his heels, were gathered around a pine box one evening, indulging in the monstrous extravagance of green tea in a tin-cup, and biscuit, yeasted, shortened, and seasoned with pure cold water. Among other subjects introduced, some one mentioned that Captain Hewitt had been merely *loaned* to the Kentucky Brigade for a few days, but had n't been paid back yet, though, if he had been disposed to, he might have been with some major-general and been promoted. "Why did n't you leave us?" asked another, of Hewitt himself, "and get some stars on your coat?" "Because," he replied, in that decided manner that he always had when he meant precisely what he said, "I would rather be a captain among these men, sir, than to be general of any other brigade in the army."

He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, and reared chiefly in Elizabethtown, as the family removed to that place when he was but two or three years of age, and have ever since resided there. His father, who was long principal of the academy in that town, was a man of eminent scholarly attainments, and de-

voted to literary pursuits. He early instilled into the son a fondness for study and a love of books. The consequence was, that his naturally sensitive and retiring disposition was indulged to such an extent that he became almost a confirmed recluse, even in the days of his boyhood—averse to company, utterly wanting in that inclination to hilarity and sport that usually characterizes boys. Out-door pleasures he had none. Hunting, fishing, skating, swimming, horsemanship—of these he absolutely knew less than of the Olympic games of Greece and the pastimes of a Roman holiday. Society not only had no charms for him, but he was even miserable when drawn into company, and could enjoy companionship only with a select few, whose tastes were similar, and who could appeal to his senses by something more than a mere volubility, whose burden was cheap slang, or by a boisterous manifestation of animal spirits. His sensibilities were painfully acute, and are forcibly described by a remark he once made respecting his feelings when first entering upon active life: "I was as sensitive," he said, "as a skinned man among furze bushes!"

Though this retired, sedentary life was no doubt deleterious to health, and prevented that superior physical developement which he might have otherwise enjoyed, it was not without proportionately favorable results as regarded the unfolding of the powers of the mind and an uncommon degree of culture. At the early age of sixteen, he had gone through the usual college curriculum of languages, mathematics, and the minor incidental studies; and during the next year he devoted some time to natural sciences and history.

Circumstances now began to transpire to wean him away from the solitude of the private library and the quiet companionship of books alone. His father died when he was seventeen years old, and he awoke to the realization that life has duties and responsibilities for all. He was the oldest of four sons, and besides these and his mother there were two female relatives, all of whom now looked to him, and were, in a great measure, dependent upon him.

He was offered a position as principal of the academy of which his father had had charge, and he accepted it. Though he had never been put to business of any kind, he deemed it his duty not only to provide for the material wants of the family, but to complete the education of his brothers, and assist in the formation of their moral characters as well. In pursuance of this noble purpose he took charge of the school, and for eight years discharged the important trust. Among others who grew up and completed their scholastic course under his tuition were his brothers, and thus the first great obligation of his life was fully met.

His health now began seriously to suffer, in consequence of such assiduous application, and he gave up the school and went to Louisiana, with the hope of improving his physical condition. He remained in that State two years, when he was appointed by Postmaster-General Joe Holt to a position in his department. He repaired to Washington, and continued there till March, 1861, when, fearing that Kentucky would not take action as he desired she should, or, if she did, that it would be too late for practical purposes, looking either to her own defense or to the assistance of the South, he gave up his position and went to Virginia to engage in the war. The Postmaster-General of the Confederate States learned of his whereabouts, and immediately telegraphed to him, desiring his assistance in getting the new department into working order. He accordingly went to Montgomery, received an appointment, and went earnestly to work. When the department had been put into successful operation, he resigned his place; and, having entered the army about the 1st of December, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, P. A., C. S., with the rank of captain, and ordered, January, 1862, to the Trans-Mississippi, for duty with General Albert Pike, commanding department of Indian Territory. He remained in that department, first with General Pike, then with Generals Hindman, Holmes, and Walker, till March, 1863, at which time he was ordered to report to General Breckinridge. After serving a short time on the staff of the latter officer, he was ordered to the Kentucky

Brigade, for temporary duty with General Helm—the assistant adjutant-general who had previously served with him being then absent. He went with the command to Mississippi, and fought at Jackson, thence back to Tennessee, and fought at Chickamauga, and, in fact, in every one of its subsequent engagements, as he was never absent except a little while, on two occasions, when he was sick, and no fighting was going on.

It is unnecessary to dwell at length upon each particular action, and it is scarcely required to say that his entire service was above the slightest cavil of the meanest mind, or reproach of those who knew how to estimate conduct and pronounce deserved praise or blame.

During the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro', he suffered constantly from ill health, and was so afflicted at one time as to be unable to mount his horse without assistance; but he refused to take the benefit of a sick leave, and the indomitable will triumphed over the ills of the flesh, so that he was enabled to continue on duty, and measurably to regain his health in the midst of the most arduous service. This was an exhibition of fortitude and determination seldom witnessed, even among those men with whom heroic devotion was the rule, and not the exception.

His courage was of that superior kind which enables a man to be perfectly collected, cool, constant, and not to be thrown off his guard and unsteadied by the most imminent and surprising danger, or by the greatest calamity that can characterize a conflict of arms. An incident that shows with what perfect self-control he could act, even amid appalling dangers, is well worthy of note:

Going into the battle of Intrenchment Creek, he observed a soldier throw away his blanket, because, as he said, it was so in his way that he did n't want to fight with it on. The captain remonstrated with him, and remarked that he would need the blanket if he should chance to be wounded. He then took it himself and tied it behind his saddle, to keep for the soldier in case he should have use for it, and went into the battle. Amid the storm of missiles that met them, Captain Hewitt's horse was almost lit-

erally torn to pieces with a shell, but himself was unhurt; and, after getting upon his feet, stooped down, untied the blanket, threw it over his shoulder, and went on with the general for orders, which he transmitted on foot till another horse was procured for him on the field. After the battle, and when he had gone back to the field hospital, about the first man he found among the wounded was the owner of the blanket, who, upon receiving it from the captain's hands, expressed the greatest astonishment that he should have kept it under such circumstances. He remarked that he saw the horse shot, and swore, in no gentle terms, that he would n't have thought of blankets then, nor any thing else but getting away from there.

Besides the horse just referred to, he had two others killed under him during the war, but was never wounded himself, though balls repeatedly passed through his clothing and hat, and one through his hair.

An instance will be found in our account of the battle of September 1, 1864, of his quick perception of a position, and the admirable judgment with which he could decide upon the character of a line, and the means necessary to remedy its defects.

There was, perhaps, no man in the Confederate army more popular among those with whom he served, and who, had he been disposed to avail himself of it, could have been more rapidly promoted. A major-general in the Army of Tennessee expressed a desire, early in 1864, to have him promoted to colonel and assigned to duty with him as chief of staff, (an act of Congress entitling him to a chief of that rank,) but he declined to have his name mentioned to the Government in that connection, for reasons already clearly explained by the remark at Waynesboro'. During the winter of 1863–4, it was thought that the troops would be permitted to reorganize, under the second conscript act, and, though every Kentucky regiment was then commanded by an able, gallant, and popular officer, a strong determination existed in three of them, and in some considerable measure found expression, to elect him colonel of whichever one he could be induced to appear

before as a candidate. Early in 1865, a petition was gotten up, without his knowledge, asking that he should be promoted, but still retained on duty in that brigade, and it was signed by every member then present in camp. We have already observed that about this time an appointment was forwarded to department head-quarters, assigning him to duty with Cleburne's old division, in case he should accept of it.

Shortly after his return home, May 18, 1865, he was offered the position of principal of the Elizabethtown Female Academy, of which he took charge in September, and was five months thus engaged. When the expatriation laws were repealed, he began the practice of law in the courts of Hardin; but in October, 1867, shortly after the accession of Governor Stevenson to the gubernatorial chair, he was appointed quartermaster-general, and set himself earnestly to work arranging the claims of the commonwealth against the United States, involving, originally, about four millions of dollars; and so able and successful was his administration in this capacity that it increased the confidence of friends and silenced the calumnies of foes.

His general character, both private and public, may be gathered, by inference, from the preceding notice of his career. The war, he remarked on a certain occasion, was in one sense, at least, a blessing to him, since it forced him into contact with men, broke up his old habits of seclusion, and gave him broader views of humanity and a more healthful tone of mind. His public life has furnished abundant evidence of the fact that though his early days were spent in almost perfect seclusion, with but books for his companions, which are usually considered as only auxiliaries to a true knowledge of men and things, he has a mind of a thorough practical cast, and a ready adaptation to any thing to which he chooses to turn his attention. Contemplating him in the character of the student, the scholar, the man of elegant tastes, pure affections, acute sensibility, beautiful appreciation of all that charms the soul which is yet uncontaminated by degrading vices or groveling instincts, on the one hand, and on the other as the man of business,

the government official, and the soldier who passed unscathed in body, in reputation, in moral purity, through all the dangers and temptations that attend upon the followers of Mars, we involuntarily think of the blind bard of England, lofty always, whether the student, the teacher, the politician, the secretary of the commonwealth, or the poet reveling in the beauties and sublimities of his imagination.

Though now long accustomed to society, of which he is an ornament, and as general a favorite as he was among his comrades in the army, he has not yet lost the tinge of early diffidence and seclusion, and it still requires a strong sense of propriety and of obligations to society, to keep him from retirement—from solitude and books. His chief ambition is to fill whatever position he may chance to occupy in a worthy manner, discharging its duties in a humble, quiet, unostentatious way; and though much engrossed with the business of life, we are mistaken in our estimate of his character if he can not appropriate to himself the assertion of another:

> "Yet not the more
> Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt
> Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
> Smit with the love of song."

We can not better conclude this sketch than with a letter from General Albert Pike, in reply to some inquiries as to services and standing of Captain Hewitt in the Army of the Trans-Mississippi:

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, 17th July, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Captain Hewitt was appointed at my special request second assistant adjutant-general for Department of Indian Territory, and assigned to duty with me. He served with me until some time in June, 1862, and during that time I not only never had occasion to censure him, but he daily deserved praise, and won the love and admiration of all who knew him. He became as dear to me as my own sons. Brave, courteous, amiable, unassuming, obliging, and kind to every one, firm in the performance of duty—a nobler gentleman or a better soldier never lived. If he has a vice, a fault, or a failing, I never discovered

it; and there is no knightly virtue or excellence with which his character is not adorned. A more gallant soldier there never was —gallant with the cool, reflective courage of a gentleman and man of honor.

He needs no encomium from me. But I am glad to say this that I *have* said, because I want him to know how I love and honor him. My indorsement in Kentucky he *can not* need.

Respectfully, yours,

ALBERT PIKE,

Late Brigadier-General, C. S A.

CAPTAIN SAM. H. BUCHANAN.

WE have here an instance of a young soldier, without a military education, or any of the circumstances that give prestige without warrant of conduct, rising, by energy, devoted attention to duty, and gallant behavior in the day of action, to distinction in the Army of the Confederate States. There are men who seem to be the peculiar favorites of fortune, who enjoy advantages that lead us to prejudge favorably, and to award position without proof of merit. In characters of this description we are to be disappointed afterward, since there is a lack of those solid virtues, born of trial and opposition, which sustain men under an increasing weight of cares and in the hours of peril and disaster. But when we find a young man, without favoring circumstances or adventitious aid, addressing himself, like Theseus, to turning the stone of trial, and grasping the sword of proof that it covers, we rely with more confidence upon his powers of achievement, and are seldom disappointed in his ability to surmount obstacles, sustain himself under adverse circumstances, and attain to honorable distinction in whatever path of life he may choose for his exertions. Samuel Horine Buchanan was born in Floydsburg, Oldham County, Kentucky, December 23, 1838, and had the advantage of his native schools until the age of fourteen years, when he was placed in a mercantile establishment in Louisville, where he acquired a knowledge of business, and, above all, formed those habits of attention to duty, and promptness in performing whatever was enjoined upon him, which were of such eminent service in the administrative department of his military career.

In early boyhood, the corn-stalk parade, the flam-flam of the militia drum, and the screaming of the fife had a charm for him, which, with a certain adventurous disposition, and a fondness for stories of war and prowess, evinced a martial turn of mind; and he, being naturally ambitious, gave early indications of that spirit which led him subsequently to resist, with the most uncompromising, unfaltering constancy, the effort to subdue the Southern people. His reputation, in the schools of his native county, for being "a hard knot," whose enmity it was not pleasant to excite, and whose opposition might be counted on when any thing offensive presented itself, is no doubt still remembered by the pedagogues and pupils of that day.

Shortly after taking up his residence in Louisville, he joined the "National Blues," a company of citizen soldiers which we have had occasion to mention so often in the course of this work. At nineteen years of age he was elected second lieutenant, which position he continued to fill until the organization was broken up on account of political troubles. In August, 1861, he repaired to Glasgow, in company with William L. Clarke, and engaged with Lewis in the camp of instruction there. Returning to Louisville, preparations were made for such of the "Blues" as desired to follow the fortunes of the South to enlist under Lewis. Accordingly, September 12, eighteen or twenty of the members set out for Glasgow, and, on arriving there, connected themselves with the recruits at that point. A temporary recruiting station was established at Cave City, and the commanding officer, who had noticed the knowledge of military rules and business qualities displayed by Buchanan at Glasgow, the month preceding, now appointed him acting adjutant for the new regiment. In this capacity he served with great usefulness and acceptability until the consolidation of battalions, when, by the terms of union, Colonel Cofer's recruits were entitled to the adjutancy, and Gid. Welch was appointed. Buchanan was elected second lieutenant of Company "C," and acted with that company until the reorganization of the regiment, May 10, 1862, when he was appointed

first lieutenant and adjutant—the colonel, in his communication to the War Department, recommending his appointment not only on account of business qualification, but for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh. He was at Vicksburg during the siege and bombardment of that city, July, 1862, but, toward the latter part of the month, he was so reduced in health as to be compelled to seek relaxation and attention in the country. He was thus unable to participate in the battle at Baton Rouge—the only engagement of his command, however, in the dangers and glories of which he did not share. Of his conduct at Murfreesboro', it is only necessary to state that his commanding officer was so pleased with it as to mention him again to the department as deserving promotion for his gallantry. After the battle of Chickamauga, when Lewis succeeded to the command of the brigade, he recommended him for appointment as captain and assistant adjutant-general on his staff. Captain Hewitt, an assistant adjutant-general, P. A.,C. S., had been temporarily assigned, by order, to duty in the brigade, and, pending the action of the War Department, Buchanan was assigned to duty as assistant inspector-general. He was appointed in accordance with the recommendation, February 19, 1864, but Hewitt continued, by agreement, to fill that office, and Buchanan that of inspector-general, until 20th December, 1864, when he was ordered to perform the functions of office according to appointment, which he did until the war closed. As before remarked, he participated in every engagement of the brigade, except one, and demeaned himself alike gallantly in all. He had the great good fortune to enjoy more than common health after the summer of 1862, and to receive but a single wound during the war, that of December —, 1864, and that not of a serious nature. On the field of battle he was active and vigilant, as well as courageous, in the discharge of his duty. In his official capacity, generally, he was considered rather stern and exacting. Prompt and orderly himself, he admitted of no excuse on the part of others. He had a great pride in the troops of his own State; and in the command with which he

was identified, his great desire was that the men, without any of those degrading processes required to make soldiers out of mercenaries, should be brought, by proper management—encouraging the good, arousing the pride of all, and restraining the bad by that means, and by the preservation of strict order and regular discipline—to as high state of efficiency as regular soldiers, and to look as well. With a quick eye to discern the evils that operated to destroy the morale of an army, he opposed, almost from the very first, facilities for procuring that wholesale "leave of absence" that sometimes obtained, and in the end was so productive of mischief, if not ruinous to the cause. Convinced of the bad effects of such a policy, he used all his influence against it, and set an example to those around him, and was proud to say, in after years, that he never enjoyed, never even asked for, a leave of absence during the war. He sometimes drew down upon himself, no doubt, the maledictions of the less devoted by his uncompromising opposition to granting indulgence; but that he should have excited the wrath of such men redounds to his credit, and should be referred to as praiseworthy, and significant of one who had the good of the cause at heart, and chose rather to arouse temporary enmity than consent to the admission of practices destructive of efficiency.

While he was adjutant, woe to the sergeant who failed to present himself in a short time after the last stroke of the drum. If he plead indisposition or exhaustion, he was reminded that the surgeon of the Sixth Regiment was on duty near by, and ready for reports of that character. If he attempted to excuse himself on the plea of having mistaken the language of Mynheer Valcour's nimble sticks, he was advised to attend to his ears, or trouble would ensue. While in the department of inspection, arms, accouterments, quarters, clothing, and general bearing were scrutinized with an eye as critical as that of a West Pointer; and how often the quartermasters and commissaries wished him elsewhere, is scarcely to be recalled, even by those persecuted individuals themselves.

CAPTAIN BEN MONROE.

IN all the annals of the war (as has been justly remarked by another) there seems to have been no family in Kentucky upon which the hand of affliction pressed more constantly, and whose bereavements and sufferings were surpassed by those of the Monroes. The death of the incomparable major was followed by the seizure and partial destruction of their home, and the compulsory banishment of the young ladies who, it had been vainly hoped, would meet with protection from a lawless soldiery. Next came the sickness and death of the captain, then the grievous affliction to the grandson, Frank—so young and yet disabled for life—and lastly, after the fate of the Confederacy had been decided, after trials that would have bowed a less resolute nature to the dust, the gray-haired sire himself passed away, the once lovely homestead became the property of a stranger, and the survivors of the wreck of hopes and fortune found a home far from those scenes of childhood where the sweet memories of former happy days must ever linger.

Benjamin James Monroe, the fifth son of Judge Monroe, was born at "Montrose," August 7, 1836; and though he died at the age of twenty-six years, he had lived long enough to win a name and give promise of a brilliant future, evincing talent of a high order, and manly characteristics which can not be too highly extolled. His tuition began at a very early age, and was conducted by his father until he was old enough to be put to school. The Judge, a life-long student himself, endeavored earnestly and constantly to impress upon the minds of his children not only the

necessity of acquiring the rudimentary branches but (for the all-important growth and vigor of the mind), the necessity for habits of daily reading and reflection, with a view to an enlarged and comprehensive knowledge of any subject they might take in hand. After some preparatory instruction, and a kind of induction into the proper role of discipline, he was sent to the school of Mr. Sayre, in Frankfort, which he attended with regularity for two or three years, and at the end of that time, with the assistance of his father, which he had in addition to the regular school-training, he had completed the ordinary literary course, and made large proficiency in the mathematics. He is represented as having been an uncommonly bright and intelligent boy, more full of animal spirits, perhaps, than any of his brothers, and almost as much given to mad pranks as the son of a Galway squire; but yet, observing to keep so well within the bounds of propriety as never to neglect his studies while at school, nor bring down the wrath of Master Sayre upon his devoted head.

At the age of ——— years he entered the Western Military Academy at Drennon Springs, then under the superintendence of Colonel (afterward Confederate General) Bushrod Johnson, and in 1857, he took the degrees of A. B. and LL. B., and was admitted to the bar of the Court of Appeals, and the Federal courts, in Frankfort.

Prior to his entering upon the study of the law, Judge Monroe had instituted the law class, and he derived much benefit from his father's instructions, both before his admission to the bar and subsequent thereto. Reviewing again and again the elementary works, in connection with each formation of a new class, he became proficient in the principles of law far beyond his years. Shortly after entering upon the practice, he concluded to try his fortunes in a new and wider field, and accordingly, in 1858, went to Leavenworth, Kansas. Here, his pleasing address, and an ability that needed not to be sounded from the house-tops to attract attention, soon drew to him a number of admiring friends, and gave him a lucrative business for a stranger, in so new a

settlement. His prospects for eminent success were excellent, the future was promising, but after remaining here a year or two he concluded to return to Kentucky. To a man like him, reared, as he had been, in a highly refined family, surrounded by an intellectual, orderly society, amid scenery beautiful, if not sublime, this home in a mushroom city, in a new country, whose very features, naked, bleak, uniform, seemed to speak of harsh realities and cold, stern labor, without the refinements and amenities that render life beautiful; the rough, boisterous, scrambling populace, made up in great part of ruffians and their female counterpart, of sharpers, jobbers, and small traders of every nationality; where the Sabbath was forgotten, and Christian rites performed only by the quiet few, who may be found even in the worst society—all these things were so foreign to his fine æsthetic nature that he pined for the little city among the hills, and longed to turn his eyes away from the murky Missouri, with its sandy and ever-shifting shore, its bars and sawyers, to gaze again upon the bright and pellucid waters of his own cliff-bound Kentucky.

He accordingly returned, and again commenced practice in Frankfort; but had not long remained at home before he was engaged by Messrs. John H. Morgan & Co., of Lexington, to go to New Mexico, and look after some matters of commercial interest for them. He went out in the spring of 1860, and was gone for more than a year, but reached home while his native State was halting between two opinions, and weighing, for the first time in her history, her honor and duty in the scale against expediency. His own course was soon determined upon. He began his arrangements for entering the Confederate service, and as there were yet many young men about Frankfort who had not enlisted, he proposed to raise a company for the Southern army. Meeting with Colonel Trabue about this time, in Louisville, he agreed to recruit for his regiment, and the colonel made the necessary arrangements for having the volunteers transported to Camp Burnett. In July, he commenced enlisting, and about the last of that month a body of men who had rallied at his call were sent

on by way of Louisville. He continued to exert himself in and about Frankfort till the middle of August, when, the government party having become bold and confident, he was in imminent danger of arrest—he even had reason to believe that a writ had already been procured, and he left home, and joined his men in Tennessee, while his nephews, Winder and Frank, continued to recruit for him for a short time, when they, too, were compelled to desist, and Frank repaired to camp. He had not had time to gather even the minimum number required for a company, and as Thomas Steele, Jr., who had come out from Woodford, had a like number, a consolidation was agreed upon, and Company E, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, was organized on the 11th of September, 1861, with him as captain. His previous training at the Western Military Institute had fitted him for this position, and his company, composed of some of the most excellent young men of Franklin and Woodford, was soon in a high state of discipline. He devoted himself to his duties with the constancy and precision of the martinet, but without his severity and harsh administration of authority. With so much judgment, tempered by prudence and an agreeable manner, did he acquit himself that the men loved him, and followed his lead and obeyed his commands without a murmur. Their respect and affection was never abated but rather increased throughout the time that he was spared to them. His conduct at Shiloh won their unqualified confidence in his character as a soldier and a leader, and the admiration of all who observed him. Self-possessed and watchful, he led them without confusion; firm, unflinching, bearing himself soldierly, as became his name, they were proud of him, and emulated his example. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, on the second day of the battle, he was shot in the leg, and so badly hurt as to prevent him from walking, and he was thus compelled to retire; but so true was his devotion to the men whom he had led, so anxious to stay with them until the struggle was over, that he quitted the field with evident reluctance. An hour or two afterward, he was informed that his brother, the major, was badly hurt, perhaps

mortally, when he procured a horse, and proceeded to the field hospital, where he remained till that noble spirit had departed, and left him to struggle with a bitter sorrow.

When the battle and its attendant excitement was over, he was found to be completely exhausted, not so much from his wound as from a disease which had been preying upon him for months; and he was advised to retire to the country on wounded furlough, and seek to recruit his health, but this he refused to do—true spirit that he was!—alleging that he thought himself able to recuperate his lost strength and vigor, and still remain with "the boys." A fight seemed imminent, and he thought it was his duty—and, therefore, it was his *inclination*—to be with them under all circumstances of trial, responsibility, and peril. When the survivors of that gallant "Army of the Mississippi," who may chance to peruse this simple tribute to departed worth, recall with what eagerness many, *many*, even gallant officers on the field, were not only ever ready to accept, but always applying for leave, on this pretext and that, to escape the duties and monotony of the camp, and enjoy themselves among the citizens of the country, they will know how to appreciate the beauty of this self-abnegation and adherence to duty. He preferred dying at his post to even accepting temporary immunity from hardship and danger, though it were urged on him. But his superior officers, knowing his condition and admiring his determination, interposed to save one so true to his country and his comrades, and ordered him off, ostensibly on business for the brigade, which he was assured he could transact, under the circumstances, with more propriety than any other, but really that he might be benefited by the travel and diversion, and his health restored, if possible. He went first to New Orleans, then to Manshac; and on the latter occasion he met his father and other members of his family, who advised him, in consideration of his feeble condition, to remain with them and make application for a furlough; but he declined to accede to their wishes, as he was under orders, and thought that he ought to return to his men as soon as possible, and stand up to them as

long as he could. The brave and determined heart never yields until the physical powers refuse to do their office; but shortly after his return to Corinth, he found himself so enfeebled as to be wholly incapable of any duty, and was thus, at last, compelled to accept sick leave, and seek, in rest and recreation, the restoration of his health. He had an aunt (sister to his father), Mrs. Hardin, mother of Colonel Tom Hardin, Nineteenth Mississippi Infantry, who was living in Marshall County, Mississippi, and with her, and with the families of her sons-in-law, Colonel Greer and Dr. Wilson, of the same neighborhood, Judge Monroe and his family, together with Mrs. Leovy, were then staying. Captain Monroe repaired thither, and was kindly welcomed and cared for by his relatives, and family and friends nursed him with every attention; but disease had taken too firm hold to be baffled of its prey, and he died, October 4, 1862, and was buried in the family grave-yard of Mrs. Hardin.

In his last days, he gave expression to his gratitude to the beneficent Father, that he had not been cut off suddenly on the field of battle, as his beloved brother, for he, the dying man, declared, "was ready then to meet death, but I was not." He gave joyful expression to his thankfulness that he had been spared to prepare for the judgment of God, and died in the assured hope that he should "live again." One who described the trials and bereavements, the sad sufferings and losses of the family, speaks of them as bowing with a humble submission to the decrees of Heaven—brave hearts, that could defy the world, and laugh at the evil machinations and malice of men, yet accepting with Christian resignation and patience the chastenings of the great Arbiter of their destinies. "They believe," said he, "that He doeth all things well. Having acted from the dictates of a principle higher than that of self-interest, or of happiness upon earth, they accept the decree, and have *nothing with which to reproach themselves—nothing to regret.*"

CAPTAIN JOE DESHA.

THE Desha family of Kentucky are descended directly from the French Huguenots, and for two hundred years have maintained all the striking characteristics of that spirited but persecuted people. There is the same hatred of tyranny and oppression, the same steady, uncompromising adherence to principle, the same courage and fortitude to do and suffer for a cause once espoused, that distinguished those world-renowned converts to the truth, whether persecuted by Louis Le Grande, suffering injustice and severity from the heartless and senseless James of England, or braving the hardships and dangers of the New World. The name is intimately connected with the history of Kentucky. General Joe Desha came to the State in 1781, was a major-general during the troubles with the British and Indians on the lakes, 1812–15, was several times a member of Congress, and, in 1824, was elected governor. General L. B. Desha, his son, gave two sons to the cause of the South—the subject of this notice, and a younger brother, Ben, who, though peculiarly unfortunate on the field, never engaging without being badly shot, rose to the rank of major, and enjoyed the merited reputation of being a gallant soldier and agreeable gentleman.

Joe Desha was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, May 22, 1833. His father being then engaged in agricultural pursuits, he was brought up to the business of a farmer. His education, however, was not neglected. He enjoyed first the advantages of schools in Cynthiana, then a half term in the Kentucky Military Institute, and afterward a session in the University of Virginia.

After having quitted the university, he engaged in practical surveying, and, in 1860, was elected county surveyor for Harrison.

Early in the spring of 1861, he raised a large company for the Confederate infantry, and went out under the temporary command of Colonel Blanton Duncan, but, shortly after the operations at Harpers Ferry, it was mustered into the service as an independent company. In July, 1861, he joined the Kentucky Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Claibourne. This became, in a few weeks, the First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, in which his company was incorporated, under the title of "C." When the regiment was organized, under Colonel Thomas H. Taylor, Captain Desha was offered the position of major, "but," says an army correspondent of that period, "though this step forward in the line of promotion was very tempting to one so young he declined it, feeling that his duty to his company was imperative—thus sacrificing his ambition to the obligations which bound him to these men." The battle of Dranesville occurred shortly afterward, and in this affair the Kentucky regiment acted with that constant gallantry which had all the time been expected. He was wounded here, but did not leave the field, and toward the close of the action he assumed command of the regiment, and conducted the retreat.

During the early spring of 1862, he was with the command on the peninsula, engaged in arduous outpost duty. In May, 1862, the term of enlistment having expired, the First Regiment was mustered out of service, no order having been issued for reorganization under the act of April 16th. During the two months following, he endeavored to recruit a new command, but circumstances were now adverse; the people had not recovered from the surprise and mortification consequent upon the retreat of the army from Central Kentucky, and those who had not already enlisted were inclined to follow the lead of Morgan, and he accordingly abandoned the project for the time, and himself joined that chieftain, August 1st, with whose assistance he speedily raised a company of mounted men, and with whom he served on the campaign about Gallatin and in

the capture of that place. When Bragg entered Kentucky, Morgan went directly to Lexington, arriving there on the 5th of September, and Captain Desha, disliking the cavalry, or conceiving that the infantry was the more useful and consequently more honorable service, he resigned, and was authorized by General E. Kirby Smith to raise a regiment. He went earnestly to work, but recruiting for the infantry was still slow. Young men of Kentucky had seen that to serve with an infantry officer was to be cut off from the possibility of revisiting home, or even the State, unless occupied by the south-western army, while the cavalry service was not open to that objection, frequent incursions being made into the country by that arm. The few weeks, therefore, in which he had to labor, scarcely sufficed to get together and organize a single company. Of this, September 27, 1862, he was chosen captain, and shortly afterward set out from Cynthiana for Camp "Dick Robinson," upon which Bragg was now moving. Before setting out from the latter place, October 13th, his company, and three others under command, respectively, of Henry C. Musselman, John W. Calvert, and Jno. T. Gaines, were united, and Captain Desha was placed in command of the battalion thus formed. Arriving at Knoxville, the companies of Musselman and Calvert (as we have seen in the particular account of Company I, Fifth Regiment), having been recruited for Marshall's command, expressed a desire to return to Western Virginia. By retaining these companies, even though no further additions were made to them, the probability was, and in fact it was intended, that Captain Desha should be promoted to the rank of major, and assigned to the permanent command of this battalion. By a word of remonstrance, addressed to the general commanding department, he could have prevented the removal of these recruits, and so have secured to himself a somewhat more extended field in which to display those soldierly qualities which, under Taylor and Morgan, had already won the confidence and esteem of the army and of the government. His action, however, was not determined by a selfish disregard of the preferences of others. He acquiesced

without hesitancy in the desired change, disclaiming any desire to command men who did not wish to serve in the department of his choice. In reply to some remark expressive of apprehension that he would endeavor to retain them, "What!" said he, "do they think I 'm a soldier merely to ride a horse?" He was afterward associated with these officers and men in the Fifth Regiment, and their respect for him, based upon his behavior at Knoxville, his abnegation of self in order to gratify them, increased to the warmest attachment, and years afterward, in speaking of their command, they omitted no opportunity to mention "Captain Joe," as he was familiarly called, and to speak in terms of the highest regard and commendation. Such are the fruits of a manly and straightforward course. His own company and that of Gaines were ordered, at their own request, to report to Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, and accordingly joined him, early in November, taking position in the Ninth Regiment as "I" and "K." The other companies of this regiment had now been in service more than a year, had acquired proficiency in the drill and manual, and a soldierly bearing. They were uniformed in gray suits, and in the style then prescribed—short coat or jacket, full pants, and military cap. When Captain Desha came in with his raw recruits, the contrast was too great, and the boys could not refrain from their droll jokes. The new men were attired in their citizen suits—broadcloths, cassimeres, tweeds, and homespun jeans—all colors, all styles; hats and caps, too, of patterns many—high-crowned, low-crowned, old and new. "Say, there, backwoods," bawled one, "any more butternut jeans where you came from?" And such attacks came thick and fast. To one engaged in cleaning his Enfield, "Hey!" roared the veteran of a year, "you squirrel-hunter, why did n't you bring pap's flintlock? You 'll hurt somebody with that gun you 've got!" which latter suggestion, by the way, proved eventually to be correct, for they were afterward as much given to *hurting* people as any set of men in the army. They kept their own counsel during this humorous bombardment; they knew that their captain was as old a soldier

as the oldest of them. He entered upon the business of drilling and instructing them with his characteristic energy and perseverance, and Company I was soon "a-wearing of the gray" with as much soldierly grace under drill and in battle as most of those who had laughed, and with better military habits than many.

He was always alive, not only to the training of his men, but to their personal comfort. No man who had any connection with them, and whose duty it was to administer to their wants, either in sickness or health, was allowed to impose upon them without hearing from him in a style that was certainly not the most agreeable to such delinquents. The company was soon proved in a fight, the battle of Hartsville occurring about a month after their discipline commenced. Here they are represented as having maintained well their line, and deported themselves as became men and Kentuckians, suffering a loss of three killed and five wounded. Jokes at their expense were no longer current. Returning to camp, Captain Desha again improved every opportunity to infuse and strengthen a proper spirit, and increase their general efficiency, which, in fact, he never neglected at any time. That they henceforth behaved with consistent gallantry, and that excellent judgment which well-disciplined and properly-instructed troops evince in action, needs scarcely to be said. At Murfreesboro', an incident occurred which exhibited, in a strong light, the metal of which he was made: On Thursday afternoon, January 1, 1863, exposed to the fire of the enemy directed at Cobb, he was struck across the side of the head with a six-pound shot, which cut an ugly gash and knocked him senseless. He was carried to the field hospital, all who saw him fall regarding him as either killed outright or mortally wounded. About night-fall, Bragg ordered General Hanson to move forward (as noticed in another portion of this work) and drive off the enemy reported to be posting artillery on the bluff, to the right of Cobb's position. "Then it was," says a member of the company, "that we felt the severity of our loss. The expression was on many tongues: 'If Captain Joe were only here, it would be all right!'" The order was coun-

termanded before the troops got under motion, but he had heard that a fight was on the tapis, and, to the surprise of every body, he soon appeared and took his place with the company. His head had been dressed and bandaged, and, though the effects of the first shock were not over, and the severity of the wound, too, was such as to have furloughed most men over the winter, he remained during the continuance of the battle and made the disagreeable march to Manchester, not only setting an example of manly courage and patience under trial, but even assisting the sick and weak to bear their burdens. Such conduct on the field, such kindness and care on the march, developed in the minds of these men such confidence and attachment that no danger was so great, no toil so onerous, that, in his lead, they would not have encountered it cheerfully. Colonel Trabue, in his report of the battle of Murfreesboro', speaking of the Ninth Regiment, says, that among the wounded was Captain Desha, "whose subsequent conduct won universal praise." When the brigade had reached Montgomery, May 27, 1863, on the way to Mississippi, he was ordered to report, with Companies "I" and "K," to General Preston, at Abingdon, for the purpose of uniting them with other companies and forming a battalion (or regiment), to be under his command. After having reached Abingdon, circumstances precluded the possibility of carrying out the design for which he had been brought there, and for two months and a half the company was kept on the tramp—first to Big Creek Gap; then to Cumberland Gap; to Knoxville and back to Cumberland Gap; then to Morristown, whence they were removed by rail to Abingdon again, and, on the 21st of August, reported to Colonel Hawkins, from which time their history, and, in a great measure, that of the captain, is identified with that of the Fifth Regiment. As noticed in a preceding portion of this work, that regiment was in the third brigade of Preston's division, at Chickamauga, and, of the conduct of Captain Desha in that engagement, it is only necessary to quote the words of Colonel Kelly, who was then in command of brigade, and reported operations. Says he: "I must

be allowed to speak of the gallant conduct of certain officers (whom he names), and especially of Captain Joe Desha, Fifth Kentucky, who, though painfully and severely wounded early in the action, remained at the head of his company till the enemy was defeated." He was now necessarily absent for some time, but returned, though yet really unfit for duty, to command the company at Mission Ridge, and, on the movement to Dalton, engaged in defending the rear of the retreating army. At the opening of the campaign by General Joe Johnston, he engaged at Rocky Face Ridge and at Resaca. On the afternoon of May 27, a detail of a hundred men was ordered from Bate's division, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy's skirmishers from a strong position and bringing on an attack. It was regarded as a more than ordinarily hazardous undertaking, and, though not his regular turn by roster detail, General Lewis selected him to lead the men of his brigade. The order, however, was countermanded. At Dallas, May 28, 1864, when the Fifth Regiment advanced so gallantly upon the battery, whose gunners they killed and drove off, as noticed heretofore, and the line was halted within less than fifty yards of these guns and their support, he was observed to turn his head to see if the line was in good shape, speak in encouraging tones to the men to be steady, then draw his pistol and fire its several barrels at the gunners "as coolly, and with as deliberate aim" (says an officer of Company "E"), "under the awful storm then assailing us, as though he were trying his skill at a mark." But in this affair he was wounded and disabled, the left arm being so badly shattered that he did not regain the use of it during the remainder of the service—perhaps never, perfectly.

He was obliged to retire. In September, following, on the fall of Adam R. Johnson, commanding Department of South-western Kentucky, the delegation at Richmond concurred in the propriety of having Captain Desha promoted to brigadier-general and sent to the command of that department. President Davis, knowing his eminent fitness for the position, promised, without hesitation,

that the appointment should be made in case he were ready to take the field. But this honor he was compelled to decline, being, at the time the proposition was communicated to him (as we have already seen), wholly unfit for any duty. His qualifications for such a command were ample, and in that position he would have been of more general advantage to the cause; but it was not necessary to the enhancement of his reputation, which depended not upon position, but upon positive merit, which all men recognized. In April, 1865, though yet unfit for the field, and particularly in a mounted capacity, since his bridle-hand was powerless, he rejoined the command near Camden. His company had been placed on duty as couriers between Columbia and Chester Village, and he acted as field officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Connor being in command of dismounted detachment), and was engaged in the subsequent operations in that vicinity.

Of his qualities as a soldier, it is scarcely necessary to speak farther. These, the attentive reader will have perceived, were of the highest order. In matters of whatever importance—in camp, on the field—he did his *duty*, and was never satisfied with any thing less on the part of others. His natural turn of mind was essentially martial; his ordinary bearing was soldierly; his conduct was regulated by those high principles of honor which have always been the boast of men in the profession of arms. A questionable act; a disregard for the rights and feelings of others, however humble; any little scheming for place or preferment; any thing like affectation, cant, hypocritical sniveling, he detested with all the lofty scorn of which a bold and open-hearted nature is capable. These qualities naturally rendered him averse to any thing like an attempt at display, and gave his general deportment not only an air of unaffected modesty but of much reserve. In proportion as men seek advantage, and the approbation of mankind, by courting favor with the powerful, catering to the whims of the many, and assuming importance disproportioned to merit, are they sure to be despised and contemned, even while people smile and profess regard. And that the reverse of this mode of

action is the surest way to the hearts of all who are capable of rightly discerning—to lasting honor and a just fame—we need look no farther than to the subject of the present notice.

As an instance of his peculiar reserve in all matters relating to himself, a friend has related to the writer the following incident: In February, 1864, he visited Richmond, and President Davis, as a token of regard, presented him with a fine pistol. This, considering the noble donor, was, no doubt, regarded with uncommon pride, as it would have been by any officer in the Confederate army, but it was long in his possession before any one, even of his company and intimate friends, knew that it was a gift from the President. And, another case in point, the proffered promotion to brigadier-general was rarely ever alluded to by himself.

In his ordinary social intercourse and his general dealings with men, he was courteous and obliging, giving no intentional offense, nor submitting to any. Shortly after his return to Kentucky, when the war had closed, he received a personal affront from one who had served in the Federal army, and a duel ensued, in which his antagonist was severely wounded, but himself escaped unhurt.

CAPTAIN D. E. McKENDREE.

THERE are names of men that we recognize as synonyms of evil, of vice, treachery, rapine, and cruelty—names from the bare mention of which we recoil with something of loathing and distrust. Painful images are inwrought upon the mind, conjuring up whole catalogues of crime, by association, or fixing the thoughts upon some one black and damning transgression against society, with which they are forever connected, and the memory of which they perpetuate. There are others, and, thank Heaven! not a few, that convey to the mind impressions rare and exalted, and leave upon the heart a sense of pure pleasure. They are synonymous with a devotion to principle, a stern adherence to goodness and truth: they tell of virtues that have not only adorned the individual, but have run over in blessings to the race.

Of such latter is the name that heads this sketch—"McKendree!" Among the millions of Methodists scattered abroad in the land, from Maine to the Pacific shore, the name of the great bishop, William McKendree, is a household word. At mention of him, men's minds go back to the days of Washington and his struggling patriots, when William McKendree, a youth, did service under the great chieftain, and numbered among his personal friends the "Father of his Country." And when the "star of empire" took its way to the boundless West, and Methodism came with the pioneers, to rear the cross in the wilderness, the mild and gentle, but heroic McKendree, was foremost among these heralds of peace and good-will, and his name is so intimately connected with the wild scenes of border life as to be as much

impressed upon the history of settlements as upon the annals of the Church.

In another capacity, in this our own day, has lived one to perpetuate the name. The mantle of William McKendree fell upon the subject of our sketch; not his sacerdotal robes, but the charm of his character; not the miter of the *bishop*, but the spirit of the *man*. In many a household in Kentucky, this day, the voices of stern men are softened when they speak of him. When they think of how he died, in the flower of youth, their hearts go out impulsively to the graves of the many who fell in the unequal struggle; and the cause is hallowed in their inmost souls when they reflect how such as he gave up their lives, without a murmur, yea, proclaiming their readiness to die in the defense of the *right*.

Dudley Ellis McKendree was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, July 4, 1835. His father, Dr. James McKendree, was brother to the bishop, and his house was for a long time the home of that famous divine. His mother, whose maiden name was Moore, was closely related to the Taylor family, of which General Zachary Taylor was a member, and both the McKendrees and Moores were Virginians. Young McKendree was put to school, at an early age, in the neighborhood where he was born, and continued to attend, at intervals, until the death of his father, in 1846. His mother then removed to Scottsville, Kentucky, where she resided with her son-in-law, Mr. Charles F. Harvey. This gentleman, who seems to have been a man of honor and feeling, took great interest in Ellis (as he was familiarly called), and superintended his further scholastic training—endeavoring at the same time to induce those steady habits, and give him that acquaintance with business, that would fit him for future usefulness. His parents, conscientious and consistent Methodists, had instilled into his mind, while he was yet a child, the great cardinal principles of Christianity, and laid the foundation for that reverential, respectful, and virtuous disposition which afterward rendered so lovely his intercourse with his fellow-men. While young he

made a public profession of religion and attached himself to the Church. In his business engagements, in subsequent life, it is said that he never permitted any thing to stand in the way of his private devotions and his attendance upon the public ordinances. Punctual at the house of worship, liberal in all that pertained to the support of the ministry and the welfare of men, an instructor in the Sabbath-school, an active agent of the American Bible Society, he was honored by both the clergy and the people, loved by the children, and pointed to by parents as a worthy ensample to their own sons.

At the age of fifteen or sixteen he was placed in Mr. Harvey's business house, where he conducted himself in such a manner as to win the warmest approval of his patron, and the good opinion of all with whom he became acquainted. Having expressed a desire to be put to some trade or profession by which he might hope to achieve pecuniary independence, Mr. Harvey procured him a situation in the wholesale drug establishment of J. S. Morris & Sons, Louisville, where he soon made himself familiar with the details of the business, and was made confidential clerk of the house. Here, as heretofore, his steady habits and agreeable deportment made friends of all who came in his way. Having been sent out on a collecting tour (1857), he met, at Glasgow, with Messrs. Barrick & Garnett, who made propositions to sell their drug store in that place, and he accordingly purchased it, in connection with Mr. E. G. Walker, of Scottsville. He did here a lucrative business for some time; but shortly prior to the war, he formed a partnership with Mr. Peter G. Wooten, and, abandoning his former occupation, erected an establishment for the manufacture of tobacco.

His father had been an uncompromising Democrat, of the old Virginia type; but Ellis, probably influenced by Mr. Harvey, and little inquiring, like the majority of young minds, what were the legitimate tendencies of the opposite party, declared himself a Whig, and during his early manhood acted with them, and with what were afterward known as "National Americans;" but when

Federalism, under its different guises, had well-nigh worked the ruin of the South, and Kentucky was called upon to decide between Federal domination and State sovereignty, he was not slow to perceive that the Democratic party had been the exponent of principles which, had they prevailed, would have secured the South, to this day, in all her rights and immunities. To minds and hearts like his, in which the principles of honor forbade every thing like mercenary calculation, there was, indeed, but one course—to espouse the cause of the oppressed and fight for the weak. Accordingly, about the middle of September, 1861, he left his business to the care of Mr. Wooten, and began to enlist men for the Southern service. He labored zealously in connection with his friend and fellow-townsman, Joseph H. Lewis, until the 19th of November, when the Sixth Regiment was organized throughout, by the election of both field and line officers, and young McKendree, asking no higher position, was chosen captain of Company D, and entered upon that military service which was to preserve the luster of a name already honored in the land. His physical constitution was never powerful, and, without the indomitable spirit that never yields, he must have soon succumbed to the demands upon his strength, and to the hardships to which he was unavoidably exposed; but he never faltered in the line of duty; and his patience and fortitude, the cheerful alacrity with which he encountered cold, hunger, and toilsome marching—in short, every trial and evil incident to a soldier's life—constituted as admirable a feature of his character as that which led him to meet danger calmly and unflinchingly. Prompt and cheerful in all his duties—uncomplaining, even buoyant, under trials and hardships—his influence was felt throughout the command, his example was such as to encourage the faltering, sustain the weak, and reprove the murmuring.

There was a charm in his deportment, whether in the serious or frolicsome mood. For the most part, he was blithe and playful in his intercourse with the men—often humorous—always pleasing. In the tent, around the bivouac, on the wearisome

march, in the perilous front of battle, every-where, the soldier met the handsome young officer with a welcoming smile. And what man of the Sixth Regiment has not laughed to see him making the rounds of the camp, visiting every body, stopping a moment here, another there, and exclaiming with a chuckle, on taking up his line of march, "Well, men, *I must let my light shine around!*" And a very cynic would have relaxed his brow and gone into fits of cachination to hear him tell how he undertook to reduce the "big goober" to order, in Richmond, when the fellow picked him up and was proceeding to hug him to death, he being too game to cry out, and was rescued only in time to save his life and his credit for prowess by some cavalrymen, who discovered the predicament and snatched him from the too close embrace.

Just before meeting the enemy at Shiloh, he made these remarks to his men, not with the air of one who was only screwing up his own courage by a blustering harangue, but to arouse, by a few timely words, all their manhood, and guard them against confusion: "Boys, we are about to be engaged with the foe for the first time. It will pain me to see any man falter; and for heaven's sake don't let it be said, by those whom we love at home, that one member of Company 'D' disgraced himself." He fought through the first day without injury, but during the engagement on Monday he was painfully wounded in one leg below the knee. He fell, but, upon his brother's expressing a wish to have him removed, he said, "No, I do not wish to be carried away yet; the boys will fight better, if they know I am near them."

He never entirely recovered from the effects of this wound, but an unconquerable spirit induced him to rejoin the command in the autumn. At the battle of Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863, he was dangerously wounded through the thigh; and here an incident occurred which showed in how great esteem he was held, even by his foes who had known him in peaceful days. Just before the division was withdrawn over the ridge, an officer of the Sixth Regiment had a leg broken, and was left upon the spot, the proximity of the enemy precluding the possibility of removal.

About night-fall, some Federal soldiers, engaged in collecting the wounded, had carried him to a fire which they had kindled under a large oak, when he heard a United States officer, riding by at the time, remark to some one: "It was the Barren County boys who fought us on this part of the line, and we have killed Ellis McKendree. Poor fellow! there never was a *better* man, if he *was* a rebel!"

He had not been killed, however, but was borne to the rear, dangerously wounded. When it became known that General Bragg intended to withdraw from Murfreesboro', Dr. Vertrees told Captain McKendree that his wound would probably prove fatal if they should undertake to remove him, but if he would remain in the enemy's lines he might recover. "No, no!" he replied, "I can not stay—I prefer death. Remove me, if only for a mile, and, if I die, bury me in some secluded spot, where the vandals can not find my grave." He was accordingly carried to Chattanooga, and, strange to say, recovered, and was with the regiment at the battle of Chickamauga. At the subsequent engagement (Mission Ridge), November 25, 1863, he was acting on the personal staff of General Lewis.

When the campaign opened at Dalton, May, 1864, he was again at the head of his company and fought at Rocky Face Ridge and at Resaca. On the 28th of May, Sherman had succeeded, by that series of flank movements already noticed, in pressing General Johnston back beyond the Hiwassee, and to the neighborhood of the little town of Dallas. Among others who fell there, in that disastrous charge upon the Federal works, was Captain McKendree. While gallantly leading his men under a close and destructive fire, a large Minie-ball pierced his neck, and he was left in the hands of the enemy. Some days after this, Sherman abandoned Dallas, leaving the Confederate wounded there. Dr. Newberry, Sixth Kentucky, was sent in to take charge of them, and found them in a state of the most shameful neglect. He ascertained that the ball which had wounded Captain McKendree struck the spinal column, producing complete paralysis of the

whole nervous system, except the head and the organs pertaining thereto. He saw at once that his efforts could only smoothe the way to the grave; but he addressed himself at once to the task, and did all he could to alleviate the sufferings and quiet the mind of his departing friend, who, convinced himself that there was no hope, said to the surgeon, whom he regarded with more than common favor:

"I know that very soon I shall die. I may live through to-day—perhaps to-night—then I shall be no more. Pay particular attention, and remember all that I tell you. You are my dearest, only earthly comforter now, and you must stay by me and render my last moments as pleasant as you can. . . . I want to tell you how my business matters must be arranged."

After giving directions as to these things, he called the surgeon by his familiar name, and said:

"I want you to have my Bible. . . . . Tell my men that I never had one of them punished in any way without feeling sorry that duty compelled me to do it, and that I love them all. . . . . Write to my dear old mother and tell her how I have lived. . . . . I am content to die. When I am dead, write to Mr. Harvey and tell him to carry my body home to mother. Under present circumstances, bury me here, in such manner as you see fit." When asked if he desired a minister, he replied, "No; he could do me no good. Death has lost its terrors for me. I am not afraid." Certain of his men obtained leave to visit him, to whom he said, on their parting with him—not in a vindictive tone, but with the expression of one who felt it the duty of all to resist to the death—"Boys, I want you to fight the Yankees as long as there is one of you left to fire a gun."

On the morning of June 6, 1864, he died. Of all men in his own regiment, he might best have been called "the well beloved." When his death was announced, those stern veterans paused to pay a tribute to his memory. A meeting was called, and resolu-

tions passed, declaring that the cause had sustained the loss of one of its bravest, best, and most earnest defenders; Kentucky, one of her most chivalrous sons; society, one of its ornaments; the regiment, one of its most genial companions and a gallant leader, and that his brethren in arms would wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

ELDER J. D. PICKETT.

JOSEPH DESHA PICKETT was born at Washington, Mason County, Ky., January 6, 1822. His grand-parents, paternal and maternal, were pioneers of the State, and descendants of the French Huguenots, whose name in history is synonymous with devotion to political and religious liberty. He enjoyed rare advantages for education. At an early age, he moved to Washington City with his parents, where his father was engaged in the public service of his country. This was during the palmy days of the republic, when Jackson, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun were the leading men, whose illustrious patriotism and integrity told the world that we had a country. His father, a highly accomplished gentleman, for years directed and superintended the education of his sons. His mother possessed one of those eminent natures, whose influence engrafts itself so beautifully upon the lives, the hearts, the memories of human kind. She passed from earth in the early youth of her sons. After her death, Joseph D. Pickett entered upon his collegiate education, being favored with unusual facilities. He attended two of our most noted institutions —Nassau Hall and Bethany. Some time after his course at the latter college was completed, he traveled in Europe, Asia, and Africa with great advantage, in consequence of his extensive reading and familiarity with both classical and modern languages and histories. On his return from this extensive tour of more than two years, various positions were offered him, and he finally accepted a professor's chair in Bethany College, through whose walls he had passed as a student. He remained here in the

earnest discharge of his duty until after the opening of the war in 1861. At an early period of these exciting times, he was nominated as candidate for the Virginia Convention. This was done in his absence, and under his protest, for he preferred the nomination of one of the candidates already in the field. But, with his usual earnestness and directness, he accepted the call, and zealously entered upon his work, and has been known, laughingly, to remark, that he "was nominated, that he accepted, that he completed his campaign, and was beaten, all in one week"—so rapid were the movements and revolutions of the day. Being "off" from his campaign, he returned to his post as professor, and remained in the earnest discharge of his duty until the college (for the session) was dissolved, and until the last class and the last student of that memorable term had recited in the halls of Bethany. He continued about a fortnight at Bethany, and then removed his family to Kentucky; and started southward with the intention of finding a home and returning to take his family South. He believed it to be the honor and the duty of every Southerner to be upon the soil, ready for the service of his country. A few weeks after he reached Richmond, our troubles culminated in Kentucky, and the army was established at Bowling Green. This was the beginning of a separation which lasted through the war. Considering it his duty to go where, in his judgment, he could do most good, he became a chaplain, for he desired to minister to the *spiritual wants* of the thousands of sufferers with whom he knew he would come in contact. Having joined the army in this capacity, he was found pressing forward in the front and heat of battle, sharing the hot exposure for the sake of the soldiers who fell beside. His friends around him remonstrated with him at this unflinching exposure of his life. But his response was, "Those who need my services first and most are those who fall first in the battles of my country. There are messages to mothers on the dying soldier's lips, that would never be conveyed were I to wait until the shock is over." And thus conscience, and benevolence, and trust in God sustaining

him, he would press forward in the pursuit of duty. The shells hurtled over him, the bullets whistled round him, but they never drowned the voice of prayer upon his lips, and never out-sang the voice of sympathy within his heart. And it is rather a curious fact, that, though imperiling his life in this manner, there was only once "the smell of fire about his garments." On one occasion, during the siege of Jackson, while sitting in an exposed place, quietly conversing with two or three officers, a spent bullet wound up its course by giving the professor a spat upon the foot. One of the "boys" pleasantly and gallantly picked up the ball and presented it to him. He received it, turned it over and examined it, then quietly remarked, "I am thankful that it struck my foot instead of my head." The regiment (Second) was then on special duty to support Cobb's Battery, and Prof. Pickett was the only member of it struck. Alluding to it, he laughingly remarked, "You see, now, that chaplains are not bullet-proof."

Shortly after he went South, Prof. Pickett was elected, by absent citizens, to the Convention at Richmond, to fill the vacancy which had been created in the County of Brooke. He was a member of that noted body, and was present at its dissolution. After this, however, his family being in his native State, he identified himself with the Kentuckians, and in field and in hospital was untiring in his efforts to alleviate their wants, to soothe their sorrows, to encourage and up-build their hopes. He was unfaltering in his trust in Providence; and always sought to point the soldier to the true source of strength—that overruling Power that weighs the nations in his balances, bears the individual in the bosom of his love, and shelters him with the hollow of his hand. It is a fact worthy of notice, that while he thus devoted himself to his fellow-soldiers, Prof. Pickett sought also the sick and wounded, the sorrowing and suffering of the Federal army. On the field, in the hospital, in prison, he poured out his earnest soul in sympathy and in prayer in their behalf; and his heart and his hand were ever ready and open to soothe and comfort the soldier in that dread hour when time and eternity met above

his gaping wound, and, staring each other in the face, contended for his lonely, struggling spirit as it awaited its fate.

The regard of the soldiers of his brigade for Prof. Pickett was such that they nominated him to represent them in Congress. For certain reasons the nomination was declined. And, finally, his health being broken by exposure, he was compelled to resign his position and leave the field. But this he did not do until his brigade was retired, in order to be mounted.* He continued as President of the Kentucky Relief Society (of which he was founder), and earnestly pleaded the cause of the Kentucky soldier at Richmond. The work accomplished by this society, the soldiers themselves will never forget. Not until the last shot had been fired, not until the last soldier on Southern soil had been surrendered, did he cease his labor of love.

At the conclusion of the war he returned to Kentucky. He is now President of the State College at Lexington, Ky.; where, in peaceful pursuits, young men, and, among them, many soldiers from different sections, receive the evidences of deepest interest and most earnest care at his hands.

* Only a few months before the close of the war, he intending to return to the field in the spring.

JUDGE THOS. B. MONROE.

IN departing so far from the strictly military bearing of our work as to include the biography of the venerable Judge Monroe, and to publish his portrait in connection with those of his soldier sons, we feel that we are enabled to add a feature to the history which will be not only acceptable, but pleasing in the highest degree to the soldiers of Kentucky. When these men reflect that their action, in identifying themselves with the movement of the South, was sanctioned by the head and heart, and supported by the conduct of the profound scholar, the far-famed and incorruptible jurist, they can but cherish, with still unwavering confidence, the pleasing consciousness of having been right. They will love to reflect that though their ship of State went down at last in the sea of disaster, they were embarked with the wise, the good, the noble and the sage, and rejoice to think that *he* was their friend and coadjutor—the grand old man who could smile in the hour of final defeat and gloom, when the star of the South had set, to think that though his beloved sons had fallen in the strife, and his sacrifices had been many, and his sufferings bitter, *nothing* had been yielded to *expediency*—no grain of honor had been bartered by himself, or his family, or the soldiers that he loved, for ignoble ease and personal safety—for the "mess of pottage" that policy purchases at the expense of manhood, of womanhood, of all the noblest attributes of humanity. Though Judge Monroe was not a soldier, he was one of those noble Kentuckians who refused to fall down and "worship the image," to "bow to the cap of Gesler,"

or even to "Gesler's self," and the soldiers loved him for it. Though he could not bear the deadly firelock, nor wield the sword, he left his beautiful home, expatriated himself in his old age, and took upon himself allegiance to the young republic, that he might "strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees," and the influence of his example shone afar, like the light of a familiar beacon to the mariner on a stormy and uncertain sea. The comrades of his gallant sons—the men who fought with them and bled under the same banner, who saw them fall on "the field of their fame"—are proud to remember that one so lofty of intellect, so spotless of character, so great among the greatest names of America, was *of* them, though not always with them; was *theirs*—their countryman and friend.

THOMAS BELL MONROE was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, October 7, 1791. His father, Andrew Monroe, was a descendant of a Scottish gentleman of the same name, who emigrated from that country some time after the accession of Charles II, of England, and settled upon a grant of land near the Potomac, made to him by that prince. True to the blood of the old Scot, the family has never lacked for worthy sons, to preserve unfaded the luster of the name, by success in arms and jurisprudence, and a general adherence to high-toned honor and moral integrity. James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, was a grandson of the old Scot. Others have won distinction in the different walks of life, and our own times lay claim to a trio who have made for themselves fame, and added new effulgence to the family escutcheon.

The mother of Judge Monroe was Ann Bell, descended from an Irish family of Ulster, which seems to have been of the more liberal class of that people, as they were Presbyterians, even in that day of violent prejudices against every thing English except a hearty and uncompromising Catholic.

In 1793, when the subject of our sketch was not yet two years old, his father emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Scott County. Endowed by nature with a mind of remarkable vigor, and of that

large capacity which to be exercised at all is to create a demand for cultivation, a hungering after food for thought, a yearning for expansion, he early formed the habit of reading, and this soon developed itself into that of *study*, and study, with such a man, so vigorous, so blest with a remarkable power of concentration, which fixed him steadily and unswervingly upon the business in hand, meant study with a purpose, and that purpose was to master whatever he turned his attention to. The reading of Dr. Franklin's "Life and Works" when but a boy, doubtless had much to do in awakening his ambition, and persuading him that the want of a thorough training in the schools may be supplied by a proper use of leisure, and a steady devotion to mental improvement. His very initiatory reading presaged the achievement of success in the pursuit of knowledge; for among the first works that claimed his earnest attention were "Locke on the Human Understanding," "Ferguson's Astronomy," mental and moral philosophy, and history. Possessing a *naturally* keen insight into human nature, he nevertheless early saw the necessity of *cultivating* this faculty, so as to be able to judge men correctly in all the circumstances of life, to estimate with precision the effect of the various modifying influences upon their action; and with this end in view his reading of history was pursued with more than ordinarily practical results. Thus, at an early day, he laid a sure foundation for that noble superstructure of judicial wisdom which he afterward reared upon it.

He was married, October, 1812, to Eliza Palmer Adair, a daughter of General John Adair and Catharine Palmer, who had emigrated, 1786, from South Carolina, and settled in that part of Kentucky now known as Mercer County. The history of General Adair, we may remark incidentally, is familiar to Kentuckians; and his large and honorable posterity are scattered throughout the Southern and Western States. He was a soldier during the revolution of the colonies—once a prisoner in relentless British hands. After settling in Kentucky, he took an active part in the civil and military affairs of his adopted coun-

try. He was a major of volunteers during the Indian troubles on the north-western frontier, and proved himself to be an active, brave, and efficient officer. He was aid-de-camp to Governor Shelby during the Canada campaign of 1813, and distinguished himself as such at the battle of the Thames; was appointed, by his chief, adjutant-general of the Kentucky troops, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and in that capacity commanded Kentucky volunteers at the battle of New Orleans. In 1805, was elected United States Senator; in 1820, Governor of Kentucky; in 1831–33, represented the State in Congress, and died in 1840, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

In 1816, Mr. Monroe was elected to represent Barren County—then extending from Greene River to the Tennessee line—in the legislature, in connection with Joseph R. Underwood.

In 1819, having suffered a reverse of fortune, his bold and self-sustaining character manifested itself in a striking manner. He had never read a work on law, and had no knowledge of it except such as he had acquired by observation and business transactions; but he at once announced himself, and proposed to manage cases of mercantile litigation. He consequently began his law studies in the irregular manner of proceeding backward, first reading the statute law, practicing meanwhile in the courts of Barren and surrounding counties; then the criminal code, with which he soon made himself familiar, and conducted several cases with remarkable success. After having been employed for two years, mainly in cases of the two kinds referred to, he removed, 1821, to Frankfort, and began practice in the various courts held there. But he now became dissatisfied with his acquirements, and, in the field which was now presented to him, felt the necessity of more thorough preparation. He accordingly repaired to Lexington, entered the law department of Transylvania, and began the study, in regular course, of civil, common, constitutional, and international law, and equity jurisprudence. He attended, at the same time, the recitations of a class in mental philosophy. Here, 1822, the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him, and, returning to

Frankfort, he was soon engaged in a lucrative practice. In 1823, the Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, having died, Mr. Monroe was appointed, by Governor Adair, to fill that position during the unexpired term. In 1825, he was appointed, by Governor Desha, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme or Appellate Court of Kentucky; and while in this office he published the seven volumes entitled "Monroe's Kentucky Reports," containing the last rulings and decisions of the "old court." On the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, he was proposed by his friends for the office of United States District Attorney, but declined to become a candidate for an office to be made vacant by the removal of an incumbent (the place being then filled by Hon. John J. Crittenden), and would not permit his name to be used. Mr. Crittenden was removed, and another appointed, but he resigned, and Mr. Monroe was chosen to the position, which he filled until the death of Hon. John Boyle, when, March, 1834, he was appointed United States Judge for the District of Kentucky, by General Jackson, by advice and with the unanimous consent of the Senate, and he continued in office until he left the State, in 1861. It has been remarked by one that "he was longer in office than either of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, with one or two exceptions, the longest on the bench of any district judge, and, perhaps, most distinguished." He was associated, at different times, with Judges McLean, McKinley, and Catron, but held the courts alone, during the last six or seven years, in which he presided. His general rulings and decisions—some of the latter being of great importance—secured to him a reputation, coextensive with the United States, as an able and upright judge. His decision in the celebrated telegraph case between Morse and O'Reiley was sustained by the Supreme Court in every particular; and his administration of the bankrupt law was marked by such judgment, fairness, and honor, as to elicit general commendation, and materially to lessen the hostility of the people to that unpopular measure. Soon after the mass of business consequent upon the bankrupt law had been dis-

posed of, he instituted a law-class at his own house, and continued to give instructions to the young men who chose to avail themselves of such an opportunity until 1848, when he was offered, and accepted, the position of professor of common and constitutional law and equity in the University of Louisiana. He now spent three consecutive winters in New Orleans, in discharge of the duties devolving upon the occupant of that chair. During this time, the university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. The same honorary degree was afterward conferred upon him by Center College, Danville, Ky., (under Presbyterian patronage), and this was followed by like action of Harvard University, at the same time at which the like honor was conferred upon the distinguished author of "Democracy in America," M. De Tocqueville, of France. During the time in which he held the professorship in the University of Louisiana, he applied himself diligently to the further study of the principles and practice of civil law, and, having perfected it, he afterward filled the chair of civil, international, and criminal law in the University of Transylvania, Lexington, Ky.; the chair of rhetoric, logic, history and law, in the Western Military Institute at Drennon Springs, where he was connected with the professors who afterward removed to Nashville and took charge of the university there. He finished his career as a preceptor in public institutions, by filling, for some time, the chair of rhetoric, logic, and law in the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort.

In his early manhood, he took a strong interest in politics, and was a decided and active partisan, adhering from the first, with unwavering consistency, to the party that espoused the principles of Mr. Jefferson; but when he received the appointment to the judgeship, he ceased to take any active part in the political agitations of the time, simply keeping himself well informed upon all the political questions of the day, that he might vote intelligently —insisting that it was the duty of every citizen to do what he could, consistently with his station, to fill the various offices in the gift of the people with wise and good men, advocating principles

which he deemed most likely to subserve the general welfare of the people. He saw the imminent danger to the country that was threatened by the sectional contest of 1860; and, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, he believed that the long-threatened active interference of the North with the institutions of the South would be officially inaugurated, by offensive general legislation, if not by force of arms; and, unlike too many of the old men of Kentucky, whose reverence for the Union had become an habitual tone of mind, as difficult for them to break as it would have been for them to tear themselves away from their particular corner by the fireside, he took a calm and deliberate survey of the political horizon, and decided according to the dictates of honor, justice, and reason, taking no counsel of truckling policy. He felt that he could not conscientiously retain his position, but, not being called upon to perform any acts, or decide any causes involving the principles at issue, he took no decisive steps, hoping against hope that the mad action of the extremists might yet be stayed, and continued to hold his position until his departure from the State. He saw repeatedly the consequences of that arbitrary exercise of power and disregard of private rights, resulting in the arrest and imprisonment of distinguished citizens, upon various pretexts, having their foundation upon nothing but the dread of their influence; others were threatened; the French bastile seemed about to loom up before the eyes of the people, with all the attendant horrors of the Revolution; and his position grew daily more and more precarious. His views were known; his knowledge of the constitution of his country, and the rights growing out of it, was too profound to be entertained with impunity by one whose influence was great, and who was known to be incorruptible; and the minions of the new administration resolved upon his destruction. Add to their dread of his opposition, and his power with the people, the pretext which they had in the action of his family, and it is only matter of surprise that they suffered him to remain unmolested even as long as they did. His son, Major Monroe, had long hurled his eloquent phillippics at

the head of the usurper through the columns of the "Kentucky Statesman." Another son, Captain Ben Monroe, had raised a company of young men and entered the Confederate service. The sons of Victor Monroe, Winder and Frank, had engaged in recruiting, and Frank was now under arms with Trabue; but it was not until some time in September that it began to be whispered about that he was to be dragged from home and turned over (as it was not doubted he would be, if taken) to the custodian of a military prison. He had written out his resignation, but had delayed forwarding it till it was as much as his personal liberty was worth to attempt to do so.

When he received reliable information that an order for his arrest had been issued, he bade farewell to the remaining members of his family—the ladies, who were now to stay in charge of their home—and turned sorrowfully away from the scene of all that he had known of love, pleasure, and honor, during forty years of a useful life, and set out, to cast his fortunes with a little people struggling for nationality and for the maintenance of their liberties. He was joined by Major Monroe and Winder, and together they made their way to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville, where the Judge formally took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States Government. The oath was administered by Hon. West H. Humphreys, presiding Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States for Middle Tennessee. The "Nashville Union and American," October 7, 1861, alluding to this fact, says: "We are persuaded that there have occurred few scenes more interesting than this. To appreciate it properly, the reader must bear in mind that Judge Monroe had been for some forty years a jurist of great eminence; had presided in the District Court of the United States for Kentucky for more than twenty-seven years, with great credit to himself, and most beneficially to the public; that he had been driven from his long-cherished home by the most abominable tyranny that the world has known; and that he is now on his way to Virginia, where he was born, and whose honored soil holds the sacred ashes of

a dozen generations of his ancestors. And, what adds to the interest of the occasion, Judge Humphreys, now here, presiding in the court of the new Confederacy, had for several years held the same position, with like honor to himself, in the United States Courts in Tennessee, that Judge Monroe held in Kentucky; so that they had long been equal brother-judges and contemporaneous jurists of marked renown; and that there were present several other distinguished gentlemen, prominent in the late wonderful events of our country. The whole proceedings were pathetic and imposing in the highest degree, and all present, together with the court, were seen to be deeply affected. It was a scene worthy to form one of the most interesting and captivating pages in the history of the Confederacy of the South." From Nashville he went directly to Richmond, where he remained till after the battle of Shiloh, having, in the meantime, February 7, 1862, been chosen by the Provisional Government of Kentucky to represent his district in the Confederate Provisional Congress until an election should be held.

In April, after hearing of the death of his son, he went to his sister's, in Marshall County, Mississippi, where he awaited the arrival of his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Leovy, who were expected from New Orleans. They came out soon after, and Captain Ben Monroe, who had been wounded at Shiloh, and was suffering also with disease, joined them during the summer. In November, 1862, after the death of Captain Monroe, those of the family who were then in North Mississippi went to Canton, where Colonel Leovy (the Judge's son-in-law, then serving with the Army of Virginia) had procured them a temporary home. Here they were joined by Miss Kate and Miss Polly, the two daughters who had been left in charge of their home in Kentucky, but had been literally driven from it by the Federal soldiers encamped near Frankfort, and compelled to seek refuge with their parents, within the Confederate lines. They remained here until after the fall of Vicksburg, the Judge, when not on duty in Richmond, staying, sometimes with them, sometimes with friends in

Mobile. In July, 1863, they proceeded to Marietta, Georgia, Colonel Leovy having again provided a home for them, when it was found that they must leave Mississippi. He remained here, taking an active part, for one of his great age, in attending to the sick and wounded, till January, 1864, when he returned to Richmond and resumed the practice of the law. About this time the Kentuckians proposed to make him one of their representatives, and the feeling in his favor was so unanimous that gentlemen who had been spoken of for that district refused emphatically to have their names used in competition with his, and the position was tendered without opposition; but he declined to serve, for reasons not necessary to be now enumerated. He wrote to General Breckinridge, in regard to this matter, and his letter was published, and copied throughout the country, eliciting universal admiration for its expression of high, statesman-like principles and noble sentiments. In September, 1864, having grown weary of the bustle and excitement consequent upon life in Richmond, he relinquished his practice there, and rejoined his family and that of Colonel Leovy, now in Abbeville, South Carolina. They had gone, on the retreat of the army from Kenesaw Mountain, to Atlanta, then to Madison, and finally to Abbeville. Here they remained until after the surrender of General Lee, when the last council of war had been called by Mr. Davis, and hope was abandoned. They then went to the beautiful little village of Pass Christian, Mississippi, where he spent the remainder of his days.

We have thus followed him through the various prominent public scenes of his busy life; but we love to turn away from the philosopher's dry abstractions to see the *man*, with unbent brow, and hear him talk and laugh as other men; from the warrior, amid the thunders of Jove and scenes of blood, to see him in undress, and know how he thinks and feels under the ordinary circumstances of life; to follow the statesman from the Senate to the fireside, and listen to his ordinary conversation; so it is no less pleasing to see the Judge disrobed of his ermine, and sit down with him, under his own roof-tree, in the midst of his

family and friends, to observe his austere brow relax into a social smile, his voice modulated to the tones of the husband, the father, the fireside companion, and hear him talk of literature, the arts, travels, and the lighter topics of every-day life. In this light, Judge Monroe loses no part of his claim to our admiration. To that which we feel for the profound and irreproachable judicial officer is added that which the beautiful private life, the unaffected kindness of heart, the winning address of the man himself, can not fail to elicit.

Some years after having settled in Frankfort, he purchased a beautiful site for a home, with about one hundred acres of land attached. Here, upon the summit of one of those great hills that surround the city, he built and beautified, and called the place "Montrose." The mansion stood facing the capitol, overlooking the Kentucky River, the entire little city and suburbs, and commanding a magnificent view of the lesser hills and the surrounding country. Here, in the main, his family was reared, and more than thirty years of his life were passed. This the quiet retreat, after the exhausting labors of the day, or the place where the social band assembled for a pleasant evening; here his library, where, among the rare and choice volumes, he pursued his studies, or imparted his treasures of learning to others.

He continued for some years to pay much attention to rendering the place comfortable, convenient, and lovely; but becoming at last so engrossed with his official duties, his law-class, and his studies, he ceased to manifest the same interest in such things, and left them to others, issuing, however, a single standing order, which, with the little incidents growing out of it, and his habit of repeating it on certain occasions, was the source of much amusement to the domestics and the younger members of the family. With a true sense of the appropriate and beautiful, he set a high estimate upon the great oaks of the demesne, and after the care of preserving and enhancing the beauty of the place was relinquished, he thought it necessary to restrain thoughtless laborers and servants from despoiling the premises, and so he commanded

that "no large trees should be cut;" and though some of them had grown to obstruct the view in different quarters, it was impossible to obtain his consent to their removal, and he demanded a strict observance of that oral statute up to the time of his departure, in 1861.

And another instance, trivial in itself, but worthy of special notice, since such things evince the innate taste of the man, and his real refinement and goodness of heart: He extended his protection to the birds and the small game with which the woodland abounded, and his premises seemed a kind of sylvan retreat, where the little songsters of every hue chirped and sung, and the squirrels gamboled unmolested. This gentle and benevolent disposition, however, was manifested throughout his life in more striking examples than that which procured immunity to the birds and beasts. His hand was ever ready with material aid for the needy, and his house was open to the wanderer, of whatever land and country. Destitute strangers had not to apply, to crave shelter and assistance, for, knowing any to be such, he ministered to their wants without appeals—literally, it was said, gathering them up from the highways and hedges, and providing for them until they could provide for themselves. Once, falling in with two young foreigners, neither of whom could speak English, and who were manifestly in want, he carried them to his house, and giving them to understand that there they could find a temporary home, he kept them for more than a year, during which time they acquired sufficient English to make themselves intelligible, and were ready to engage in business.

Anxious that all who had any claims of kinship upon him should start in life with good education, and knowing the great benefits arising from association and the interchange of ideas, as well as of oral instruction, he was solicitous to have them at his house, where he could superintend their studies, question and call them out, instruct them himself, and in many ways arouse their interest, increase their facilities, and promote improvement. "Thus," says one, "'Montrose' became, in time, a kind of rally-

ing place for the 'clan;' and during the summer months, the house was filled to overflowing, all 'merry as a marriage bell,' studying in the morning, and discussing at dinner the subject of their lessons and the ordinary topics of the day. Upon these occasions, the neighbors of the Judge would find themselves engrossed by him with questions of law, history, and kindred subjects. Sometimes, finding themselves likely to be beaten at an argument, or cornered with a troublesome interrogatory, they would deem it necessary to divert his attention to some youngster at another part of the table, who would be instantly startled with a question that would perplex and confuse the unfortunate victim, and raise a laugh at his or her expense."

It has been remarked that, in his private and public life, he combined the stern sense of honor and duty, which characterized the old Romans, with the suavity and grace, the generous impulses, the large hospitality, and the beautiful devotion to his family, which are striking traits of the true Virginia gentleman of the olden time.

To have been his friend, or won his confidence, at any period of his life, was felt to be a perpetual lien upon his kindness and munificence. Thirty years after he had had some business connection with Mr. Hughes, in Springfield, that gentleman came to Montrose, old, poor, and almost friendless, having made his painful way from Missouri to find one whom he felt could not fail him, and, on meeting the Judge, addressed him as though he were still the boy of many years agone, exclaiming, "Tommie, I knew you would take care of the old man, and I have come to spend the balance of my life with you." True to his expectations, he found a home; and, during the year or two that he survived, his life was blest with the sunshine of happy faces, and the respect and care of the Judge and family.

During the war, he was ever ready to do all in his power for the Kentuckians who were doing battle for the cause. While he remained in Richmond, his rooms at the "Spotswood House" were a center of attraction to his fellow-countrymen visiting that city.

And we may remark here that he was known to possess the entire confidence and esteem of Mr. Davis. At one time, while the Judge was at Canton, the President passed through, but he was too unwell to see him, and so sent his card by Colonel Leovy, then in town. Weeks afterward, when in Richmond, surrounded with the cares, perplexities, and responsibilities of office, Mr. Davis wrote to Colonel Leovy, to acknowledge the receipt of the card, and express, in a formal manner, his esteem for the Judge and high appreciation of his character. Mr. Seddon also entertained a great regard for him; and that noble soldier, statesman, and peerless gentleman, General Breckinridge, seemed to feel for him almost the respect and veneration due from a son. It was believed by many that, should the South succeed, he would be made, without opposition, Chief Justice of the Confederate States. He was at Marietta when the battle of Mission Ridge occurred—then again in the spring of '64, till after the fighting near New Hope and Dallas. During this time, he devoted himself to the care of the wounded, the sick, the hungry and destitute of every command—every State. The following anecdote has been related of him, which shows with what promptitude he could act in an emergency, and, withal, his extreme contempt for that species of regulations which would keep a poor soldier starving rather than assume a little responsibility, and dispense, in certain contingencies, with the inevitable "requisition": At one time, a train of wounded and half-starved men—many of them having for more than two days been deprived of food—stopped at Marietta, and the poor fellows clamored loudly for something to eat. The Judge, unable to supply them himself from any other source, went in person to the post commissary; but, though he had plenty of hard bread, he declared it impossible to furnish it without a requisition, regularly signed and approved by officers then inaccessible. The Judge pleaded urgent necessity, but to no purpose. He then went back to the cars, and gathered up such as could walk, when he formed them, or rather they "fell in," as army phrase has it, and marched them to the commissary build-

ing, where he bade them help themselves; which they proceeded to do, while the "bomb-proof" officer remonstrated and swore in vain. Loading themselves with sufficient bread to appease their hunger and that of their helpless comrades until supplies could be obtained, they returned to the cars, under the lead of the new commissary-general; "and," says our informant, humorously, "they now, for some minutes, held a *dry* kind of carnival, the Judge looking on with intense satisfaction." Though a great breach of red-tape rules, the old Judge and his young followers were never called to account for it, the authorities evidently viewing it as he did—a case in which papers against the hungry stomachs of heroic men were utterly out of the question. When he quitted practice in Richmond and went to Abbeville, he devoted himself to study, when not engaged in conversation; but here found some of those old-school gentlemen for which South Carolina is justly noted, and much of his time was passed with them. "With Professor Porcher, of Charleston, he became particularly intimate, and the long conversations between these two profound scholars, frequently extending far into the night, served to draw their minds away from the troubles by which they were surrounded, and bring, for the moment, a happy forgetfulness of their country's overwhelming peril and of their own sorrows."

After the consultation between Mr. Davis and his generals, and hope for the South was abandoned even by its great chieftain, General Breckinridge went to bid the Judge farewell, and they parted, with a feeling too deep for utterance—an emotion that could only be expressed by a fervent, lingering pressure of the hand, and a troubled, sorrowing look, while all present were affected to tears. "But," said one, describing the scene, "after all was over, the grand old man still stood firm and undaunted, towering, in the strength of his intellect and the integrity of his character, high above the ashes of his home, the graves of his gallant sons, and the eternal wreck of his last earthly plans and hopes. At seventy-four he experienced a shock which, in convulsing a nation, crushed thousands of individuals to the very

dust, forcing them, in the agony of their sufferings, to lie upon the truth, and declare that the *wrong* was the *right*, and that the *right*, for which they had suffered, was *all wrong*. But the old Roman stood, like a giant oak, in the face of the storm, bereft of its branches and foliage, with the trees of the forest uprooted around it, and the willows bowing their forms to the earth. Placed in his position by the God-given law of his own enlightened conscience, he met the fury of the blast without flinching, and disdained to bow his head save to Him who turneth the wrath of man into praise." Removing to Pass Christian during the summer, he continued to reside there, with the surviving members of his family, until late in the autumn, when his health gave way, and, after lingering a short time, he died, December 24, 1865, and was buried there.

The venerable father and four of his sons have passed away, but no one of the family found a resting-place near their former home; and Mr. Hughes, the old Irish gentleman, is the only one, of that once happy household that sleeps at beautiful "Montrose."

GOVERNOR GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

WE are indebted to Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, himself a Kentuckian, and a gallant soldier in the army of the Confederate States, for the following appropriate sketch of one of the noblest and best of men:

"In the long roll of Kentuckians whose lives were offered up, during the late war, upon the altar of conscience and duty, the name of George W. Johnson stands out in conspicuous relief. Of all who fell at Shiloh, next to the loss of General Albert Sidney Johnston, his death caused the most wide-spread and profound sorrow, not only in Kentucky, but in other States where he was known and honored. The time has not arrived when the biography of one who bore so active a part in the inception of the late war can be written, and it must be left for some future historian to do justice to his memory. For us it must suffice to glance briefly at the important events of his career before the war and his participation in it up to the time of his lamented death. Sprung from a Virginia family, which emigrated to Kentucky before its organization as a State, George W. Johnson was born near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, May 27, 1811. His father, William Johnson, was the son of Robert Johnson, whose name is connected with the earliest history of the State, and who was the ancestor of a very large family of that name, which, in Kentucky and other States in the South and West, has furnished men of prominence in all the callings of life. Graduating at Transylvania University, the subject of this sketch studied law, and, for a time, pursued the practice in Georgetown, but subsequently,

having, in 1833, married a daughter of Captain Willa Viley, of Scott, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was, up to the beginning of the war, a farmer. In early life, in the session of 1838–9, and, perhaps, once subsequently, he served as a member of the legislature, but ever after declined election to any office of profit. In addition to his farming in Kentucky, he, at an early day, embarked in cotton-planting, in Arkansas, and for many successive years spent his winters in the South, where, as in Kentucky, his home was rendered attractive to his friends by the genial and social qualities which, for nearly thirty years, made his name the synonym of cordial hospitality.

"Attentive to business and applying himself with jealous devotion to his duties as a father, husband, and neighbor, he yet was always a student, and never wearied in prosecuting research in some branch of science, or in the fields of classical learning, in each of which he was equally at home. To political science he was always devoted, and to the enthusiasm of a student he added the ardor of a patriot. Educated in the school which accepted the Jeffersonian construction of the Federal Constitution, he was always a Democrat, and contended, on all occasions, for the correctness of the principles at the foundation of the party, as the only security for republican liberty in America. On several occasions he represented his party in important political periods, but always declined political preferment. In 1852, and in 1860, he was Presidential elector, and made a vigorous and successful canvass, but he declined repeatedly to be a candidate for Congress when the position was tendered him. Devoted to his family, he valued domestic life above the turmoil of a political career, and yet estimated too justly the duties of a citizen to abstain from a certain participation in public affairs. His influence was always exercised to promote the success of the views which he cherished; and from the unselfish spirit which was known to actuate him, he gradually acquired a power which was widely recognized and respected, but of which he never availed himself for his own aggrandizement. When, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, the

aspect of affairs began to forebode a conflict, no one contemplated with more concern the coming trouble than George W. Johnson. All the instincts of his nature, his love of domestic life, his devotion to his family, pointed to him as one not marked out for active participation in the war. Added to this predisposition was a physical disability, caused by an injury to one of his arms, which made him literally a non-combatant. But seeing in the attempt to coerce and subjugate the Southern States the germ of a despotism, which, if successful, he predicted would result in the subversion of republican institutions, he early committed himself to the cause of the South, and exerted all his efforts to place Kentucky by the side of the Southern States. This he believed would give them such power in numbers and resources as would practically prevent war and secure the establishment of two confederacies, which, enjoying free-trade and uniting in treaties, offensive and defensive, would give peace to both and remove the harassing points of contest which had arraigned the two sections against each other. He seemed, after the beginning of the war, and before Kentucky was involved in it, to realize, more than any leading man in Kentucky, the tendency of affairs, and labored to avert what subsequently happened. When the 'reign of terror' was inaugurated, by the arrest of Governor Morehead and other prominent men, in September, 1861, simultaneous with the occupation of the State by the Federal troops, in company with Breckinridge and others he left his home, and through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky made his way to Virginia, and thence by way of Tennessee to Bowling Green, Kentucky, which had been occupied by Confederate troops under General Buckner. Here he set on foot the organization of a provisional government for the State, which was effected by a convention held at Russellville, Kentucky, when a constitution was adopted. Under this he was chosen Governor, and upon his memorial to the President and Congress of the Confederate States, Kentucky, as represented by the provisional government, of which he was the head, was admitted as a member of the Southern Confederacy. It is not

within the scope of this sketch to enter into the details of this movement, nor can we give the memorial upon which this action was based. We question, however, whether there was written, during the war, on either side, a State paper of more force or which showed a more profound knowledge of the fundamental truths of political science and civil government.

"During the occupation of Bowling Green by the Confederate forces, Governor Johnson remained there, exerting himself, and in every way coöperating with General Albert Sidney Johnston to promote the success of the cause nearest his heart. Cut off from his family, his home surrendered for an exiled life, he threw into his new work all the intensity of a nature which never flagged in the pursuit of an undertaking. Between him and the commander-in-chief there sprung up a friendship which, in the brief period which intervened until terminated by the death of both, ripened to an intimacy, which was strengthened by mutual confidence, admiration, and esteem. In the military chief, the civilian saw one long known and esteemed through the representation of common friends and through his public record. To him he looked as the liberator of his State, and in his ability as a commander he confided with implicit faith. In the civilian, the discriminating Johnston, no less a reader of men than a general, saw qualities which attached him to himself as with bands of steel. In his strong, practical sense he found a safe counsel, which never failed him, and in his devotion to the cause he found a well-spring of healthy enthusiasm which never admitted of despondent thoughts. Both men of profound education, their minds given to research, and their lives spent in study of all the varied branches which go to make up the sum of human learning, there are few occasions which the writer recalls with more interest than conversations to which he has listened between these original minds, investing, as they did, all topics which came under discussion with a perfect glow, as of the heated metal under the stroke of two stalwart smiths. Unlike in temperament, their characters were molded of such noble types that they seemed to fit in, as it were, to each other, and to make

one grand and perfect whole, each supplying, in his own composition, the qualities in which it differed from the other. In calmness and perfect serenity of character, Sidney Johnston was unequaled. He was the iceberg moving forward with resistless power, carrying every thing before him by the imperturbable force of his own frigid purpose. George W. Johnson was, as it were, a mass of molten metal; a sun, so to speak, radiating with its latent heat, and warming into life and vigor all who came within the sphere of his influence. All who saw either acknowledged the superiority of each in the elements which gave individuality to their character, and were swayed by a power which was obeyed implicitly, without stopping to analyze the secret of its potency. Thus, in their respective duties, each sought counsel from the other, and united in the harmonious execution of their respective trusts. When disaster befell the Confederate arms, and it became necessary to evacuate Kentucky, and, subsequently, to withdraw from Tennessee, the provisional governor became the companion and guest in the field of the commander, seconding, by his sagacious advice and his salutary influence, the military movements which culminated in the battle of Shiloh. Participating in the councils which preceded the movement from Corinth to the fated battle-field, he went forward with the army, feeling that upon the result hung the hopes of the Confederacy, and sharing in the high and daring purpose which inspired the brilliant movement. Upon the 6th day of April, he went into battle as a volunteer aid to General Breckinridge, desiring to share with the troops of his State the result of the contest. When the Kentucky Brigade was separated from General Breckinridge, he accompanied it as volunteer aid to Colonel Trabue. Shortly afterward, his horse was killed, and he entered the ranks of Captain Ben Monroe's company, with which he fought the remainder of the day. That night, after the conflict ceased, he announced his determination to participate next day; and, causing the oath of a private soldier to be administered to him, he was enrolled as a member of Company E, Fourth Kentucky Infantry.

"Upon the following day he went into battle, and in one of the bloody charges in the early part of the afternoon, he received the mortal wound which terminated in his death. All night he lay upon the field of battle with two wounds upon his body—one in the right thigh and the other in the abdomen—the latter from a Minie-ball, which entered near the median line and passed through the body. The vigor of his constitution and the vitality of his system were so powerful that life lingered with him longer than the nature of his wounds would have indicated as possible. On the afternoon of the 8th, after having lain nearly twenty-four hours on the field, he was discovered by General McCook, who recognized him first as a Mason, from the sign given, and then as having met him at the Charleston Convention. With a tenderness and magnanimity which so generally marked the soldiers of both armies who met in battle, he caused him to be conveyed to one of the United States hospital steamboats lying at Pittsburg Landing, and had every attention bestowed upon him of which the circumstances admitted. But the shaft of death had sped too surely, and the spark of life, which had struggled so long, yielded finally, and he died tranquilly about daylight on the morning of the 9th, conscious almost to the last breath, and leaving in his last words a testimony that his only aim had been his country's good. Thus, in his fiftieth year, after a life of spotless integrity, in the very prime of his intellectual vigor, died one upon whom the highest eulogy that could be passed upon any one was accorded him by a friend, who said, upon hearing of his death, that he believed his highest wish in life was to do right, and the next highest was to see his friends do right. A noble tribute, expressing, in a sentence, what all who knew him will recognize as the key-note of his whole nature. His body, after death, was kindly cared for by officers in the Federal service, who had known and admired him in former days, among whom was General John M. Harlan, who had been the opposing candidate for elector in the preceding Presidential canvass. Mainly through his instrumentality and kind services, his remains were sent to Louisville, and

thence conveyed to his home in Scott County. From Louisville they were accompanied by a committee of citizens, and, on the 18th, they were followed to the public cemetery, near Georgetown, by one of the largest collections of citizens ever assembled for a similar purpose in that county. The universal respect in which he was held by men of all parties was attested by the fact that, notwithstanding an order had shortly before been promulgated prohibiting the interment of any Confederate dead except with the strictest privacy, no objection was interposed, and the funeral ceremony was conducted without military interference, and the rites of burial performed by the Masonic order, of which he was a member, without regard to sectional sympathy. To his family, consisting of a devoted wife and seven children, the affliction came with crushing force, relieved only by the consolation that he had fallen in the discharge of what he regarded a sacred duty. To the people of his county, who knew and loved him as the generous neighbor, the open-hearted friend, the upright man, the loss was felt with a keenness and force manifested to this day by the sadness which shrouds the brow of all who enjoyed his acquaintance whenever his name is mentioned. As to the estimate in which he was held, and the regret caused by his death in the South, the following paragraph from General Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh, dated on the 11th April, 1862, bears honorable testimony:

"'I deeply regret to record, also, the death of the Hon. George W. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who went into action with the Kentucky troops, and continually inspired them by his words and example. Having his horse shot under him on Sunday, he entered the ranks of a Kentucky regiment, and fell, mortally wounded, toward the close of the next day. Not his State alone, but the whole Confederacy has sustained a great loss in the death of this brave, upright, and able man.'

"In the quiet cemetery of Georgetown, his grave marked by a simple inscription, in the midst of a people whom he loved dearer than his own life, rests the body of this pure and spotless man.

The failure of the cause for which he sacrificed himself has left him to slumber in a grave watered only by the tears of domestic affection, and marked only by the care of private and personal devotion. For deeds less noble than were illustrated in his death, shafts of marble and columns of bronze have been reared in all ages of the world. For him, until such day as receding time shall permit his virtues to be properly commemorated, his monument will be in the affections of all who, knowing, loved him, or who, reading this brief and imperfect story of his life and death, shall accord to his memory the tribute which belongs to a character so exalted, and death rendered memorable by heroic and unselfish devotion to duty."

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE history of the First Kentucky Brigade would be incomplete without a special notice of those officers who constituted its medical staff. To their hands were committed, not only the care of the sick and wounded, but, in a large measure, the efficiency of the command. Their office was not only to cure and to heal, but to befriend, to nurse, to comfort; not only to restore the disabled to their commands, but to carefully discriminate for duty, and to adopt general measures for the prevention of disease. They were not merely to dress the wounded and comfort the dying in battle, but to nerve the soldiers with the assurance that the calamities of the impending conflict would be mitigated by a skillful as well as a willing hand, and by kind and gentle care.

These benefits were realized in an unusual degree by the Kentucky troops. Their surgeons were generally men of talent, skill, and kindly feeling. In field and in hospital they commanded the resources of the army and the coöperation of citizens alike, through their personal character, and their singular relation to the hospitalities of the country.

Fortunately, they were aided by the influence and abilities of fellow Kentuckians who shared their interest, and were capable, through their positions as medical directors and purveyors, of affording facilities otherwise difficult to command.

Dr. David W. Yandell, medical director for General Albert Sidney Johnston and General Joseph E. Johnston; Dr. S. M. Bemiss, assistant medical director of hospitals for the Army of Tennessee; Dr. Preston B. Scott, medical director of the Depart-

ment of Mississippi and Alabama; and Dr. John F. Young and Dr. Schaub, all Kentuckians, while discharging their general duties to their own and to the honor of their native State, were always alive to the peculiar interests of the brigade with which they were so much identified.

Dr. D. W. Yandell left Louisville in the autumn of 1861, and was at once made the medical director of the lamented Albert Sidney Johnston. Upon the death of that officer, he was made president of the medical examining board for the Army of Tennessee. Seeking more active service in the field, he made the campaign of Kentucky as the medical director of General Hardee. Recognizing his skill as a surgeon, and his high order of administrative ability, General Joseph E. Johnston called him to his personal staff, and gave him charge of the medical department of field and hospital during the eventful campaign of Mississippi, in 1863. His preëminent abilities found ample scope for their exercise in the general disorder attending the fall of Vicksburg. With a bold hand he grasped and met the difficulties of the occasion, which would have dismayed any ordinary mind. He rapidly replenished our exhausted hospital supply, and reorganized and placed in immediate efficiency a department demoralized by the reverses which preceded him. Upon the transfer of General Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee, he was assigned to duty with General E. Kirby Smith, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and remained his medical director to the close of the war. He then sought the field of his former usefulness and honor, and reëngaged in active practice and teaching medicine in the University of Louisville.

Dr. Bemiss is a native of Nelson County, and left a large and lucrative practice in Louisville to go where he could assert his opinions without restraint, and devote his eminent administrative ability and professional skill to the care of those whose confidence he had already acquired. He was immediately assigned to hospital duty, for which he was peculiarly fitted, and was soon transferred to a larger field of usefulness, as assistant medical director

of hospitals for the Army of Tennessee. In this capacity he served with distinction throughout the war, and returned, at its close, to Louisville, where he resumed active practice until, in 1866, he was invited to take the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisiana, which position he now fills with distinguished usefulness and honor.

In this connection we may mention another Kentuckian, whose hospital was sought by almost every member of the brigade who needed treatment, Dr. Joshua Gore, of Bloomfield, not only for his medical skill, but to receive his humane care and tender nursing.

Connected with the brigade at one time, as surgeons of the Forty-first Alabama, were Dr. J. R. Haldeman, an officer of talent and skill, now of New Orleans, and Dr. William F. Beard, of Christiansburg, Ky., an esteemed and faithful surgeon, well remembered for his self-sacrificing care of our wounded at Murfreesboro'.

Dr. Schaub, and Dr. John F. Young, medical purveyors, both genial and high-toned gentlemen and accommodating officers, deserve great credit for the efficiency with which they supplied the medical and hospital wants of the brigade.

In our notice of the medical officers of regiments, we are compelled to be brief, not only on account of the limited space allotted to this part of the work, but from the difficulty which has attended the acquisition of special information relative to their personal as well as their military history.

Dr. B. M. Wible, a native of Nelson County, was the first surgeon of the Second Regiment. He entered the command at the beginning of the war, at a time when excess of sickness demanded a skillful and humane physician. His excellent heart and faithful attention endeared him to every member of his regiment. After having served with it some time, he was ordered to assume charge of the Hess Hospital, in Bowling Green, and, in a short time, was made medical director for the Central Army of Kentucky, in which capacity he acted some time. He then took charge of the sick of the Second Regiment, at Bowling Green, when that command went to Donelson, and, after having sent them to Nashville,

he reported to General Johnston at Murfreesboro', and was assigned to duty as post surgeon at Huntsville, Alabama. When the battle of Shiloh occurred, he hurried to the field with the hospital supplies which he had collected, and was on duty in the various field hospitals assisting in attention to the wounded, particularly on the second day. After this he was variously engaged, some time at Corinth, in care of the wounded whose surgeons had not come in from the battle-field; then as medical inspector of the army (in which capacity he performed much arduous duty); then as surgeon in charge of post hospital at Brookville, Mississippi; then at Tunnel Hill, Georgia; afterward at Forsythe, from which place he was ordered to Newnan, to succeed Dr. Gamble, as senior surgeon in charge of hospitals there. He was here during the excitement that was caused, in 1864, by the apprehension of raiders, when the wounded were frequently sent into the woods and secreted, to prevent capture; and when the fight occurred between McCook and Brownlow, commanding Federal cavalry, and Wheeler and Roddy, he received the enemy's wounded and cared for them. From Newnan he went to Fort Valley and Americus, and established hospitals at those places, himself taking charge of those at Americus. In the early winter of 1864, he relieved Surgeon Nichol, in charge of hospitals at Cuthbert, Georgia, and was ordered to organize there, and take charge of the same, a special hospital for the treatment of unhealed wounds and deformities. He remained here till the close of the war, when he repaired to the home of his wife. He had married, November, 1864, Miss M. C. Brown, daughter of Dempsey Brown, Esq., of Houston County, Georgia. He remained here, engaged in both planting and practice, till March, 1866, when he again took up his residence at his old home, in Louisville.

Associated with Dr. Wible, in the Second Regiment, was Dr. Theophilus Steele, of Woodford County, now a resident of New York, who, after a brief period spent in the medical department, sought more active service, and distinguished himself as a gallant colonel of cavalry in the command of General Morgan.

On the return of the regiment from prison, Dr. Hugh G. Smith, of Owen County, was appointed to the vacant surgeoncy. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having obtained both his general and professional education by his own exertions, under the most adverse circumstances. He was a faithful officer, unremitting in attention to his duties. As a good surgeon and a ripe practitioner of medicine, he was capable of rendering valuable service to his command. He shared in all its trials and vicissitudes afterward, surrendering with it at the last. He was a courteous and agreeable gentleman. After an honorable career in the army, he returned to Owenton, Ky., and reëngaged in civil practice there. He served during the war with Mexico, in 1847–8, as a private in the Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Dr. John O. Scott, of Franklin County, was assigned to this regiment at Murfreesboro', October, 1862. He had graduated at the University of Louisville in February, 1862, then passed through the lines, and was at once placed on duty with Byrne's Battery. After the battle of Shiloh, he was transferred to the Third Kentucky Infantry, and subsequently to Cobb's light artillery. His kind and faithful service in these commands was a favorable introduction to his advanced position. His personal gallantry was conspicuous in the battles of Shiloh, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. Disabled by disease, at Tullahoma, for active field service, he was transferred to hospital duty. On the 1st of January, 1864, he was promoted to full surgeon, and was assigned to duty with the Seventh Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (or rather, mounted infantry), of Forrest's command. Wherever he served, Dr. Scott was the same esteemed and popular officer. His frank and manly bearing, his uniform courtesy, his unvarying kind word and kind treatment to all, won the hearts of those with whom he was associated. With these qualifications for civil practice, and with a well developed experience, he returned to Kentucky after the close of the war, and entered at once upon a successful professional career in Owensboro'.

Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, was appointed assistant surgeon in October, 1861, and served with the Second Regiment until the trip to Rochester, when he was taken ill; and, after having recovered, was assigned to duty elsewhere.

Dr. Arthur T. Forman, of Danville, was appointed assistant surgeon at a period in the war not definitely known to the writer, and which he has found it impossible to ascertain. He was a gentleman of fine literary tastes, agreeable manners, and professional skill; ambitious of distinction in life, and entertaining just views of the means by which alone young practitioners may hope to rise. He served with honor, and enjoyed the esteem most of those who knew him best, and it is regretted that our limited intercourse with him was inadequate to give us more explicit knowledge of his career, both as a surgeon and a civil practitioner.

Dr. B. T. Marshall, of Greensburg, became surgeon of the Fourth Regiment at its organization. He resigned after the battle of Shiloh, on account of ill health, but afterward entered the service as one of the surgeons of Wheeler's command of cavalry.

On the 1st of May, 1862, Dr. Preston B. Scott was appointed to fill this vacancy. He was a native of Frankfort, Ky., but at the time of the breaking out of the war, was practicing medicine in Bolivar County, Miss. He and Dr. John O. Scott (previously referred to) are the sons of Robt. W. Scott, of Franklin County, Ky., a gentleman of taste and culture, distinguished as a promoter of the educational and agricultural interests of his State. Dr. Scott received a thorough classical education, graduating with the honors of his class at Georgetown College, Ky., in 1850. He received, three years later, the degree of Master of Arts. In 1854, he began the study of medicine in the office of Prof. Lewis Rogers, of Louisville, to whose example and instruction he owes, in a great measure, his professional taste and success. He graduated in the spring of 1856; and, after a year's practical study in the City Hospital, entered upon his professional career. He began to discharge the duties of his office as surgeon of the Fourth Regiment at a time peculiarly favorable for his usefulness. The com-

mand, far from home, dejected by reverses, exhausted by hard service and insufficient food, unacclimated and passing their first summer in the remote South, required a physician who could be a kindly friend, and who was already experienced in the treatment of diseases peculiar to the section and the climate. His faithful and efficient services, under the circumstances, secured for him the personal esteem and professional confidence of the entire brigade. His field of usefulness was enlarged in the summer of 1862 by his succession to Dr. Pendleton as senior surgeon of brigade. His value to the command was fully realized at the battle of Murfreesboro', in his preparation for, and care of, the wounded of this dreadful conflict. Observing the fitness of the City Hotel for a hospital, he preëngaged it, and was in complete readiness for the battle. During the first two days of the fight, but few of his brigade suffered; but his dressing rooms were filled by the wounded of other commands. When news was brought that Breckinridge's division was making that fatal charge, these were rapidly cleared out, and he was ready for the rush of wounded and dying which were borne in from the battle-field. After the evacuation, he remained behind, in charge of the Kentucky wounded, not only as their surgeon, but as their friend and protector. Recognizing the administrative ability displayed by Dr. Scott on this and other occasions, Dr. D. W. Yandell, soon after having taken charge of the medical department of the Army of the West, under Joseph E. Johnston, secured his assignment as assistant, and gave him special charge of the hospital department. They labored together until the transfer of Dr. Yandell to the Trans-Mississippi Department, when Dr. Scott succeeded to the full charge of the office of medical director. Upon the transfer of General Johnston to the Army of Tennessee, his successor, the lamented Polk, continued Dr. Scott in a service with which he had become familiar. When General Polk was ordered to join General Johnston, he was left in Mississippi, but was soon called to the front by that officer, to arrange some difficulties in the medical department of his army in the field. Upon the death of this Christian

soldier, Dr. Scott returned to the post he had temporarily left, and continued medical director of the Department of Mississippi until the close of the war. His services in this office were recognized by the surgeon-general, in his being continued in the singular position of medical director of field and hospitals conjoined; and equally so by commanding officers, in that he was retained through the successive commands of Generals Johnston, Polk, Lee, Maury, and Taylor. No better evidence can be given of the estimation in which his administrative capacity was held. In the field and in action he was untiring, leaving nothing unprepared or undone for the care of the wounded; and courageous enough to face any danger, and hazard his life in the discharge of his duties to those dependent upon him. The hospitals under his charge, thirty or forty in number, were conducted with order, and were always supplied. By his urbanity and firm consistency, he gained the confidence and esteem of the large corps of medical officers under him. After the surrender of General Dick Taylor, he returned to his native State, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville, where he has acquired not only professional eminence, but prominence as a public-spirited citizen.

In May, 1862, Dr. Stanhope P. Breckinridge, a young physician of Danville, reported to his distinguished kinsman, General Breckinridge, then in command of the Reserve Corps, and was assigned to duty as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment. He was afterward placed on duty with a cavalry command, and his health failing very soon, he was assigned to hospital duty, in which he continued throughout the remainder of the war.

This vacancy was for a time filled by Dr. Ben Scott, of Greensburg, (See Company F, Fourth Regiment), who afterward became a gallant officer of cavalry; and subsequently by Hospital Steward Robert Parsons, of Frankfort, whose fidelity in this capacity secured the esteem of the regiment.

On the 25th of November, 1862, Dr. Thaddeus L. Dodge, an esteemed physician of Clinton, was regularly appointed to fill the vacant position. He was held in high esteem, by officers and

men, for his kindness, his uniform courtesy, and for his unchanging fidelity to his duties.

Associated with Dr. Dodge, after the transfer of Dr. Scott, in the professional care of the regiment, was Assistant Surgeon J. W. Eckford, of Aberdeen, Mississippi. He had been on hospital duty, and was left with our wounded at Murfreesboro'. By his faithful and efficient service there, he won the confidence of Dr. Scott, then brigade surgeon, who, immediately upon his return, secured his services to his own regiment.

We are indebted to a friend for the following remarks: "The medical history of the Fourth Regiment would not be sufficient without a notice of one of the most noted and important members of its staff. Who does not remember Tommie Conelly? Tommie was our '*character*.' He first enlisted as a private, but it was soon found that he was not cut out for a soldier. The question arose, What branch of the service was Tommie best calculated to fill? It was decided as fathers often decide a question for their sons. After trying them at various kinds of business, and finding them good for none, they fall back upon medicine, and make doctors of them. So it was decided to make a doctor of Tommie, and he was detailed for duty in the medical department. This position he filled faithfully, and to the entertainment of the entire command, until the mounting of the Kentucky Brigade, when he was promoted to the *rank* of orderly on General Lewis' staff. But whether packing his water or riding his mule, Tommie was ever the same Irish, original, and comic self. He was never known to refuse a drink, and yet he avers that he was never drunk on medical whisky. He had a singular proclivity for gathering up cartridge belts, and always wore about a half-dozen, while he kept a score on hand to supply his comrades. A story is told of Tommie (which he says is a joke), relative to his first impressions of a 'Vicksburg lamp-post,' or Yankee shrapnel. One night as he and Joe—another indispensable member of the medical staff (every body remembers Joe's light bread and baker's yeast)—with others, were returning from carrying rations to the men on picket in Vicksburg, they

had to pass through a long railroad cut. When about midway, one of those terrible shells came whirring along over their heads. Tommie jumped alarmingly forward, exclaiming: 'Be jabers, boys!—faith and why don't ye get out of the way? Don't you hear the locomotive coming? It'll run over every mither's son o' ye!' At the close of the war, Tommie returned to his home in Russellville, covered with honors and with belts, to live the rest of his life a peaceful citizen."

Dr. Charles Mann, surgeon of the Fifth Regiment at the time it was connected with the Kentucky Brigade, is a native of Kenton County, and graduated with distinction at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Upon General E. Kirby Smith's marching into Kentucky, he reported to this officer, and was placed on duty with the sick and wounded in and around Nicholasville. Having remained until this duty was discharged, he passed through the lines, and again reported to General Smith, at Knoxville, December 11, 1862. He was then assigned to hospital duty under Medical Director Frank Ramsey, with whom he remained, filling a number of responsible stations, till November, 1863, when he was ordered by General Buckner, to report to Colonel Hawkins, commanding the Fifth Regiment, and he afterward continued its surgeon to the close. Surgeon Mann was a faithful and attentive officer—earnest and careful as a medical attendant, and skilled as an operator.

Dr. N. J. Thompson, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was long on duty with the Fifth Regiment as assistant surgeon, but both our personal knowledge of him, and our material, are inadequate to supply further notice.

The medical staff of the Sixth Regiment underwent but little change. The care of it was intrusted for the first year to Assistant Surgeons R. R. Stevenson and John L. Vertrees, and, in a great measure, to Dr. Thomas L. Newberry. In the fall of 1862, Dr. Stevenson was promoted to surgeon, and, one year subsequently, was transferred to hospital duty. Dr. Vertrees succeeded him in regular promotion, and remained the surgeon of the com-

mand until the surrender of the armies. He had been a practicing physician in Glasgow, and by a previous acquaintance with a great many of the officers and men, secured their esteem and good-will. This he retained to the last by his faithful adherence to their fortunes, as well as by his unvarying kindness and good humor.

Dr. Newberry, the successor of Dr. Vertrees as assistant surgeon, was a native of Metcalfe County, but was a practicing physician at Hiseville at the breaking out of the war. He enlisted as a private of Company F, Sixth Regiment, but was, almost immediately after the organization of the company, given charge of a number of the sick of his regiment, who had been placed for attention at the houses of John Gorin and others, on Jennings' Creek, below Bowling Green. He here won the entire confidence of officers and men who had hitherto been strangers to him, and was thereafter almost constantly engaged in the medical department. His fidelity and patient attention, his uniform courtesy and kindness in this capacity, won, in a singular degree, the warm approval of all with whom he was associated. Though advanced only one course of lectures, yet, by hard study and careful observation, he qualified himself to fill with honor and success his responsible station. During the battle of Shiloh, he was exposed both days to the fire of the enemy, assisting the wounded, either on or near the line where they fell, and directing their removal, and discharged his trust with courage as well as skill. At Murfreesboro', he remained on the field four days, at the end of which time he was relieved, and ordered to report for duty in Dr. Scott's hospital, in town. This was the only time during the war in which he was in field hospital during an engagement—being generally at the front, as was the case at Shiloh. He was present on every battle-field of his command—sometimes in the trenches with it—prepared to render surgical assistance. Three different times, even before he had been promoted, he served in hospital, after engagements were over, as assistant surgeon, in charge of brigade sick and wounded. At the close of the war he bore with him to his home the esteem

of his fellow-soldiers, and a studious-experience qualification to introduce him to an honorable practice of his profession. He completed his course of lectures, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1865–6, and, returning to Hiseville, reëntered upon a professional career, under auspices rendered as favorable as any young physician ever enjoyed, by his own previous manly struggle to overcome difficulties and achieve distinction in the paths of usefulness, and by a moral and Christian character wholly above reproach.

The care of the medical department of the Ninth Regiment was first intrusted to Surgeon John Ed Pendleton and Assistant Surgeon Alfred Smith, with James Bemiss as their hospital steward. Dr. Pendleton, a native of Washington County, graduated at the University of Louisville, in the spring of 1854, and was engaged in the practice of medicine at Hartford, Kentucky, till the war broke out. He then recruited a company of infantry, and joined the Confederate forces at Russellville, where he was attached to Colonel Hunt's regiment, and the company was afterward commanded by Captains Mitchell and Newman. He was chosen, in a short time, by Colonel Hunt, to be surgeon of his regiment, whereupon he gave up his position as captain, appeared before the medical examining board, and was commissioned surgeon. He was assigned to duty with the Ninth Regiment, and served as regimental (and brigade) surgeon till just prior to the battle of Baton Rouge, when, owing to the illness of Dr. Avent, he was appointed upon General Breckinridge's staff, and remained with him until after the battle of Murfreesboro', serving also, meanwhile, upon the board for the examination of applicants for position as surgeons and assistant surgeons, in connection with Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, and Dr. J. F. Heustis, of Mobile. He was left in charge of the wounded of Breckinridge's division, after the battle of Murfreesboro', where he remained for nearly two months engaged in the most laborious official duties. Returning through the lines, he was appointed inspector of the medical department of the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee, in

which capacity he served some time, when he solicited to be assigned permanently to the cavalry, and was accordingly made chief surgeon of Major-General Martin's division, of Wheeler's corps, and was with that command through every raid and engagement, from the disastrous affair at Shelbyville, Tennessee, to the final surrender. In all the duties of his office, Surgeon Pendleton displayed throughout an eminent fitness. A discreet and experienced physician, a bold, yet prudent and skillful surgeon, a brave and courteous gentleman, he filled the several stations to which he was called with honor to himself, satisfaction to his superior officers, and benefit to those under his care. In his official intercourse with his fellow-surgeons he won their esteem and friendship; and, as a staff officer, the respect of all by his gallant bearing. He returned from an eventful military career with the consciousness of a service well directed and well performed, and of a reputation justly won, to his wife and children, home and friends, and to a larger professional patronage, to devote to them the remainder of his life.

Dr. Walter J. Byrne succeeded Dr. Pendleton as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, in the autumn of 1862, at Murfreesboro'. He was associated with the command during the occupation of the State by the troops of General Albert Sidney Johnston, but was detained, on its evacuation, by domestic afflictions. He had a kind of inherited fitness for his profession, his ancestors having been physicians for generations; and was fully qualified for it by a thorough classical education, and by professional study in the office of his grandfather, Dr. Walter Jones (an eminent practitioner of his day), and in the universities and hospitals of Louisville and St. Louis. He was favorably introduced to his command by their previous knowledge of him as a physician and surgeon of large experience and established reputation. No medical officer could have been more faithful to his charge. During his long connection with the regiment, he was absent but four days. He was on duty at every engagement from Hartsville to Jonesboro', which latter closed the career of the Kentucky Brigade as

infantry. He served repeatedly as senior surgeon of brigade, and directed its interests with judgment and fidelity. During the winter spent at Dalton, he was one of the division medical board for the examination of disabled soldiers, and his discharge of this duty was such of itself as to mark him thoroughly skilled in his profession. His disposition was social and genial, and he made many and lasting friends. As a surgeon, he was skillful, but conservative; and he saved, through his judgment and kindness, many a limb which, under other circumstances, would have been sacrificed. After the close of the war he resumed his practice at Russellville, and took his place among his fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens as a man of honor and usefulness.

Dr. Alfred Smith, of Bardstown, was chosen by Colonel Hunt as the assistant surgeon of his regiment. He left Bardstown with Captain (afterward Colonel) John C. Wickliffe, in the autumn of 1861, to engage in what he deemed a righteous resistance of unwarranted interference with the rights of the States. He had taken, at St. Joseph's College, of his native city, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and a complete course of professional study in the University of St. Louis. He discharged the duties of assistant surgeon with constant fidelity, giving rare satisfaction for one so young, until March, 1864, when, from seniority, and in consideration of meritorious service, he was promoted to fill the vacant position of surgeon of the Fourth Regiment. He was welcomed by this command, and retained their esteem and confidence throughout his connection with them. A modest and refined gentleman, a kind, careful, and skillful physician and surgeon, he merited the honorable standing and generous patronage that he enjoyed, in an enlightened community, upon his return home, after the close of the war.

Dr. Benjamin L. Hester, of North Carolina, was so long identified with the Kentucky troops that he has been regarded as belonging to them. His first duty in the brigade was with Cobb's artillery, as assistant surgeon, in the autumn of 1862. He afterward served some time with the Sixth Regiment; and, on the

promotion of Assistant Surgeon Smith, he was assigned to the vacancy in the Ninth Regiment, and continued on duty with that command to the close. He was a brave as well as a faithful officer, and secured, in an eminent degree, the confidence and friendship of those with whom he was connected.

In other departments of this work it will be seen that mention is made of Dr. H. Rutherford, Dr. Basil Duke, Dr. J. W. Thompson, and others of Kentucky, as also Dr. Brookin, of Texas—all of whom were, at some time, connected with the various regiments.

The medical officers of the Kentucky Brigade met the difficulties of their position, and how far they overcame them can not be better estimated than by the high position they occupied in the general department, and the esteem and confidence that most of them inspired throughout their respective commands.

CONFEDERATE WOMEN OF KENTUCKY.

IN the quieter walks of life, while nothing comes within the sphere of woman to call forth an exhibition of her heroism, and an assertion of the wonderful influence which she is capable of wielding, we are apt to lose sight of her as an arbiter of the destinies of men. We forget that she is concerned in the more momentous events of life, and that she has modified the history of every civilized people; that, in times of great public calamity, she has displayed a courage, a fortitude, a steadiness of devotion which, in its appropriate field of manifestation, puts to shame the boasted prowess and achievements of man. It is an old story that "woman was last at the cross and first at the tomb" of the Crucified; that, when friends failed and enemies deemed that they had triumphed—when even the apostles, who had witnessed the wonderful earthly career in the character of companions and pupils, were scattered and brooding in despair—she remained steadfast, and could not be frightened away; and, even after death, the sepulcher was sought that she might pay a last tribute to the departed.

And profane history glows with examples that need not be specified. The mothers of Sparta and of Rome became synonymous with feminine patriotism, that would sacrifice whatever should be necessary to the public good without a murmur. The wives, and mothers, and daughters of America, during the dark period of the Revolution, won immortal honors. So, when the South assumed a defensive position in 1861, and the clouds of war began to gather, woman stepped forth, not in Amazonian armor,

nor for immodest display of herself in council, but to grace the cause with her smiles, to warm the hearts of her defenders by a manifestation of her interest, to fire them with the thought that she would sustain and strengthen them in the contest—that she would honor them, love them, labor for them, sacrifice ease and wealth, and take upon herself toil and hardship, danger and destitution—that they might go forth to battle as under her eye, and feel that she would glory in their gallant deeds. She appeared upon the scene not only as an anxious sympathizer with her warrior countrymen, but as a ministering angel. She came forward not only with encouraging smiles and words of cheer, but held forth her hand with the assurance that she would contribute her quota of strength to the work—that she would supply the wants of the needy and minister to the relief of the suffering—that she would clothe, and feed, and soothe the sorrow and pain of those whom the fortunes of war might consign to her tenderness and care. How she fulfilled her mission has been matter of wonder and praise since South Carolina threw her sword into the scale against oppression. The history of nations can produce no parallel to the wonderful exertions and endurance, the steadfast courage, the undying faith of the women of the South. Their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers were soon falling upon many a field; but they quenched their tears, stifled the manifestation of grief, and sent others to fill their places. Servants fled, and property was destroyed—then they labored for their daily bread, and still hallowed the cause in their hearts and prayed for its success. In all her afflictions, her courage never quailed; the treasures of her heart she gave up as Cornelia gave up her jewels; and her resignation to the will of Heaven was like that of the holy Uzzite. Even the vilest wretch of history, who fled from his people when they had arms in their hands, and came back to insult and oppress them after the Northern armies had overpowered them, was struck with their conduct, and said of them, on one occasion, in a speech in New York:

"I bear testimony of my own knowledge to the influence of,

and the indomitable courage of the ladies of the Southern Confederacy. The most wealthy, the best educated, the most refined among them have planted themselves in their doors and piazzas, and have run their husbands, sons, nephews, uncles, and brothers out into the army. 'Go, volunteer and fight, or I will disown you forever!' When the Yankees meet them and they fall, the Southern women complacently fold their arms, and thank God that they die in a good and glorious cause, fighting for the independence of the South."

Through all the vicissitudes of war they never despaired; but, with a firm faith in the righteousness of their cause, encouraged resistance, and labored with indefatigable though sorrowful hearts. In the spring of 1864, when it could almost have been said of the Confederacy as of Egypt when the angel slew the first-born, "there was not a house where there was not one dead," the following circular letter was published for distribution in the army, and signed by a hundred noble names:

"SOLDIERS: The President, Congress, the public press, and your Generals have told you their high estimate of your noble devotion in RE-ENLISTING for the war. We also, as your mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and friends, claim the right to thank you. It is the GRANDEST ACT OF THE REVOLUTION, and secures immortality to all concerned in it. It awakens anew the enthusiasm with which we began this struggle for Liberty, and removes all doubt of its eventual success. *Such men, in such a cause,* can not be overcome. In the dreariness of camp life, you may sometimes have imagined yourselves forgotten or little cared for. Counting up your privations and dangers, you may have doubted their full appreciation, and fancied that those who *stay at home* and *risk nothing,* while *you* suffer and bleed, are more esteemed than yourselves. We beseech you, harbor no such thought. *You* are constantly present to our minds. The women of the South bestow *all their respect* and *affection* on the heroes who defend them against a barbarous and cruel foe. In the resolution to aid you, they are as firm and determined as you in yours, not to lay down your arms till independence be won. When that sacred vow shall have been accomplished, your reception by us

will more than attest our sincerity. It shall also be shown, while the contest goes on, by our efforts to increase your comforts in the field and to lighten the burdens of the dear ones left at home. For your stricken country's sake and ours, be *true* to yourselves and our glorious cause. Never turn your backs on the flag, nor desert the ranks of honor or the post of danger. Men guilty of such infamy sell *your blood* and *our honor*, and give up the Confederacy to its wicked invaders. In after years, from generation to generation, the black title of Tory and deserter will cling to *them*, disgracing their children's children. But no stigma like this will stain you and yours. Brave, patriotic, and self-sacrificing in time of war, you will be honored in peace as the saviours of your country, and the pride and glory of your country-women. We beg you to keep near your hearts these memorials of affection and respect, and to remember them, especially in battle, and we invoke for you always the protection of a kind and merciful Providence."

And nowhere was this spirit more strongly manifested than in Kentucky; nowhere more fully maintained. From the first, and under all circumstances, they proved themselves worthy of those whom they claimed as their own champions in the army of the South. In very many instances they maintained different sentiments, or, at least, a different attitude, from the men of their families. Fathers, husbands, and brothers might adopt a conciliating, even a cringing, policy, but this is foreign to woman's nature when any question of moment is at issue, and the women of Kentucky were notoriously for the South, first, last, and forever. Their greatest pride was that they were identified with the South, during the war, by the sons of Kentucky who chose to follow that banner; and their greatest pleasure was to minister to the necessities of any soldier who wore the gray. When the State was overrun by the Federals, they made no pretense to conceal their sentiments; on the contrary, they gloried in them, and defended, as best they could, the names of *their* soldiers from insulting imputations. When General Morgan occasionally dropped out of the clouds, and went to work on the disturbers of State sovereignity, the women were his warmest coadjutors. They gave

him information, concealed his spies, strewed flowers, and (what was more to a hungry cavalryman's purpose) food along his line of march. When battles occurred, there they hied to seek out the wounded, and nurse them with all the devotion that the ladies, in the days of chivalry, bestowed upon their gallant knights who fell in a contest particularly for them. Into the hospitals of the cities, where the Federals kept their wounded prisoners, these worthy daughters of the State contrived to gain admittance, and labored in every possible way to furnish shoes, and clothing, and money, to add what they could to the shamefully inadequate rations furnished by the Federal prison authorities; to convey grateful stimulants and palatable delicacies to the sick; and to serve as a means of correspondence between these prisoners and their friends.

Perhaps there is not a State of the South some of whose soldiers have not been sick, wounded, and in want, at that delectable spot in Louisville, on Broadway, where the prison barracks stood. And none who ever spent a day there can forget the Confederate ladies of that city. Without their care, the lot of the sufferer there would have been hard indeed, even in the midst of an abundance of all that could be necessary to the well-being of sick or wounded, for it was always inconsistent with prison discipline there to do more than keep life and soul together, as every thing taken from the allowance made by the Government to feed, clothe, and furnish medical supplies, was taking that much from the possible stealage of the wretched vultures who roosted there, in charge of the establishment. But the ladies of the city vied with each other in efforts to relieve the suffering and the needy, and many a heart throughout the Confederacy, as well as among the soldiers of Kentucky, beats warm when the thoughts recur to them and to their daily ministrations, under the harsh restrictions and evil eyes of those sweet loyalists, who became familiar with "villainous gunpowder" only by smelling it on the clothes of wounded soldiers fresh from the field of battle.

And not only were the women of Kentucky to be found in the

hospitals of their own State, but in no few instances were they driven from home, and labored in the front and in the track of armies. Among the many instances of this character that might be adduced, we may mention one, without any disposition whatever to do injustice to any who did similar service to the cause in this way, but rather as an example. During the campaign of General Johnston, in 1864, Marietta, Atlanta, and many other towns in Georgia, in the rear of his army, were put in requisition for hospital accommodations; and in the Academy Hospital at Marietta, two ladies of Kentucky—Miss Kate A. Monroe and Miss Lizzie Hardin, assisted also by Miss Mary Monroe and Mrs. Loevy—devoted themselves week after week, until General Johnston's movement of the 2d of July uncovered the place, to the care of the sick and wounded, with an untiring energy and an efficiency that won the gratitude of the sufferers and the admiration of all witnesses who were concerned for the welfare of these men, who were sent down daily from the front. And even before they took charge of the hospital, the house which they, with other members of Judge Monroe's family, occupied, was made a hospital of itself, since every available place was crowded, and every possible attention was bestowed.

It was not only in Southern hospitals, however, that the women of Kentucky found their soldiers. At Johnson's Island, Rock Island, Camp Chase, Fort Delaware, in fact wherever they were confined as prisoners, they at times realized that this beneficent care was over them. Supplies of food, clothing, and money were sent to them—sometimes even carried to them by a lady delegated for that purpose—whenever prison regulations allowed it. Many a poor fellow, who now goes back, by retrospection, over those days, recalls incidents of this kind, and blesses hands that, though unseen to him, were still the ministers of comforts that only the sick and wounded, the starving and freezing captive, could properly appreciate.

It would afford us great pleasure to notice, by name, the many, in every part of the State, who encountered dangers, braved insult,

and risked outrage, in their defiance of the invaders, and in their determination to aid and comfort the soldiers of the South. Such a chapter would be full of the most romantic incidents of the war, and would show that there was some foundation in nature for the fear of woman to which the Beast gave expression at New Orleans.

The ladies of Kentucky, whom the members of the First Brigade sometimes had the pleasure of seeing, without undergoing the preliminary preparation of being shot, were Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Helm, Mrs. Cofer, Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Phillips. Others, perhaps, there were of whom they got sight during the war, but no others now occur to the writer. In the presence of these, or any of these, the boys always put on their best appearance, and looked as innocent of hurting any body as they reasonably could. The profound respect with which the great majority of them evidently viewed their country-women, was excellent indication of their high social character. They could no more have been guilty of ruffianly conduct before these ladies in camp, when they chanced to pass, or on the march in their sight, than they would in the drawing-rooms of polite society. Nor, upon a drill or review, could they have failed to make their best display. Men long debarred refined and virtuous society are more or less affected in manners and morals; and those who are essentially vulgar sometimes grow deeply licentious, and are lost to all the happy influences that are so preëminently the province of woman. But among these men that chivalric deference remained unimpaired to the last; among the more earnest and thoughtful minds it was enhanced, for they realized, in all its extent, during those four years of privation, how much they were indebted to her for all that makes life desirable, and came out of the crucible with a higher and a more beautiful appreciation. And no thoughtful and feeling man could witness the sufferings—the uncomplaining devotion—the wonderful constancy to their cause, of the women of the South without having his estimate of womanly character raised as high as is at all consistent with what we know of frail humanity. The simple recital of the sacrifices and trials, the

bereavements and sickness of heart, and the thoughts and feelings that all these things developed in them, would be enough to wring tears of blood from any but the hardest hearts. And yet, as heretofore remarked, they bore it all with air and demeanor that were grand.

An instance of the interest created among the men by the presence of a Kentucky lady occurred during the winter of 1863–4, while the army lay at Dalton. Mrs. Colonel Will Clarke, who boarded some months at the house of Major Bard, in town, was accustomed to come out sometimes and spend the day in camp, at the regimental head-quarters of her husband. She thus frequently graced the mess-table at dinner, around which were accustomed to gather the sun-browned veterans that composed the colonel's mess—himself, Lieutenant Bowling, Sergeant Garvin, Tommie Helm, and William H. Nuchols. This was a novel sight—a rose not so much among thorns, as among the transplanted oaks of a Kentucky wood; and during the period of these visits it was a standing joke among the more facetious, that the Sixth Regiment wasted all the blacking about Dalton on their brogans, under the evident apprehension that Mrs. Clarke would n't like for them to come into the colonel's cabin with dirty shoes on! And truly her presence among them was suggestive of other scenes and better days in the past, and kindled a more intense desire that the coming campaign might prove the speedy attainment of Southern independence, and the restoration of the survivors to the walks of peaceful life, and to the companionship of those whom they most loved in the world.

Mrs. Bettie Phillips was as nearly identified with the brigade as any lady ever was with a military command, perhaps, except indeed such heroines of history as the Maid of Saragossa and Joan D'Arc, and her just pride in the fame of the organization, as well as her solicitude for its welfare during the war, and efforts to promote it, mark her as deserving the special mention awarded to members.

She was the wife of Captain William S. Phillips, of Union-

town; and on the 14th of September, 1861, joined her husband, then a lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, at Camp Boone, after which she was not at home again till after the close of the war. When the army was stationary for any length of time together, she was either with it, at the quarters of Captain Phillips, who was made regimental quartermaster in February, 1862, or boarding in the neighborhood. She sometimes accompanied it on the march—and again, during its unsettled periods, would remain with some family in country or city. After an engagement, she usually remained some time at the place to which the wounded of the brigade were sent, and devoted herself to their care and comfort, either directly, by her own exertions, or by enlisting the favor and attention of others in their behalf.

In the winter of 1862–3, after the battle of Murfreesboro', her health failed sadly, and, deeming it best that she should return home, she set out from Manchester alone, by way of Tompkinsville. Arriving at the latter place, she was advised to go to Glasgow and procure a passport for Uniontown. She accordingly reported to the Federal commandant there; and instead of getting the passport, was arrested as a spy, and subjected to indignities that the veriest savages would scarcely have perpetrated. A sergeant was ordered to search her person, and when she defiantly refused to submit to this, some women were called in, whom she described afterward as being "two officers' wives and a Mrs. Taylor, a native Kentucky Yankee." These creatures examined every article of clothing twice, with a scrutiny that peered under the threads of the stitches, lest the rebels had stored some infinitesimal infernal machine into a needle-hole, and had sent her into Kentucky with it to blow the heart out of "the best government." They failed to find it, however, but gave out that she was a spy notwithstanding, and the lowest and most brutal soldiers of the garrison were allowed to gather about, and indulge in ribald remarks in plain hearing. Two or three times she was marched from her prison to the office of the provost-marshal and back under a valiant guard, sometimes of cavalry, sometimes of

infantry. After having been kept there several days, she was sent to Louisville, to report to General Boyle, and chanced to find in his adjutant a gentleman, who gave her permission to put up anywhere she chose, and report next morning. She was ordered the next day to leave the State, and informed that if she were caught in it during the war she should be treated as a spy. She was sent back by way of Glasgow and Bowling Green to Nashville, meeting with a small specimen of meanness at Bowling Green, and being arrested by a ruffianly soldier when the cars stopped at Nashville, who slapped her familiarly on the shoulder, and informed her that she was *his* prisoner, though a Federal officer aboard professed to have charge of her. Here she was kept for days, a female detective set to work at her, a male of the same species of animal lending his assistance, an effort made to get her into the house of an adept of this class, who could make what evidence she could not extract, and at last sent out in a wagon, the driver of which was impressed for the occasion, and told to drive her out a mile and a half, and drop her. He had been told, too, that she was the wife of a major-general, and a lot of other meaningless lies, which she contradicted to the gentleman who was to carry her, before they started, and in the presence of the pimp who had told them. The gentleman who was ordered to carry her out was a Southerner; and instead of putting her down in the woods, carried her eleven miles, to a comfortable family residence, from which place, through the kindness of Lieutenant Fall, she was enabled to proceed to Beech Grove, where the Kentucky Brigade then was. This is but a single series of incidents in her career, but a striking example of the petty meanness and pusillanimity of those who ruled in Kentucky and Tennessee during that time.

She thereafter followed the fortunes of her countrymen. In need, she looked after their interests in that quiet and unostentatious way that might not be noticed at the time, but was effective for good. If her influence could procure food and clothing, delicacies and nursing for the sick and wounded, any thing that the

soldier needed and prized, it was exerted. If one had a garment to be made up, she did it for him with her own fingers, from the most obscure private in the ranks to the general commanding.

After the army was established in huts at Dalton, she took up her residence at the head-quarters of her husband, then quartermaster of brigade, and spent the winter with him. This establishment, situated at the big spring, in the bottom between the Chattanooga Railroad and the wagon road leading in the same direction, was to the brigade what Colonel Clarke's cabin was to the Sixth Regiment during his lady's visits—a kind of head-quarters of polite society, where all—general, field, staff, and line officers, non-commissioned officers and privates—dropped in when off duty for a cosy chat. About that time the plan of correspondence under flag of truce, by way of Fortress Monroe, became generally understood and was adopted; and it would be amusing to recount the scenes that occurred around Mrs. Phillips' fire, but for the sadness that is conjured up by thoughts of the after-days. Many and many an evening, until far toward the midnight hour, was spent by a circle of soldiers there, recounting the incidents of home-life and the deeds of the army; and the recitals were varied by every thing that can make simple narrative and informal colloquy entertaining to the listener. One had a story of love to tell, another of deadly feuds; one of country pleasures and pursuits; some indulged in the drollest humor, others in earnest discussion of our chances of success; while some described battles, battle-incidents—humorous, serious, full of fun, or touched with grief; and some had letters from home, by the means previously intimated, which were read and commented upon, thus furnishing a fruitful incentive to talk about the old State, from which no true Kentuckian is ever weaned, go where he will. Many a poor fellow, whose pleasure was so great at receiving a letter from those whom he loved and longed again to behold that he could not keep it to himself, but wanted others to be happy with him, and read it with beaming face to Mrs. Phillips and a select few, or even to a miscellaneous company, now sleeps uncoffined beneath the

mournful-waving and bullet-scarred pines of Georgia and South Carolina, having fallen in deadly conflict with a heart full of unsatisfied love and hope.

The active operations that commenced on the 7th of May, 1864, had no cessation for the Kentucky Brigade until the army was surrendered, and Mrs. Phillips spent but little time actually with the command after that, though occasionally visiting it when in bivouac, and being almost constantly engaged for both the wounded and those in the field. At Washington, Georgia, she saw the last of them as a body, and looked upon what no woman, perhaps, ever saw before—a military body of men whom no reverse could dispirit, no sufferings nor dangers weaken, and who deemed themselves unconquerable save by the single means of destroying the last man, bidding her, and their general, and each other farewell, preparatory to final separation, without arms in their hands, but choked with emotion, that found vent, in many instances, in tears, to which they had been strangers from the days of their childhood.

She had in her possession the flags of some of the regiments which they had brought out from Kentucky with them, and under which they had first fought, and these she cut into small strips and divided among the men as mementoes till the last was gone, and thus she parted with those of whose careers she had been a constant witness, and in whose defeat she felt a grief as poignant as their own.

PART III.

HISTORY OF COMPANIES.

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

WE enter upon this department of our work with diffidence and embarrassment. It is a new and untried project, and were it in our power to accomplish it to our own entire satisfaction, there are never wanting those who are ready to decry any departure from the ordinary general manner of recording the actions of men. The writer of military annals has usually confined himself to the task of describing the deeds of collective bodies. The general officer is the agent of the whole, and if his prominent subordinates are named, they serve merely as the co-representatives of the collective power. As a common rule, this is necessarily so, since particular detail is simply impossible; and the truth of history, in its important bearings upon the lives, fortunes, and opinions of men, is sufficiently attained without descending into minutiæ. To record names, in these cases, is unnecessary. The chief agents in memorable actions—the leaders of those who do and dare—who, under the principal, superintending, directing mind, fight battles and work revolutions in the affairs of nations, are unavoidably handed down to personal fame, while the individuals who acted under them are remembered *as* individuals only, perhaps, in their own families, or in the little circle in which they moved. History takes no cognizance of the names of even so small a body as the "three hundred deathless Spartans," and few of the "Old Guard" of Napoleon had the honor of being borne as separate characters upon the calendar. In the

case under consideration, it is enough, perhaps, for the world in general to know that the First Kentucky Brigade took part, as a body, in such and such actions; but there are reasons why, to Kentuckians themselves, this is *not* enough. More, we may say without hesitancy, than in almost any other military organization of which we have been personally cognizant, or of whose material we have had the means of judging by written records, was the great body of private soldiers the peers of their commanders. The chief difference, in a large number of instances, could be summed up in the simple statement that the officer was one whose merit had been acknowledged and rewarded by place and power, while the private, though of acknowledged worth and ability, had not been distinguished by rank. In looking over the lists of names, how many do we recognize as those of men who could have filled almost any station in the army with honor to themselves and to the country? How many who, living, would adorn any position in society, and discharge any public trust, however momentous, with ability and credit? And to these men in the ranks—talented, educated, well-bred gentlemen—of business capacity, of social position and influence at home, more than to the officers, was due the excellent morale and marked character of the command. The threadbare, even ragged gray coat, the short, ill-fitting, coarse pants, feet, often stockingless, thrust into heavy shoes, and the horrid cap that such a man was doomed to wear had no power to disguise him. To all lawful rule he submitted with a grace that made obedience appear, as it really was, the means of obtaining and preserving not only order, but distinction in the day when manhood should assert itself by deeds of prowess. The officer represented authority, and the soldier accorded him honor as such, and conformed to the dictates of that authority without any thought of lowering self-respect or feeling dishonored by submitting. And few were the instances in which officers had to resort to extreme measures. Though there were bad men in the ranks, as there must perforce be in any body of equal magnitude, the stocks and the pillory (as has been hereto-

fore remarked) were never erected for that command; no member ever had his head shaved, none ever stepped to that lugubrious tune, the "rogue's march;" and no one of them knows, to this day, the comfort and convenience of that beautiful arrangement called the "barrel-shirt." The singular clearness with which the Confederates of Kentucky saw and interpreted the designs of the new administration, the striking exactness with which they detailed the results that would flow from the success of the Northern arms, their steady adherence to the principles which they advocated, notwithstanding the influences exerted upon them by the powerful party, and their manly and singularly devoted defense of the rights of the States, has thrown about them a kind of romantic interest, and the day is fast approaching when the people of Kentucky will be still more deeply interested in knowing who were those families that were represented in the "Army of the Confederate States," and who were the men that took part—a prominent and more than commonly honorable part—in that struggle at which the world wonders more and more as the light gradually breaks upon the true nature of the contest and the strange devotion of the people.

It was said by men high in command during the war—men, too, who had no immediate connection with the Kentucky infantry, and who felt no interest in them more than was occasioned by their soldierly deeds—that in after years a man could claim "no higher honor than that of having been a worthy member of the First Kentucky Brigade." If this be the case, then, it is well to record these names, and to tell, in a simple way, the main incidents in the life of each during his military service, thus leaving an indisputable evidence to posterity that they were of the gallant band, and that their offspring may justly claim the honor of descent from those who best illustrated Kentucky's old renown for adherence to principle, scorn of wrong and oppression, and a gallant defense of rights assailed. In such a record there is no room for amplification nor the play of rhetoric—it must be a concise, straightforward statement of the facts; but still it may not

be uninteresting to either the thoughtful or the curious general reader, while to Kentuckians themselves it must surely constitute one of the most interesting features of the work. It will form a kind of heraldic repository, where future generations of men may seek for proof in support of claims to hereditary honors. It may be a means of imbuing the children with the spirit of the fathers, and of teaching them that they who rally at the bugle-blast, in the day of their country's calamity, and stand fast by the banner of their choice, shall "in nowise lose their reward." And this departure from the general tenor of historical writings is the more allowable from the fact that we aspire to nothing more than to chronicle the deeds of a particular command; and if it be a worthy effort, thus to contribute to the annals of our own State, it is eminently proper to be particular in the details of our subject. While the first department of our work may answer the purposes of the coming historian, the second may find a place in the esteem of the lovers of biographical literature every-where, and the third may remain the peculiar possession of the people of Kentucky. We derive some confidence from the fact that, prior to the close of the war, we mentioned the project, and our purpose to carry it into execution in the form which follows, to many, both officers and men, and it met with unqualified approval; and in all our correspondence since that time, made necessary by our failure to procure full accounts while the men were together, we have had no one to raise an objection, but all, either in expressed or implied terms, commend it.

The embarrassment that we feel, as remarked in the outset, arises from the fact that, in the first place, the material at our disposal does not enable us to give minute and perfect details of every company alike, and this is too liable to be set down to the temper of the writer, instead of being attributed to the true cause—paucity of information. In a large number of instances it has been with the most extreme difficulty that we could procure reports at all. The surviving members of such companies have hesitated and delayed, when appealed to, because fearful of

not being able to give perfect data, and have, many of them, failed to do any thing because they knew they could not do all. Many, too, seem to have misapprehended the nature of the design, and, instead of full and proper remarks appended to each name, have given a mere roll, with some general facts as to who was killed and wounded. In other cases, we have had rambling statements of when, where, and by whom such and such companies were recruited, and how they ordinarily deported themselves. These things have not only caused immense trouble, and greatly retarded the progress of the work, but the effects will be more or less perceptible after all the care and labor that we have been compelled to bestow. In almost every company there were men who deserved, from some circumstance or other, more than the ordinary statement of deeds performed—men who stood preëminent among their comrades, and whom, as a general thing, those comrades honored, and would have scorned to rob, by a single spiteful manifestation, a single whisper of detraction of any of the glory that was their due; and yet, as *every* such man was not personally known to the writer, and the facts that he has gathered up, one by one, "here a little, there a little," furnish no invariable clue, he has not been enabled to give them that prominent notice which they deserve. He regrets this the more as he feels that the greater proportion of those living would prefer that certain old comrades should be awarded a prominence which they justly won. Such distinction, whether the subjects be dead or living, would not be looked upon as invidious. If any one took preëminence among them, they seemed rather to glory in his praise than to indulge a spirit of envy, jealousy, or depreciation. There were men in almost every company who had been selected by their comrades as deserving the "medal of honor" which the government proposed to award those who should be distinguished for more than ordinarily "gallant and meritorious conduct on the field." Though desirous that all these, especially, should be named in this connection (and the more so, since many of the brave fellows now sleep in death, and such a fact would be a her-

itage of honor to their families and friends), we have found it impossible either to recall every one to mind, or to gather them from the brigade records, or yet to learn from the living, and we have doubtless been compelled to omit some.

With these preliminary explanations we hope that the following pages may be received by all to whom they relate, by all intimately or remotely concerned, as the honest effort of an impartial mind, influenced by a heart as free from unjust prejudice as it is possible for a man of strong feelings to be in any case. We refer with confidence to the preceding portions of the work as substantiating our claim to fairness and impartiality. So far has it been from our purpose to misrepresent any company, any regiment, that there has not been a single man even, not a solitary individual whom we wished to set forth in an unfavorable light—from whom we desired to withhold one iota of just praise. If we have inclined to any fault it is that we have extenuated rather than "set down aught in malice." One of the most despicable of all vulgar-minded characters is he who can use official power to work personal vengeance; and reflecting men who entertain just views of the proprieties that should hedge us about in all our earthly relations will readily concede that next to him who makes office subservient to the base purpose of malicious infliction, is the historical writer who can stoop to make his books the repository of small spite, a medium through which to shoot his venom at those who may have at some time injured or offended him.

It is but just to all concerned to remark here that, after long reflection, and a free interchange of views with some whose opinions we value, we have concluded to draw the vail of charity over those who, in the hour of sore temptation, forgot their manhood, and deserted their comrades and their cause. We have been influenced in this decision greatly by that declaratory maxim of the law, that it were "better that ninety and nine guilty persons escape punishment than that one innocent man suffer." To write DESERTER against a soldier implies a stigma of no common kind. Military men recoil from the very name of a deserter with a kind

of horror wnich they can not conceal; and from time immemorial, through all the history of the world, so far as we have been able to gather, the man that abandons his comrades, whom he has pledged himself to stand by under circumstances of peril and danger, who withdraws from the defense of his principles and country in the hour of threatened calamity, has been looked upon with peculiar abhorrence, and his disgrace is proportioned to the issues involved, and the general good conduct of others whom he leaves to bear the burden and face the foe. It is gratifying to know that few of all the gallant band whom Buckner and Breckinridge led to Donelson and Shiloh cravenly abandoned the service. But two instances can now be recalled of men who deserted to the enemy and turned their arms against their friends. In several instances, men escaping from their captors, or released by exchange, preferring some other branch of the service, would seize upon such occasions to connect themselves in an irregular way with cavalry or artillery or to enter the naval service. Some, with shame be it said, willfully abandoned the cause, and went home to rest supinely while the country which they had bound themselves by solemn oath to defend was engaged in a death-struggle with a giant and determined adversary. And yet there were shades of guilt, even in these, between which it is impossible for the writer or any other mortal man to discriminate, and for this reason, if for no other, we should hesitate to write an odious epithet against any one of them. Some, after having proved themselves men on many a field, were overcome by the knowledge that a loved and dependent father, mother, wife, or child was in want, and went to the relief of such. Against these we would not only refuse to write a denunciatory word, but would be glad if we coi ld blot out the remembrance of every act that might be called a crime. In the eyes of the law, in the code of the martinet, no excuse is admissible; but while we deplore that the fair fame of the First Brigade was tarnished by a single instance, let us give to every one credit for his good and gallant deeds, and remember against him no more, as far as in us lies, the circumstances of his

sinning. We would place no barrier in his way to prevent him from redeeming his name, nor would we encourage the world to twit him or his with the false and hateful step. The remembrance of it, to him who was truly guilty, who, without the most potent of extenuating circumstances, wantonly quitted the field, will be a punishment from which he can not escape.

But while we would thus plead that oblivion might fall upon the memory of these acts, that cast a blackened shadow over the hard-earned fame of Kentucky, we would commend to the reflection of her future soldiers the words of tried and true men, who had occasion, during the war, to speak of those who thus fell from their high estate. In approving the proceedings of a court-martial which had condemned some deserters to death, General Hindman wrote, at Dalton: "All that is honorable, and good, and worthy to be held in remembrance, is blotted out by this their record of shame—'They abandoned their flag, they left their fellow-soldiers to struggle unaided, and consented to the subjugation of the South.'" And General M. L. Smith, reviewing the findings of another commission, remarks: "The court seems to have forgotten that these are times of war, in which laxity of discipline is our greatest enemy; and that he who fails to view offenses as they are viewed by the articles of war, and by their general spirit, is in reality serving against us." In the last days of the Confederacy, January, 1864, that noble soldier and pure patriot, Major-General Wheeler, had occasion to issue an order, in which he said: "The major-general announces to the brave and faithful soldiers of his command the surprise and capture, on the 24th of December, of a body of men who had basely deserted their colors, comrades, and country in this the hour of our greatest need. . . . . The service is indeed hard, and our privations great; but what are our sufferings to the shame and mortification of those base creatures who, having voluntarily abandoned their honor, were forcibly led in disgrace by the gallant spirits whom they had left facing dangers? The soldier who falls while confronting the enemies of his country, dies gloriously, and immortal honor invests his name. For

the deserter, nothing remains but a felon's ignoble death and a name blasted with eternal infamy."

In examining the following pages, the careful and reflecting reader will note the advantages that each man enjoyed for attaining to distinction in his sphere. Wounds, disease, imprisonment, or the exemption from these, were the modifying circumstances which, in the great majority of cases, determined the amount of active service and the standing of the man.

"Let us call no man happy until after death," is a maxim full of human wisdom, and the honors of man are almost as fleeting and uncertain as his joys. But here we record of the living as well as of the dead what they did during a momentous struggle. If, in after years, they disappoint the hopes of their friends, if they forget what they owe to the memory of that band whose fame they helped to achieve, the brand of shame be upon them, and not upon him who would fain encourage them to remember the past, and deport themselves in society as becomes the soldiers of the stately Breckinridge, and the surviving comrades of those who sleep beneath the sod that was first stained with their blood, and over whom the genius of Kentucky must forever keep her tender vigils.

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

IN these notices, preceding the accounts of the several companies of each regiment we include only the original field officers and commissioned staff, with such other officers as may not be elsewhere fully accounted for. The names of the non-commissioned staff, both original and subsequent, are borne with their respective companies.

J. M. HAWES, Paris, Ky., was appointed colonel, July 17, 1861; was soon afterward promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to duty elsewhere; in the spring of 1862, he commanded first brigade of Breckinridge's division, at Corinth, for a short time; but was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department some time during the summer, and continued to serve there.

ROGER W. HANSON, Winchester, Ky. (See Biography, p. 329.)

ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Louisville, Ky., was appointed lieutenant-colonel, July 17, 1861; and was promoted to colonel, December 13, 1862. He was assigned to temporary duty with the Ninth Regiment in the autumn of 1861, and fought with it at Shiloh. He rejoined his own regiment after it was exchanged, and afterward, on the 19th of October, 1863, he resigned.

JAMES W. HEWITT, Kanawha, Va. (See Biography, p. 432.)

SAMUEL K. HAYS, Covington, Ky., was appointed captain and A. Q. M., July, 1861, and served some time with this regiment but was promoted to major and A. Q. M., in the autumn, and assigned to duty elsewhere.

WILLIAM T. ESTEP, Covington, Ky. (See Company H.)

R. C. WINTERSMITH, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed captain and A. C. S., July, 1861. He served a short time with this regiment, after which he was assigned to the staff of General Buckner, and promoted to the rank of major.

CHARLES W. HELM, Warrenton, Va., was appointed captain and A. C. S., October 1, 1862, and served with this regiment till July 17, 1863, when he was assigned to duty as chief commissary of brigade. He served in this capacity till after the fall of General Helm, when he entered upon post duty in South-western Georgia. In the winter of 1863–4, he was made chief commissary, on the staff of General Lewis. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, as volunteer aid to General Helm.

RICE E. GRAVES, Davies County, Ky. (See Biography, p. 462.)

B. M. WIBLE, Louisville, Ky., was appointed surgeon, July 19, 1861. (See "Medical Officers," p. 536.)

B. W. DUDLEY, Lexington, Ky., was appointed assistant surgeon, October, 1861.

HUGH G. SMITH, Owensboro', Ky., was appointed surgeon, September 14, 1862, and served with this regiment and brigade to the close. (See "Medical Officers," p. 537)

JOHN O. SCOTT, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed assistant surgeon, November 27, 1862. (See "Medical Officers," p. 537.)

ARTHUR T. FORMAN, Danville, Ky. (See "Medical Officers," p. 538.)

A. B. BROOKIN, Texas, was on temporary duty with the Second Regiment, as assistant surgeon, during the campaign of 1864, and was slightly wounded at Jonesboro', August 31.

JO. DESHA PICKETT, Maysville, Ky. (See Biography, p. 505.)

COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT.

Although we have made earnest and oft-repeated requests of several surviving members of this company, we have not been able to procure the entire facts relative to the men with sufficient accuracy to notice them at length, and we are therefore under the necessity of publishing only the roll of names and a few very general remarks.

The company was recruited in June, and organized on the 5th of July, 1861, by James W. Moss, (see Biography, page 361,) and was composed of men chiefly from Ballard and Hickman Counties. The original officers were: James W. Moss, captain; Thomas M. Horne, first lieutenant; and H. F. Lester and Luther C. Moss, second lieutenants. After the death of Lieutenant Horne, and the promotion of Captain Moss, Lester became captain, and Luther C. Moss first lieutenant. William J. Hayes, Willis L. Ringo, and J. R. Owen were subsequently officers of the company, and Thomas E. Moss was first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment after the resignation of Graves. Ben F. Parker and Color Corporal H. H. Robinson were awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and others distinguished themselves, but we are unable to particularize. The following are known to have been killed and died of wounds received in battle: Captain Moss, Lieutenant Horne, J. W. Berry, E. R. Edwards, Charles W. Gayley, E. H. Gay, Thomas Parrott, H. H. Robinson, and S. G. Read. Richard S. Badger, Ben F. Parker, and Henry Sutcliffe died of disease. G. W. Atchison lost an arm at Dallas, besides having been wounded at Murfreesboro'. W. B. Jollee attained to the rank of major, during the war, having been transferred to another department of the service. The company participated in every battle of the regiment, and it is scarcely necessary to add that it never failed to do its duty, and to do it well. At least four-fifths of the men were at some time wounded—many of them more than once. While it is to be regretted that a short account of each man can not be given, in order that the reader might observe the specific services performed, it is believed that the following list embraces all who may justly claim to have been at any time members of the company:

James W. Moss.	Wm. J. Hayes	David Allen.
Thomas M. Horne.	Willis L. Ringo.	Leb Allison.
H. F. Lester.	Thomas E. Moss.	Geo. W. Atchison.
Luther C. Moss.	J. R. Owen.	R. L. Atwood.

W. L. Atwood.
J. A. Armstrong.
Rich'd S. Badger.
Robt. Berry.
W. C. Boone.
J. A. Byers.
J. R. Bugg.
Wm. E. Bugg.
G. W. Berry.
A. Byassee.
J. W. Berry.
Jas. W. Burkhead.
Ed Bigger.
Jacob Coffee.
W. P. Cunningham.
Abram Collins.
N. T. Cannon.
James Cunningham.
C. D. Davis.
A. A. Daws.
R. V. Dyson
Thomas Dupoyster.
E. R. Edwards.
S. H. Edwards.
John W. Edwards.
H. S. Faulkner.
Charles W. Gayley.
George Gwynn.
D. B. Gwynn.
J. M. Gayle.
L. H. Gibson.
T. D. Gaddie.
M. C. Goodjoin.
E. H. Gay.
Joseph M. Gay.
Thomas N. Haile.
James H. House.
J. H. Helm.
Robert H. Hicks.
Henry J. Hales.
Rich'd E. Hammond.
Henry Horne.
J. W. Hays.
Thomas Hanner.
—— Hines.
T. B. Johnson
J. K. P. Jackson.
W. E. Jackson.
S. H. Johnson.
W. B. Jollee.
O. F. Jarvis.
John W. King.
E. L. Keene.
James F. Laner.
Tobe Long.
E. G. Moss.
W. P. Matthews.
J. W. McGhee.
T. H. McGhee.
David M. McCutcheon.
Charles J. Moore.
W. G. Myers.
Henry McDowell.
G. R. Moore.
Wm. McCabe.
Bailey G. Martin.
W. D. Martin.
J. H. McConnell.
R. B. Ogden.
J. W. O'Neill.
J. B. Ostrander.
R. H. Parton.
B. F. Parker.
Thomas Parrott.
James S. Puckett.
H. H. Robinson.
Sidney G. Reid.
J. R. Rutter.
M. D. L. Ray.
E. R. Reeve.
J. M. Russell.
Henry Sutcliffe.
Wm. Smith.
Thomas R. Smith.
R. W. Stevenson.
J. R. Seay.
Samuel R. Seay.
R. F. Thomas.
T. B. Trevathen.
Geo. H. Thomasson.
H. A. Tarver.
D. W. Weaver.
James Waller.
Henry H. Winter.
J. A. Weatherford.
Wm. H. Ward.
John E. Ward.
W. T. Willingham.
E. T. Weston.
—— Willoughby.
Lewis C. Young.

COMPANY B, SECOND REGIMENT.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, JR., Lexington, Ky., was elected captain, July 5, 1861, but having been chosen one of the Kentucky delegates to the Confederate Congress, he resigned in the latter part of 1861 or early in 1862. He afterward received a commission as colonel of cavalry, and served with that arm.

JOEL HIGGINS, Lexington, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, July 5, 1861; was promoted to captain, February 4, 1862; and to major, September, 1864. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE B. PICKETT, Lexington, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 5, 1861; was soon afterward promoted to captain and assigned to duty in the department of engineers; served some time with this rank, and was finally promoted to major of engineers on the staff of Lieutenant-General Hardee.

EDWARD L. KEENE, Lexington, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 5, 1861, and was killed in battle at Donelson, February, 1862.

RICHARD ARMANT, Lexington Ky., fought at Donelson.

JOHN A. ALLEN, Danville, Ky., was almost wholly unfitted for any duty by constant ill health, and was discharged in the spring of 1863.

JAMES ALLISON, Lexington, Ky., was transferred early in the war to some other company, and no other facts respecting him are known to the writer.

CHARLES S. BURBANK, Lexington, Ky., went to Donelson, but was taken ill there, and died shortly afterward at Montgomery, Alabama.

JOHN S. BRIDGES, Lexington, Ky., took part in nearly all the engagements of his company, and was accidentally drowned while crossing the Congaree River, near Columbia, South Carolina, February, 1865.

R. H. BOYD, Lexington, Ky., fought in most of the battles of his regiment up to Pine Mountain, June, 1864, when he was killed there.

J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington, Ky., served with this company until November, 1861, when he was detailed for duty as courier for General Breckinridge, and fought at Shiloh as aid-de-camp on the general's staff. His conduct was favorably noticed here by General Johnston and other officers; and, after the battle, General Beauregard recommended him for appointment to the rank of first lieutenant and aid-de-camp, which was done, and he continued to serve on the staff of General Breckinridge, taking part in all the engagements, to that of Mission Ridge, when, in carrying an order to a distant part of the line, he found the Federals there instead of his own troops, and was captured. A special exchange having been effected, he rejoined his father's staff in Virginia, in the spring of 1864, and took part in the subsequent battles in which General Breckinridge was engaged, having been promoted, on his return, to the rank of captain. When the General was called to the War Office, Captain Breckinridge assisted him in Richmond when there was no active field work, but during subsequent battles he was present, on the staff of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee.

JAMES T. BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington, Ky., participated in most of the battles of his command till near the close of the war, when he was captured and died in prison at Rock Island, Illinois.

CHARLES S. BOLER, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, Pine Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded by a shell at the latter place, but recovered and took part in some of the subsequent operations.

OLIVER LEE BRADLEY, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CABELL B. BULLOCK, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. C. BRENNAN, Lexington, Ky., was discharged early in the war on account of disability by disease.

ROBERT BAILEY, Woodford County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Donelson, and died from the effects of it at Murfreesboro', late in the autumn of 1862.

WILLIAM BANGE, Wayne County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'. Died of disease at Chattanooga, early in the year 1863.

E. P. BROWN, Lexington, Ky., was transferred, April 27, 1863, from the Fourth Regiment, and took part with this company in the subsequent engagements.

PHILIP A. BEAYS, Maryland, escaped capture at Donelson, and was transferred, July 4, 1862, to the First Maryland Infantry.

JOHN B. COLE, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped from Camp Morton after having been imprisoned there, and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he continued to serve, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

W. L. COOLEY, Jessamine County, Ky., took part in nearly all the engagements of his command to the close.

W. S. CARTER, Fayette County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was surrendered there, but escaped with General Forrest, and joined Morgan's cavalry, in which he was elected a lieutenant, and then promoted to captain. He took part in the various operations and engagements of his chief until the fight occurred at Rolling Fork, Kentucky, when he was killed.

A. S. CARTER, Fayette County, Ky., fought in nearly all the battles of his company to the close.

B. T. CASTLEMAN, Fayette County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured, but escaped from Camp Morton and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he afterward served, and attained to the rank of first lieutenant.

JOHN C. CURD, Lexington, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, July 5, 1861, and afterward promoted to first sergeant. After having served some time with this company, he was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, and subsequently attained to the rank of first lieutenant.

ELI CHESHIRE, Bourbon County, Ky., was transferred to Company G, August, 1861.

DANIEL CLANCEY, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was killed in a street fight at Vicksburg, just after having been exchanged.

JOHN E. CROMWELL, Lexington, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and took part in nearly every engagement of his command to the close.

ARMSTRONG CARR, Henry County, Ky., was discharged early in the war, being *non compos mentis*.

RICHARD T. DOWNING, Fayette County, Ky., was discharged early in the war, on account of disability by disease.

MICHAEL C. DOUGHERTY, Lexington, Ky., was wounded in battle at Hartsville, and, while suffering from the effects of it, he was appointed a captain of Georgia militia, with which he afterward served.

CHARLES E. DELPH, Louisville, Ky., participated in nearly all the battles of his company, and was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

JOHN M. DONELLAN, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured, but escaped from Camp Morton, and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he thereafter served.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Midway, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

JAMES V. EMERSON, Woodford County, Ky., was in nearly every battle of his command, and was wounded at Jonesboro'.

ALFRED EHRMAN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson. Died in prison at Camp Morton during the summer of 1862.

JEROME FRAZIER, Lexington, Ky., was furloughed while at Camp Boone, came into Kentucky, was captured, and never exchanged.

WALTER F. FERGUSON, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured there, but escaped and joined Morgan's cavalry, in which he was elected to a lieutenancy, and with which he served some time, when he was captured in Kentucky, and hanged by order of Burbridge.

T. M. FREEMAN, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured there, but escaped from Camp Morton, and joined Morgan. He was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and continued to serve in that capacity.

BEN F. FORD, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was made teamster after the exchange, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war.

WILLIAM E. GEORGE, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

ROBERT H. GRAVES, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; fought also at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

ELISHA SMOOT GORDON, Lexington, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and participated in nearly every one of its battles. He was wounded at Hartsville and Chickamauga.

JOHN C. GRIFFITH, Lexington, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 19, 1862, and participated in nearly all the battles of his command. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

SAMUEL W. GARRETT, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson with Graves' Battery, and with this company at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga.

WILLIAM GILMORE, Lexington, Ky., was elected first lieutenant of Jackson's Battery at Bowling Green, 1861, and assigned to duty accordingly.

CORNELIUS M. HENDRICKS, Lexington, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 19, 1862, and promoted to captain, September, 1864. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

ELIJAH N. HENDRICKS, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded and captured there; fought at Murfreesboro', and was again wounded and captured; fought in several engagements up to Pine Mountain, where he was killed, June, 1864.

GABRIEL C. HARRIS, Indiana, took part in some of the earlier battles, and died of disease, at Forsythe, Georgia, 1863.

MARTIN E. HOUGHLAND, Lexington, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and took part in nearly all of its battles.

CHARLES E. HALL, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville. He was wounded at the latter place, and died from the effects of it, at Newnan, Georgia.

WILLIAM O. HITE, Paris, Ky., was transferred to Company G, 1861.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Georgia, was one of the Georgia militia, but joined this company at Newnan, and took part in the subsequent engagements.

W. M. HIGGINS, Lexington, Ky., was discharged early in the war, on account of disability by disease.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place.

STEPHEN H. HENDRIX, Germany, fought at Donelson.

JAMES P. INNIS, Fayette County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place, December 7, 1862.

MANLIUS JOHNSON, Louisville, Ky., was discharged early in the war, being under age.

ERNEST KRUM, Germany, fought at Donelson.

T. W. KELLEY, Georgetown, Ky., lost a leg in battle at Donelson, and is supposed to have died there, as he was never afterward heard of.

JOHN KEENE, Fayette County, Ky., fought in nearly all the battles of his command, and was wounded at Dallas, May 28, 1864.

E. J. KENNEY, Louisville, Ky., took part in nearly every engagement of his company. He was highly commended in orders by the Commanding General of the Army of the Mississippi for having deported himself gallantly and skillfully in extinguishing the flames and saving a train of ordnance stores on the Mobile and Ohio Road, which had been halted and fired by Federal cavalry, as preparations were being made to evacuate Corinth, May, 1862.

CHARLES V. KENNEY, Louisville, Ky., served some time in the Army of Northern Virginia, but was afterward transferred to this company, and took part in its subsequent engagements.

MARSHAL J. KEISER, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was shot through the right wrist at the latter place, and disabled for further duty during the war.

WM. LARY, Lexington, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1861, or early in 1862.

SAMUEL D. LINDSAY, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured there, but escaped from Camp Morton and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he continued to serve, and in which he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

JAMES S. LOWRY, Lexington, Ky., fought in nearly all the engagements of his company, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

DAVID J. LEWIS, Lexington, Ky., was transferred, early in the war, to the corps of engineers.

JAMES S. McKENZIE, Jessamine County, Ky., took part in nearly all the battles of his command, and was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

JAMES McCONNELL, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was detailed for duty, March 27, 1863, in the quartermaster's department, with Major Viley, and served some time in this capacity, but returned to the ranks, and took part in most of the subsequent engagements.

A. G. MONTGOMERY, Frankfort, Ky., was but eighteen years old when he went into the battle of Donelson, and fought and suffered there as became a man. When it was determined that the fort should be given up, he volunteered to carry the flag of truce to General Grant, and General Buckner awarded him that honor. He fought again at Hartsville, and when the commandant of the Federal forces surrendered, young Montgomery went to him and conducted him to Colonel Hunt. He went into the battle of Murfreesboro', but was accidentally killed there by an unfortunate wretch of his own company (whose name is not included in this account), who is represented by those who saw it as having been so under the influence of fear as not to know what he was doing.

ASA MERRILL, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he served until he was accidentally drowned.

HENRY McGUINNESS, Kentucky, was some time bugler, but participated in most of the engagements of his company.

JOHN MONTAGUE, Lexington, Ky., took part in nearly every engagement of his command, and was wounded at Jonesboro'.

M. DE LAFAYETTE MOSELEY, Russellville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; and was transferred, early in 1863, to another command.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Lexington, Ky., was some time commissary sergeant of the Second Regiment, but died of disease at Knoxville, Tenn., 1862.

THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, Lexington, Ky., was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, November 9, 1861; was soon afterward promoted to a first lieutenancy, and served with this cavalry command until he was killed in battle at Lebanon, Ky.

L. C. NICHOLS, Lexington, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and participated in nearly all of its engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JOHN H. OLDHAM, Jessamine County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and some time color bearer of the regiment. He took part in nearly all the engagements of his command, and is said to have been the first one who reached the captured artillery at Hartsville. He bore the colors through that battle, and planted them on one of the enemy's guns.

LESLIE COMBS OLDHAM, Jessamine County, Ky., fought in most of the engagements up to Mission Ridge, when he was captured, and afterward died in prison.

JAMES PATTON, Bourbon County, Ky., was transferred, early in the war, to Company G.

ROBERT T. PAYNE, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville. He was wounded at the latter place, and died at Manchester some time afterward, from the effects of the wound and disease.

LEWIS D. PAYNE, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap,.Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at Hartsville, in June, 1864; he was elected a second lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry. He was ordered, on the 27th of that month, to report to General Morgan, in whose command he afterward served, and was promoted to first lieutenant.

HENRY C. PAYNE, Georgetown, Ky., was for some time the orderly sergeant of the company. He took part in nearly all the engagements of the company, and was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

GEORGE M. PENNY, Louisville, Ky., was for awhile the sergeant-major of the regiment. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face

Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

THO. J. PHILLIPS, Louisville, Ky., fought in nearly all the engagements of his company, and was wounded at Dallas.

ROBT. W. ROSS, Scott County, Ky., took part in nearly all the battles of his command.

LLOYD BENTON REESE, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Lexington, Ky., was detailed, and served as hostler for General Breckinridge during the war.

SMITH STORY, Lexington, Ky., took part in nearly all the engagements of his company to the close.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Lexington, Ky., was engaged in nearly all the battles of his command, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

GEORGE J. SUMMERS, Woodford County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 19, 1862, and was afterward promoted to first lieutenant. He fought in nearly all the battles of the command, and was wounded at Dallas.

THOMAS S. STAMPS, Fayette County, Ky., fought in nearly all the battles of the command, and was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

W. C. SKILLMAN, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and joined the First Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, of which he was afterward made commissary, with the rank of captain.

THOMPSON SCROGGIN, Franklin County, Ky., participated in nearly every engagement of his company, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

SAMUEL SCOTT, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and lost a leg at the latter place.

WM. H. SELLARS, Woodford County, Ky., fought with this company at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was transferred, April 27, 1863, to Company E, Fourth Regiment.

JOHN S. STOUT, Franklin County, Ky., took part in almost every engagement of his company to the close.

STEPHEN SWIFT, Lexington, Ky., was discharged soon after having enlisted, being under age.

PATRICK SHEA, Paris, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there.

EDWIN THOMASSON, Lexington, Ky., took part in almost every battle of his command to the close.

CHARLES W. THORNTON, Louisville, Ky., fought in nearly every battle in which his regiment was engaged during the war.

JOHN W. VILEY, Woodford County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, early in 1862.

MORNIX W. VIRDEN, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was severely wounded at the latter place; fought also at Jackson and Chickamauga, and was disabled for life, in the latter battle, by the loss of a leg. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

J. F. WARD, Scott County, Ky., was discharged early in the war, on account of disability by disease.

CALEB WALLACE, Woodford County, Ky., was discharged early in the war, on account of disability by disease.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Paris, Ky., took part in almost every battle of his command during the war.

SAMUEL J. WALKER, Fayette County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Jackson and Chickamauga; was mortally wounded in the latter battle, and died shortly afterward.

WALTER WARNER, Lexington, Ky., took part in nearly all the battles of his company to the close.

J. F. WYATT, Lexington, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson, February, 1862.

DAVID WORSHAM, Lexington, Ky., took part in nearly all the battles of his company during the war, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

RICHARD WORSHAM, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and joined Morgan's cavalry. He was killed in battle at Lebanon, Ky.

LEMUEL S. WILSON, Frankfort, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured there, but escaped from Camp Morton, and joined Morgan's cavalry. In the engagement of this command at Paris, Ky., he was captured, and, after having fairly surrendered, was shot dead by a Federal soldier.

FRANK, THE SOLDIER-DOG.

Among the peculiar circumstances attending the life of soldiers, few are more deserving of special mention, than the facts in connection with this representative of the canine species in the army of the Confederacy. The peculiar ties existing between men and dogs—the strong and constant attachment of the animal for his master—have long been the subject of song and story. The noble Newfoundlander, in the snows of the Alps, seeking the benighted and storm-caught traveler, presents to our minds the image of a benevolent intelligence; and the poet has made "Old Dog Tray" the embodiment of unselfish love, and a fidelity for which man seeks in vain among his fellows, and rarely finds, even in woman, after he leaves the sacred precincts of his childhood-home, and the domain that is lighted by the eye of his mother.

This dog, Frank, was brought into the Second Regiment by one of the members of Company B, and long shared with the men the privations of inclement season, scanty fare, and hard marching, and the perils of the field. He went into the engagement at Donelson, was captured with the troops, and spent his six months in prison at Camp Morton; and to all attempts of the Federal guard to coax him away, he returned a silent but very dignified refusal, as much as to say that he preferred the life of a captive, and the scraps of the barracks to the freedom that was then vouchsafed by "the best government." When the regiment was marched out from the prison-inclosure, on the 26th of August, 1862, Frank was observed to wag his tail joyfully, and he departed somewhat from his ordinarily dignified demeanor, and was gleeful at the prospect of going forth again to "the stern joys of the battle."

In more than one subsequent engagement he was wounded, but that did not deter him in the least from marching out promptly when the "long roll" was sounded next time, and taking his chances. If a soldier fell, Frank looked at him with the eye of a philosopher; and the close observer might have dis-

covered something of pity in his glance, and a half-consciousness that the poor man was dead, or in agony, and that he could not help him. On these, as indeed on almost all occasions, he seemed to partake largely of the spirit of the men. If the conflict was obstinate, Frank was silent and dogged. If the men shouted in the onset, or cheered when the ground was won, he barked in unison.

He took part in the memorable "snow-ball battle" at Dalton, March 22, 1864, and was wounded in the foot, having come in contact, during the melee, with one of his own species who was serving with an adverse party.

On the march he frequently carried his own rations in a small haversack hung on his neck.

He almost invariably went out, when not "excused by the surgeon," to company, regimental, and brigade drills, sometimes looking on like a reviewing officer, but oftener taking part in the maneuvers; but he had a sovereign contempt for "dress parade," and generally stayed at his quarters when he found that the men were to go no further than the color-line.

He was rather choice, too, in his associates; and, though widely known and friendly to all, he would not allow of much familiarity outside of his own mess. When rations were short, he would visit other messes, and even other companies, and accept of the little that his friends could spare, but he did not want them to presume upon his sense of obligation, and indulge in any thing like caresses.

In this way he lived the soldier's life. If Company B had a shelter, Frank had his corner in it. When he was shot, his wounds were dressed, and he had no lack of attention. If the commissariat were well supplied, he fed bountifully, and put on his best looks. If life were eked out on "hard-tack" and a slice of bacon, or of poor beef, Frank had but his share of that, and grew lean and hollow-eyed, like his soldier-friends.

But, in the summer campaign of 1864, he disappeared, and we have to write of Frank, the soldier-dog, as we have done of many

a noble soldier boy, "fate unknown." Perhaps some admirer of his species laid felonious hands upon him, and carried him captive away; or, perhaps, a ball from some "vile gun" laid him low while he was taking a lonely stroll in the woods. Or it may be that Frank had a premonition of the evil days upon which we were about to fall—when the proud little armies should go down, and the beautiful banner, that had shone like a meteor above the horizon of nations, should disappear forever; and that he voluntarily withdrew from the scene—obeying the instinct of a far nobler nature than those of Charles Sumner, Thad. Stevens, and Ben. Butler, and disdaining even to look upon, let alone gloat over, the last sad act, and the wreck of a people's hopes.

COMPANY C, SECOND REGIMENT.

PHIL LEE, Bullitt County, Ky. (See Biography, p. 366)

R. S. FORD, Elizabethtown, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, July 16, 1861; resigned, September, 1861.

CHARLES H. THOMAS, Elizabethtown, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 16, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, September, 1861. Fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place, December 7, 1862.

JOHN W. ROGERS, Bullitt County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 16, 1861; fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place.

EUGENE SMITH, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, July 16, 1861; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

CHARLES KLIESENDORFF, Jefferson County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, July 16, 1861; fought at Donelson and Hartsville; was elected second lieutenant, December 9, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro'; resigned, June 23, 1863.

J. D. McQUOWN, Louisville, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, July 16, 1861; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Stone River; was elected second lieutenant, June 23, 1863; fought at Jackson,

Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was promoted to first lieutenant, May 28, 1864; engaged in skirmishing between Dallas and Atlanta; fought at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, at which latter place he was wounded; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements of the mounted service.

JOSEPH HOGLAN, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, July 16, 1861, and died of disease at Bowling Green, September, 1861.

JOHN B. CUNDIFF, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, July 16, 1861; fought at Donelson and Hartsville; was elected second lieutenant, December 29, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was promoted to first lieutenant, October 5, 1863; fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; was promoted to captain, May 28, 1864; fought from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. H. DUVALL, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, July 16, 1861; died from effects of wounds received on the 14th February, 1862, at Fort Donelson.

KIM. A. MONDAY, Mercer County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, July 16, 1861; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. Acted as color corporal at Murfreesboro', and was wounded at both Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

THOMAS NEWCOMB, New York, was appointed third corporal, July 16, 1861, and first lieutenant of engineers, September, 1861, and served during the war in the engineer corps, Army of Tennessee.

J. O. EGBERT, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, July 16, 1861; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, at which latter place he was killed, July 22, 1864.

JOEL ASHLEY, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. After this latter battle he was confined by disease to hospital.

ERASTUS B. BELLICAN, Louisville, Ky., was severely wounded in battle at Donelson; fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to At-

lanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

ED BROWN, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Jackson.

J. BROOME, ——, Ky., was sent to hospital, sick, in the autumn of 1861, and was no more heard from.

ELIJAH BARNES, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter battle, reported dead, and dropped from the rolls. He returned after having been exchanged, however; but on learning that the company had considered him dead, he concluded to *be* dead to them, and accordingly left them to enjoy the delusion as much as they pleased, while he went and served with Morgan's cavalry.

J. BALLOU, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road, and at Jonesboro', where he was captured, August 31, 1864, and did not return in time to participate in the last engagements.

L. BALLOU, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

THOMAS BOWLING, Boyle County, Ky., was left sick in hospital at Russellville, 1861, and not afterward heard of.

WM. A. BRADDOCK, Marion County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, January 8, 1862; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was promoted to captain, September 20, 1863; fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

THOMAS BUFORD, Elizabethtown, Ky., fought at Donelson, and died of disease in prison at Indianapolis, Indiana, March, 1862.

BEN BARNETT, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson; died in prison at Indianapolis, Indiana, of disease, March, 1862.

J. BLINCOE, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

THOMAS CLARKE, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place.

FRELAND CULLEY, Elizabethtown, Ky., was appointed color corporal at Manchester, 1863; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face

Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', where he was wounded, August 31, 1864; took part in the mounted engagements.

BEN COLE, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson; died of disease in prison at Camp Douglas, March, 1862.

VIVIAN CROSTHWAITE, Warren County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, 1863, and first sergeant, July 1, 1863; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was captured at Chickamauga, but returned in time to take part in some of the mounted engagements.

JOHN CONNOR, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Afterward served with a cavalry command in Virginia.

JOHN CONLEY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, at which latter place he was killed, September 20, 1863. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

WM. COMER, Marion County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, September, 1861.

CHARLES CLUSKEY, Nelson County, Ky. While General Hanson commanded brigade, he was his orderly; afterward served as hospital steward.

WM. E. CRAYCROFT, Jefferson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted infantry engagements.

MARINE DUVALL, Franklin County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, at Camp Boone, 1861.

FARMER DULANEY, Warren County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. This man is deserving of special mention, from the fact that he was so afflicted that he might have been honorably discharged at any time; and yet, notwithstanding the dreadful hardships and privations to which the Confederate soldier was reduced, he steadily refused it, and fought gallantly in every engagement up to Dalton, where he died of disease while the army was in winter-quarters, January, 1864. His teeth and a portion of his jaw-bones had been destroyed by the effects of mercury, and his mouth was so dreadfully distorted that he could take only some kind of soft food, with a spoon; and a great portion of the rations regularly issued to the troops was to him useless.

JO. DECKER, Jefferson County, Ky., was appointed quartermaster-sergeant in 1861, and retained that office till the close of the war; but voluntarily entered the ranks on several occasions and took part in the battles.

L. F. FRAZIER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and was afterward with dismounted detachment.

JACK M. ENGLISH, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

R. J. EVANS, Caldwell County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

F. T. EVANS, Johnson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

VICTOR F. FISHER, Jefferson County, Ky., was transferred to this company from a Tennessee regiment, December, 1862, and fought afterward at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

FULTON FORD, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

GEORGE FOGLE, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was captured at Jackson, and remained in prison till 1864, when he escaped, and afterward served as independent ranger.

GEORGE GALLAHER, Jefferson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was wounded at Hartsville.

WM. GLASSCOCK, Marion County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter battle, January 2, 1863.

JAMES T. GUTHRIE, Jefferson County, Ky., was transferred from Company F, Thirtieth Tennessee Infantry, June 26, 1863; came

to the Company with a reputation for good and gallant conduct; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, where he was killed, July 22, 1864.

RICHARD HAYS, Jefferson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but returned to duty in the autumn, and took part in the cavalry engagements.

HENRY P. HOWSLEY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. Was captured at the latter place, and died in prison at Camp Douglas, 1864.

R. R. HEAD, Mercer County, Ky., was an old man, really unfit for any active duty, but was always present in battle when he could be, though nothing was demanded of him. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. Was so debilitated when the army reached Morton, Mississippi, that he was sent to hospital, and was not again able to return.

C. HIGGINS, Jefferson County, Ky., fought at Hartsville.

S. G. HAGERMAN, Anderson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 13, 1864. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, but rejoined company in time to take part in all the mounted engagements.

RICHARD HOGLAN, Bullitt County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1861.

JACK HAYS, Hardin County, Ky., served with Morgan's command while the Second Regiment was in prison, but was disabled by disease, and discharged some time in 1862.

EUGENE JABINE, Jefferson County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was on the field at Chickamauga as orderly for medical officers; fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, but rejoined company, and fought at Jonesboro', where he was captured.

JOSEPH JACKMAN, Marion County, Ky., was hospital steward in the earlier part of the service, but was discharged on account of disability by disease in the summer of 1862.

A. L. KAUFMAN, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas. Was killed at Dallas, May 28, 1864.

C. W. LEVERING, Jefferson County, Ky., was killed in battle at Resaca, May 14, 1864.

ED LIVERS, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson. Died in prison at Camp Douglas, March, 1862.

F. W. LANE, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas. Was wounded at Dallas, May 28, 1864, but served with mounted troops as bugler.

N. F. LUCAS, Warren County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and fought with Morgan's men until his regiment was exchanged. He then rejoined it, and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

AL LYLE, Hardin County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson, February 15, 1862.

JOHN H. LEE, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', at which latter place he was wounded and disabled for further duty.

JOHN A. LEE, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. Was appointed midshipman in the navy, February, 1863, and afterward served in that line.

A. McCORMICK (a Cherokee Indian), fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Stone River.

JOHN A. MURRAY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, at which latter place he was wounded and captured. He was confined at Camp Chase seven months, but, in February, 1865, he escaped and succeeded in reaching Louisville in disguise and under an assumed name. Here he was again captured, charged with being a spy, and put on cars for a northern prison, but escaped *en route*, made his way into Canada, and reported to a Confederate agent for exchange. The war closed, however, before an exchange was effected, and he returned home.

BEN MUIR, Todd County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant in 1864. Fought at Donelson, and was wounded there, but escaped

capture, and fought with another regiment at Shiloh, where he was again wounded; was at the first siege of Vicksburg, and fought at Baton Rouge; rejoined his own company after the exchange, and fought with it at Hartsville and Murfreesboro; was again wounded at Murfreesboro'; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, but was afterward detailed for work in a government shoe shop, and was not again with the company.

J. M. McINTYRE, La Rue County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

ARCH. MARRAMON, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

WILLIAM MALONE, Hopkins County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

CABELL MADDOX, Anderson County, Ky., was on detached service when the battle of Donelson occurred. Served afterward with Morgan's cavalry.

WILLIAM NETHERY, fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but took part in the mounted engagements.

JAMES NASH, Marion County, Ky., was left sick at Russellville, when the regiment marched to Donelson; afterward served as a lieutenant in Morgan's cavalry.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, Marion County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was captured at the latter place, escaped once, was recaptured, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

DAN PHELPS, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson; was appointed third sergeant in the autumn of 1862; fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and after this, was detailed for work in brigade saddle-shop, and remained there till close of the war.

WILLIAM H. ROWLEY, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed corporal at Dalton, 1864. Fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap.

Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the mounted engagements. After the battle of Murfreesboro', he was awarded medal of honor for "gallant and meritorious conduct on the field." He was wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

JOHN ROSE, Anderson County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, at Camp Boone, July, 1861.

W. D. RAYMOND, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Dallas, at which latter place he was killed, May 28, 1864.

MARK P. RUCKER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek; at Intrenchment Creek, at which latter place he was severely wounded in the jaw, and afterward served as brigade blacksmith.

WILLIAM SCHWAUB, Jefferson County, Ky., was detailed for service in Lyon's Battery before the Second Regiment went to Donelson, and missed that engagement, but fought with the battery at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; and with his company at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

RICHARD SOUTHERN, Bullitt County, Ky., was transferred to this company in October, 1863, and fought with it at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, at which latter place he was killed, May 28, 1864.

JOE SOUTHERN, Bullitt County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson, February 15, 1862.

WILLIAM SKINNER, Arkansas, joined this company from another command, in the autumn of 1864, and took part in all the mounted engagements.

GEORGE SEBREE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson. Served afterward with Morgan's cavalry.

NICHOLAS R. SMOCK, Marion County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; at which latter place he was killed, July 22, 1864.

JAMES F. TALBOTT, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant at Dalton, 1864; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek; and was killed in battle at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

H. LYNCH TERRILL, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, August, 1864; fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; on Sandtown road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the cavalry engagements.

WM. H. TRACEY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; after which, he was permanently detached for service in a government saddle shop.

MILT TAYLOR, Warren County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

HENRY CLAY ULAN, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

DAVID F. C. WELLER, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, where he was wounded in seven or eight different places, one of which wounds, in the shoulder, so disabled him that he was never really capable of field service again. Did duty with Dr. Stout in the spring and summer of 1863, but rejoined the company, and fought at Chickamauga, after which he again did detail duty until the close of the war.

WM. H. WILKINS, Jefferson County, Ky., was enlisted when only fifteen years of age; and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek; at Intrenchment Creek; on Sandtown road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the mounted engagements.

KIDDER WOODSON, Jessamine County, Ky., was sick when the company marched to Fort Donelson, but served in a Tennessee command while the Second Regiment was in prison, and was recommended by General Bushrod Johnson for promotion, on account of gallant conduct during the spring and summer of 1862. Fought with his own company at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', at which latter place he was killed, January 2, 1863. Was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on that field.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga.

J. T. WILLIAMS, Edmonson County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, in the autumn of 1861.

JOHN WALLER, Hart County, Ky., fought at Donelson; was detailed as teamster after the exchange, and served as such till spring of 1863, when he was sent off sick, and was not again heard of.

COMPANY D, SECOND REGIMENT.

L. S. SLAYDEN, Graves County, Ky., was elected captain, July 13, 1861, and resigned December 24, 1862.

H. B. RODGERS, Graves County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, July 13, 1861, and was promoted to captain, December 24, 1862. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Jackson and Chickamauga, and was killed in the latter battle, September 20, 1863.

A. J. PRYOR, Graves County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant July 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, December 29, 1862, and to captain, October 5, 1863. He fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; fought at Hartsville, where he was again wounded. These wounds, in addition to a natural delicacy of constitution, had the effect of long disabling him, but he rejoined the company at Dalton, and fought at Rocky Face Gap and Resaca, when he was again compelled by ill health to abandon the field. He returned, however, in August, and fought at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements up to March, 1865. He was then sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was there on that duty when the war closed.

R. L. USREY, Graves County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 13, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant, October 5, 1863. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded in the hip at the latter place, but rejoined the company and took part in the mounted engagements.

AMOS WEST, Graves County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, July 13, 1861, and was elected second lieutenant, January 10, 1863. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas;

from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded in the breast at Hartsville, in the leg at Chickamauga, and in the arm at Intrenchment Creek.

CHARLES A. HASKELL, Graves County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, July 13, 1861; was promoted first sergeant, January 10, 1863, and was elected second lieutenant, January 13, 1864. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. It will be observed that he missed but one engagement (that of Dallas, where he was too ill to march), and that he was thus present in all the operations of his regiment. He was never wounded, though at different times he had haversack, canteen, and cap-box pierced by balls. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro'.

W. N. BOAZ, Graves County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, July 13, 1861, and he fought at Donelson. After the exchange of the Second Regiment in the autumn, he was detailed as clerk in the hospital department, being unfitted for duty in the ranks by ill health, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

G. W. BLAIN, Graves County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, July 13, 1861, and was discharged, October, 1861, on account of disability by disease.

R. U. BUCKNER, Graves County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, July 13, 1861. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; after which he was unfitted by ill health for duty in the ranks, and was appointed wagon-master, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war.

RICHARD RALEIGH, Graves County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, July 13, 1861. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', after which he was transferred to the Confederate navy.

J. D. WATSON, Graves County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, July 13, 1861, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison until about the close of the war.

H. T. WILKERSON, Graves County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, July 13, 1861, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville,

and Murfreesboro'; after which he became so afflicted in one of his knees as to be wholly unfitted for duty, and was placed on the list of retired soldiers.

G. W. HURT, Graves County, Ky., was appointed a sergeant some time in 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant in January, 1864; he fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, September 1, and died from the effects of it, September 20, 1864.

J. A. RYBURN, Graves County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 21, 1864. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was never in hospital, never missed a march nor a battle. He is said to have made the march from Murfreesboro' to Tullahoma, in January, 1863, barefoot.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was wounded at the latter place. He fought also at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain, after which he applied for a discharge, (being yet under eighteen years of age,) which was granted, and he returned home, but died of disease shortly afterward. He distinguished himself at Resaca and Dallas, and particularly at the latter place. A large part of a shell fell into the rifle-pit which he and others occupied there, and, believing it to be a perfect shell, and on the point of exploding, young Anderson deliberately seized it and threw it over the works, to the admiration of all who saw it.

H. J. ANDERSON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson. After he came from prison, he joined Forrest's cavalry, and fought with it till the close of the war.

W. F. BURTON, Graves County, Ky., was not with the regiment when it marched to Donelson, and so escaped capture there, but he attached himself to another command and fought at Shiloh. He rejoined his own company in the autumn and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, but recovered in time to take part in the mounted engagements.

W. E. BRAND, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded in the foot at the latter place, and disabled for further duty in the ranks, but he did detached service, after having recovered somewhat, till the command was mounted, and then rejoined his company and took part in the subsequent engagements.

T. J. BROWN, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

J. C. BOUREN, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES BURTON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded in the hip at the latter place, and some time disabled, but recovered and fought at Kenesaw Mountain, after which he was discharged, being over age. He was also wounded at Murfreesboro'.

C. A. BOSTIC, Graves County, Ky., was sick when the regiment went to Donelson, but recovered and joined a cavalry command, with which he afterward served.

J. P. BAIRD, Graves County, Ky., was sick when the regiment went to Donelson, and it is not known what became of him.

W. B. BRIDGES, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but it is not known whether he was in other battles or not, as he was generally sick, in hospital.

JOHN BROCKMAN, Graves County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, with Byrne's Battery; rejoined his own company after it came from prison, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain, after which he attached himself to Forrest's cavalry.

T. F. BOAZ, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was so badly wounded at the latter place as to be disabled for further duty during the war.

WILLIAM BYRNE, Graves County, Ky., fought with this company at Donelson, but served after the regiment came from prison with a command of Tennesseeans.

G. W. BRYANT, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

LEVI BRYANT, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

MILTON BURNS, Graves County, Ky., shot himself accidentally while the regiment was near Munfordville, 1861, and was given an indefinite furlough and left in Kentucky.

ALEXANDER BEARD, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured with this company, but afterward exchanged places with J. D. Henderson, of the First Tennessee Infantry, and nothing further is known of him than that he was at the battle of Chickamauga.

JEFF BREALSFORD, Christian County, Ky., was sick when the regiment went to Donelson, and was left in Kentucky, after which they knew nothing of his fate.

F. B. BUCKNER, Graves County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at Murfreesboro', and killed at Chickamauga. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

J. V. CANADAY, Graves County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company. He was sick when the regiment marched to Donelson, and, after having recovered, he attached himself to the Forty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, and fought with it at Shiloh, Richmond, Kentucky, and Perryville, Kentucky. After the Second Regiment had been exchanged, and General Bragg had reached Murfreesboro', Sergeant Canaday rejoined his own company, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations of the command he served with the detachment of dismounted men. He was wounded at both Chickamauga and Dallas.

D. P. COULTER, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, was wounded in the shoulder early in the action, and, having been sent off, escaped capture. He rejoined the company in October, 1862, and fought at Hartsville. He was left sick at Murfreesboro' when that place was evacuated, and was captured, but rejoined the company at Beech Grove, having been exchanged, and fought at Jackson and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from

Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. F. CHAPMAN, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'; and served during the cavalry operations with the dismounted men.

WILLIAM CHILDERS, Graves County, Ky., was sick when the regiment marched to Donelson, but recovered and joined another command, with which he served till his death.

FRANK DRINKARD, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson; was captured and carried to Camp Douglas, Illinois, where he died of disease some time afterward.

W. S. DAVIS, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

C. W. FLOWERS, Graves County, Ky., was some time a color corporal of the regiment. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca, and was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

JOHN FLOYD, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson and was wounded there.

R. T. FOWLER, Graves County, Ky., was transferred from the Third Confederate Infantry, September 1, 1864. He fought with that regiment at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and at Jonesboro', and with the Second Kentucky in all its mounted engagements.

SAMUEL FLOYD, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he was generally with the dismounted men.

T. B. GREGORY, Graves County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. After this, he was detailed as teamster, and served in that capacity till the autumn of 1864, when he reëntered the ranks, and fought in the mounted engagements.

H. L. GIBSON, Graves County, Ky., fought in all the principal battles in Virginia with the First Texas Infantry, Longstreet's corps, and was transferred to this company some time before the war closed, and took part in the concluding engagements.

JAMES GARY, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; after this he was unfitted by ill health for any further duty in the ranks, and died about the close of the war.

WM. GOSSETT, Graves County, Ky., was sick when the regiment went to Donelson, but recovered and attached himself to a battery of light artillery, with which he fought at Shiloh. What afterward became of him is not known.

J. C. HOLMES, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

F. M. HANDLEY, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he served with the dismounted men.

T. H. HOPKINS, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain.

OWEN HARRINGTON, Ireland, fought with the Tenth Tennessee Infantry at Donelson and Murfreesboro'; was transferred to the Second Kentucky in 1863, and fought with it at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted detachment.

J. D. HENDERSON, Tennessee, was transferred to this regiment, in exchage for Alexander Beard, in 1863, and fought at Jackson.

JEFF HUNNICUTT, Graves County, Ky., was in ill health during the early part of his service, and was consequently not at Donelson, but afterward joined Forrest's cavalry, and served with it.

JESSE IRBY, Kentucky, was transferred from Cobb's Battery, in 1862, in exchange for John Brockman, and fought with this company at Hartsville, where he was severely wounded in the wrist, and disabled for further service. He was afterward discharged in consequence of it.

H. L. JONES, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, at which latter place he was wounded in the foot. He fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He served during the last months of the war with the dismounted detachment.

E. M. JACKSON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

T. J. JACKSON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at Hartsville.

JOHN KIGER, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

R. I. LIGON, Graves County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease shortly after having enlisted.

GEORGE W. LARKIN, Graves County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863, and killed at Dallas, May 28, 1864.

J. W. MASON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He died of disease in the spring of 1863, and was buried with the honors of war at Manchester, Tenn.

T. F. MASON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

J. D. MALAYER, Jonesboro', Illinois, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the last months of the war he was with the dismounted men of the command.

M. McCONNELL, Graves County, Ky., was taken sick on the march to Donelson, and sent to hospital, after which he was never heard of.

J. C. McLEAN, Dukedom, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain.

JOHN MYERS, Graves County, Ky., died of disease in the autumn of 1861.

JOSEPH MYERS, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He served with dismounted men during the cavalry operations.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Graves County, Ky., was sent from Bowling Green to Nashville, sick, and never afterward heard of.

JESSE MOORE, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain.

M. B. MOORE, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the last months of the war, he served with the dismounted detachment.

JAMES A. PRYOR, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place.

J. S. PRYOR, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

R. T. PRYOR, Graves County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Donelson, and Hartsville. He was severely wounded in the elbow at the latter place, which disabled him for further duty, and he was accordingly discharged.

A. T. PULLEN, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

A. B. PULLEN, Graves County, Ky., was not with the regiment when it went to Donelson, but fought with another command at Shiloh, and was wounded there. He rejoined his company in the autumn, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson,

Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded also at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864. During the last months of the war he was one of the sergeants of the company.

N. M. PULLEN, Graves County, Ky., was not with the regiment when it marched to Donelson, but fought with another command at Shiloh, and was dangerously wounded there. He recovered in time to fight again at Baton Rouge, after which he rejoined his own company, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

W. W. POTTS, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded in one hip at the latter place, and disabled for further infantry service, but rejoined the command in the autumn, and took part in the mounted engagements.

G. C. POTTS, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

M. H. PURYEAR, Graves County, Ky., died of disease early in 1862.

JEFF READ, Graves County, Ky., served with the First Texas Infantry, Hood's brigade, from the spring of 1861 till the autumn of 1864, and took part in all the principal battles of that command during that time. He was then transferred to this company, and fought with it in the mounted engagements.

FELIX STIER, Graves County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson.

WM. STOKES, Granville County, N. C., died of disease in the autumn of 1861.

FED SAWYER, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

J. M. SULLIVAN, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at Hartsville.

JAMES SMITH, Graves County, Ky., was sick when the regiment went to Donelson, but recovered and joined a command of cavalry. He afterward died in the service.

THOMAS TRIGG, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at both Donelson and Murfreesboro'.

JAMES TOHEY, Ireland, fought with the Fifteenth Tennessee Infantry at Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was transferred to this company, September, 1864, and took part in the mounted engagements with it.

JOHN R. USREY, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place, December 7, 1862.

L. B. WEATHERFORD, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was captured at the latter place.

A. T. WEATHERFORD, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

W. W. WESTON, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was killed in a skirmish at the latter place, May, 1864.

T. T. WALLACE, Kentucky, was almost constantly unfitted by disease for any duty whatever, though he remained nominally in the service to the close.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and afterward attached himself to Forrest's cavalry.

J. R. WILLIAMS, Graves County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and afterward attached himself to Forrest's cavalry.

ROBERT WYLEY, Graves County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Byrne's Battery, having been detached for that service at Bowling Green. He was wounded here in the hand, and disabled for further service during the war.

THOMAS WINGO, Graves County, Ky., was sick when the regiment marched to Donelson, but recovered and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he fought until he lost a leg in battle. He was wounded at Lebanon in one of his eyes.

COMPANY E, SECOND REGIMENT.

S. F. CHIPLEY, Louisville, Ky., was elected captain, July 13, 1861; he fought at Donelson, and was captured there, but was released by special exchange in June, 1862. After General Buckner was exchanged, he accompanied him on the Kentucky campaign as chief of ordnance, and was at the battle of Perryville. He remained at Murfreesboro' when General Buckner was ordered to Mobile, and fought in the battle of January 2, 1863, on the staff of General Hanson. He was with that officer when he fell mortally wounded. He afterward rejoined General Buckner, and served with him during the remainder of the war. He was with him at the battle of Chickamauga. In 1864, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the department of ordnance.

T. E. STAKE, Louisville, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, July 13, 1861, and promoted to captain, February 8, 1863. He was the acting adjutant of the Second Regiment, from November, 1861, till the autumn of 1862, and while General Hanson commanded brigade, he served on his staff; also on the staff of General Wright, and that of General Helm, for some time during the year 1863. After Captain Buchanan was wounded, December, 1864, Captain Stake served some months on the staff of General Lewis; he fought at Donelson, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was severely wounded at the latter place, but recovered and fought again at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

FRANK P. TRYON, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 13, 1861, and fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, January 2, 1863; fell into the hands of the enemy, and died a few days afterward.

FRANCIS BRADY, Franklin County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 13, 1861, and resigned early in 1862.

G. B. OVERTON, Meade County, Ky., was appointed chaplain, July 19, 1861, but entered the ranks and served until October, 1861; then as chaplain until September, 1862, when he was elected second lieutenant of this company. He was promoted to first lieutenant, February, 1863. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. W. SCHROEDER, Louisville, Ky., was appointed corporal soon after having enlisted, and was subsequently promoted to sergeant. He was elected second lieutenant in January, 1863; he fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was killed at the latter place after he had passed the first line of the enemy's intrenchments.

ROBT. A. ROLLINS, Louisville, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, July 13, 1861; he fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was wounded at Murfreesboro', and captured, but made his escape near Evansville, Indiana; and not being disabled, walked back to his command at Tullahoma. He was elected second lieutenant, February, 1863, and fought afterward at Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was captured at the latter place, and was not exchanged in time to participate in the closing engagements.

J. T. ATKINS, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was captured at the latter place.

A. BAKER, Louisville, Ky., was transferred to Cobb's Battery soon after having enlisted, and continued to serve with that arm.

——— BAKER, Franklin County, Ky., was discharged soon after having enlisted, on account of disability by disease.

JAMES BRENNAN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was afterward appointed division ordnance sergeant, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war.

CHARLES BESS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture by crossing the river after surrender became necessary, and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he served during the remainder of the war.

GEORGE BEGGS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and was not afterward heard of.

——— BRADLEY, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there. He escaped from Camp Morton during the summer, and attached himself to Morgan's command, with which he served till 1864, when he rejoined his company and took part in all the subsequent engagements.

F. M. CHAMBERS, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, July 13, 1861, and was afterward promoted to sergeant. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was either killed, or wounded and captured—not afterward heard of.

He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on this latter field.

JOHN CRUTCHER, Franklin County, Ky., took part in most of the engagements of his company, and was more than once wounded, but particulars are not remembered.

ANDREW CARTER, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

ROBERT CARTER, Franklin County, Ky., was enlisted in November, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', and was killed there, January 2, 1863.

JAMES CULLEY, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and other points during the war.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville; he was wounded in the thigh at the latter place, and disabled for further duty during the war.

W. C. CHURCH, Franklin County, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

EPHRAIM CAMPBELL, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson and in a number of other battles; and was wounded at Chickamauga.

L. D. DEMASTERS, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but after his return from prison, he was generally disabled by disease for field duty, and was employed at hospital.

W. E. DICKENS, Bowling Green, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

JOSEPH DAILY, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

D. D. DUFLOT, Louisville, Ky., was on detail duty at hospital, until after the battle of Donelson, when he joined Morgan's cavalry, and served with it till March, 1863. He then rejoined his company, and fought with it at Jackson, Chickamauga, and nearly all the other engagements to the close.

HENRY DRENNON, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and most other engagements of the command, except those around Atlanta, and in the cavalry operations.

JOHN ELKIN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

LOGE EDWARDS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

G. H. EVALETH, Kentucky, was killed in battle at Donelson.

JAMES B. EDELIN, Baltimore, Md., served some time in the ranks, but was assigned to duty in hospital at Bowling Green, November, 1861, as assistant surgeon. In February, 1862, he was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, and was afterward appointed surgeon.

L. FLEMING, Louisville, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, July 13, 1861, and fought at Donelson.

WILLIAM FRAZEE, Illinois, was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and most other engagements to the close. He was wounded at Murfreesboro', and was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

ELIJAH FEE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, and in nearly every other engagement of his company to the close, and was wounded at Chickamauga, Dallas, and Jonesboro'.

JOHN GILLEY, Tennessee, was enlisted in November, 1862, and took part in nearly every subsequent engagement to the close of the war. He was once wounded.

JOHN GARDNER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain, and was killed on the skirmish line at the latter place, June 20, 1864.

WM. GOODMAN, McCracken County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Donelson, and is supposed to have died from the effects of it.

FRANK M. GOODMAN, McCracken County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Jackson.

D. M. GIBSON, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'. He was wounded and captured at the latter place, but rejoined his company after having been exchanged, and fought again at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and almost every succeeding engagement to the close.

J. W. HOFFLER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was captured at Chickamauga, and was not exchanged in time to take part in the subsequent engagements.

WILLIS HENSLEY, Franklin County, Ky., was enlisted when but a boy, and took part in a number of engagements with his company.

W. C. JOHNSON, Warsaw, Ky., fought at Donelson, and in most other engagements of his company; was once captured, but made his escape from the guard, and attached himself to Giltner's command, with which he served for some time, but afterward rejoined his own company. He was more than once wounded.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Ky., fought at Donelson, and in some other engagements, but the particulars concerning him are not remembered.

WILLIAM JONES, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; took part also in other engagements, in one of which he was killed, but particulars are unknown to the writer.

EMANUEL LAIR, Louisville, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was wounded at the latter place.

WILLIAM LUCAS, Ky., fought at Donelson.

P. A. LANGDON, Portland, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was wounded at Donelson, and was killed at Murfreesboro'.

E. P. MERSHON, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson; served for some time after the exchange as teamster, but again entered the ranks and took part in a number of engagements during the last year of the war. He was wounded at Dallas.

ALF McFALL, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, and died of disease at Camp Morton, 1862.

TOBE McDONALD, Louisville, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, July 13, 1861, and fought at Donelson, and was wounded there.

WILLIAM McCLELLAN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, at which latter place he was captured. No other facts known to the writer.

VAN B. McMILLEN, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and afterward attached himself to cavalry.

JAMES McDONALD, Canada, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Jackson. He was wounded at Hartsville.

D. H. McDANIEL, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson, February, 1862.

THOMAS MADDOX, Jefferson County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company. He fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place.

JO. OHLMAN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

G. B. ORR, Warsaw, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN W. PAYNE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and served during the remainder of the war as bugler.

JAMES PLASTERS, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died shortly afterward.

JOHN PULLIAM, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'.

PIUS PULLIAM, Franklin County, Ky., took part in nearly every battle of his company to the close, and was wounded in a cavalry fight near Camden, South Carolina.

J. W. ROBSON, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, July 13, 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant in 1863. He fought at Donelson, and most other engagements of his company to the close.

D. L. REVILL, Owen County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

MOSES RICKETTS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

W. H. RUPE, Franklin County, Ky., took part in nearly all the battles of his company to the close.

FRED RICE, Louisiana, was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain. He then attached himself to

Morgan's cavalry, and served afterward with that arm. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

SAM SHEETS, Franklin County, Ky., took part in almost every engagement of the company to the close, but no further particulars are known to the writer.

BEN SHEETS, Franklin County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company—was for some time a color corporal—and on more than one occasion bore the banner in battle. He fought at Donelson, and almost every other battle of the command, and was wounded at Dallas and Jonesboro'.

ARTHUR SPALDING, Spencer County, Ky., fought in nearly all the battles of his company, and was wounded at Murfreesboro' and at Jonesboro'.

C. A. SEVERING, Louisville, Ky., was transferred from the Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, April, 1863, and fought with this company at Jackson and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place. He fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. T. SEBREE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and in most of the remaining battles to the close.

——— SEBREE, Franklin County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December, 1861.

CALEB TOWNLEY, Louisville, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

J. C. WALSTON, Ky., fought at Donelson, and in a number of the subsequent battles, and was captured in the summer of 1864.

THEODORE WHITE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured with the regiment, but escaped from Camp Morton, and attached himself to Adam R. Johnson's regiment of cavalry, with which he continued to serve, and in which he was promoted to a captaincy.

KING WHITE, Louisville, Ky., was discharged soon after having enlisted, being under age.

BEN WRIGHT, Franklin County, Ky., took part in a number of the battles; but the particulars relative to his service are not known to the writer.

HAM WENZEL, Portland, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and is supposed to have been killed at the latter place.

PHILIP UHRIG, Germany, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and in most of the subsequent engagements, both infantry and cavalry, but particulars are not remembered. He was wounded once on the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro'.

LEWIS YOUELL, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company, but particulars are not known to the writer.

COMPANY F, SECOND REGIMENT.

This company was organized on the 16th of July, 1861, with the following officers:

Hervey McDowell, captain; Wm. T. Beaseman, first lieutenant; and R. H. Innes and Wm. H. Hill, second lieutenants. Phil. Murphy and Hiram M. Carpenter were subsequently officers of the company, to fill vacancies caused by promotion and death. The following list is supposed to comprise all the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Henry Fritz, William Thompson, James A. Remmington, James Price, W. H. Thomas, John Hearne, C. L. Ford, Daniel Musser, and G. H. Eveleth, were the original non-commissioned officers. The privates, some of whom were afterward non-commissioned officers, were—

Robt. C. Anderson.
George W. Barnett.
Valentine M. Bell.
C. M. Bell.
Wm. Beard.
Thomas H. Clay.
Wm. O. Coppage.
Robt. Bruce Champ.
C. Clay.
Thomas Cummins.
John Cooley.
Jack W. Derossett.
John Davis.
B. F. Davis.
Mike Donovan.
A. J. Egnew.
C. Fritz.
James H. Gregory.

——— Gross.
Geo. Galbraith.
Stephen D. Gordon.
A. L. Holland.
John T. Howard.
David S. Hearne.
Daniel Handy.
John T. Hogg.
Virgil Hall.
Parker Jouett.
J. Frank Kellon.
Jas. Wm. Lindsay.
Wm. McCarney.
Thomas D. McCaw.
S. H. McCarty.
Daniel McCarty.
Thomas J. Mitchell.
Charles Mallen.
George McDaniel.
John M. McKnight.
Wm. Merrigan.
Patrick Merrill.
——— Matthews.
A. D. Moore.
Frank M. Norris.
Wm. Orr, (of Ireland.)
Wm. Orr, (of Kentucky.)
Doc. Parmenter.
B. F. Parks.
W. M. Parks.
Jerry Quinn.
Michael Rogers.
T. Risk.
James Risk.
James T. Smith.
J. Shirley.
N. F. Smith.
——— Sparrow.
Robt. Sparrow.
Seneca Sutton.
John Steele.
Solomon Spears.
John Sheeley.
A. P. Sipple.
Duncan Scott.
Joseph D. Spears.
Robt. Sharon.
F. K. Smith.
J. W. Taylor.
Wash. Taylor.
A. J. Taylor.
Joseph Taylor.
Newton Taylor.
Jasper Taylor.
F. Samuel Thomasson.
H. Tarver.
Alexander Talbott.
W. G. Thompson.
Wm. M. Webb.
C. A. Webster, Jr.
James Wells.
John T. Williams.
George Wells.
Joseph Wells.
John B. Way.

Lieutenant Innes, Lieutenant Hill, Lieutenant Murphy, Henry Fritz, Daniel Musser, Geo. H. Eveleth, Robt. C. Anderson, Wm. O. Coppage, James H. Gregory, John T. Howard, Wm. McCarney, Charles Mallen, Seneca Sutton, John Steele, and A. P. Sipple, were killed. Corporal John Hearne, Wm. Beard, and Frank M. Norris, died of disease. Stephen D. Gordon lost an arm, and most of the others were wounded during the war. Hiram M. Carpenter, Henry Fritz, and Wm. O. Coppage were awarded

each a medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct, and Robt. C. Anderson was noticed in the report of the battle of Chickamauga. On the promotion of Captain McDowell to major, October, 1863, Lieutenant Beaseman became captain, and Innes, first lieutenant.

Hervey McDowell, than whom there was not a more gallant and faithful officer in the Confederate States, recruited the company, in connection with Beaseman and others, in Harrison County, Ky., and himself and most of the other officers and men were natives of that county.

After Colonel Moss fell, Major McDowell was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. No company boasted officers superior to those of Company F; and, to say that the men were worthy of them, is a sufficient indication of gallantry and good conduct.

As in the case of Company A, we are obliged to forego the satisfaction of noticing specially every man, as we have succeeded in procuring from members who yet survive only a list of names and a statement of the killed. A failure to publish all that should be included here, must be attributed simply to our want of those details which we have made every reasonable effort to procure.

COMPANY G, SECOND REGIMENT.

JOHN S. HOPE, Va., was elected captain, July 19, 1861. He was sick when the regiment went to Donelson, and, after having recovered, he did staff duty with Generals Buckner and Breckinridge till autumn, when he rejoined his company, and commanded it till General Hanson took charge of brigade, when he was named as A. A. G. on the staff, and served in that capacity with Hanson and Helm until he resigned, some time during the year 1863. He was afterward appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Major-General Dick Taylor, and served with him till the close of the war. He took part in various engagements, both with the Kentucky troops and with General Taylor.

ED F. SPEARS, Paris, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, July 19, 1861, and was promoted to captain, January 22, 1863. He

fought at Donelson, and was wounded through the wrist, February 15, 1862; fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro', commanding Company G on every occasion named. At Jonesboro' he was again seriously wounded, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

SAMUEL B. HAWES, Winchester, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 19, 1861, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was twice wounded at Donelson—once dangerously—and was killed at Murfreesboro'.

JAMES L. WHITE, Bourbon County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, July 19, 1861, and fought at Donelson. He was afterward murdered in prison at Camp Morton by one of the company whose name does not appear in this account.

DAN E. TURNEY, Paris, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, July 19, 1861, was promoted to first sergeant after the death of Sergeant White, and was elected second lieutenant, February 27, 1863. He fought with this company at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. After the death of Captain Dedman, and the promotion of Lieutenant Bell, he was elected first lieutenant of Company I, without opposition; and when Lieutenant Bell was retired, he was made captain of that company, and continued to command it till the close of the war. (This election to lieutenancy in Company I, is said to have been the only instance of promotion out of the regular line that took place in the regiment during the service.) He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements, and was but once wounded, and that slightly. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field at Murfreesboro'.

R. E. HEWITT, Tenn., was appointed third sergeant, July 19, 1861, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

JAMES A. ALLEN, Paris, Ky., was elected second lieutenant in the autumn of 1861, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place and disabled for further duty in the line, and was shortly afterward placed on the retired list. On the resignation of Captain Hope he had been promoted to first lieutenant, February, 1863.

JOHN W. McGHEE, Jefferson County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, July 19, 1861, was afterward promoted to sergeant; was elected second lieutenant, February 23, 1863, and was promoted to first lieutenant, November, 1863. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

GEORGE M. HIBLER, Paris, Ky., was appointed second corporal, July 19, 1861, and was afterward some time orderly sergeant of the company. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was wounded at both Hartsville and Murfreesboro'. The wound received at the latter place was so severe as to disable him for duty with the company during the entire year of 1863, except that he fought during the defense of Jackson. He served awhile, after having partially recovered, as clerk with Major Boyd, and some time as wagon-master for ordnance train. At Dalton, he rejoined the company and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. In the autumn and winter of 1864, he was employed a portion of the time as forage-master, but took part in nearly all the mounted engagements in Georgia and South Carolina.

CHARLES C. IVEY, Washington, D. C., was appointed third corporal, July 19, 1861. He was the first drill-master of the company. In the autumn of 1861, he was detailed for duty on the staff of General Breckinridge; and on the 23d of August, 1863, he was assigned to duty as adjutant of the Thirty-second Alabama Infantry. He was afterward transferred to Virginia, but no other facts concerning him are known to the writer.

LAFAYETTE BILLS, Bourbon County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, July 19, 1861, and fought in most of the battles of the command up to Resaca, when he was captured.

JAMES D. ARDERY, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but was sent off to Nashville with prisoners before the termination of the engagement, and thus escaped capture. He attached himself to the Fourth Regiment, with which he served until he was sent sick to Columbus, Mississippi, where he died, 1862.

JAMES A. ALLISON, Lexington, Ky., took part in nearly every engagement of his company to the close.

JOHN BARRY, Bourbon County, Ky., was in nearly all the battles of the company up to Dallas, and was killed there, May 28, 1864.

BENJAMIN F. BATTERTON, Bourbon County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

JOHN T. BARLOW, Bourbon County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, January, 1862.

DAVID S. BECKLEY, Mason County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place, December 7, 1862.

WILLIAM O. BUTLER, Millersburg, Ky., was generally unfitted for duty in the ranks by an affection of the eye, and did detail duty as blacksmith.

C. A. BARNETT, Ky., was sick when the regiment marched to Donelson, and joined Marshall's command while his own was in prison. He died in the service of disease.

J. P. BALLINGAL, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro', at which latter place he was killed, September 1, 1864.

S. ABIJAH BROOKS, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, January 2, 1863, and died a few days afterward.

J. J. CORRINGTON, Millersburg, Ky., was at one time orderly sergeant of the company. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. M. CHILES, Clarke County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and took part in most of the battles of the command up to Dallas, when he was killed, May 28, 1864.

ELI CHESHIRE, Paris, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Ky., was sick when the regiment marched to Donelson, and while it was in prison, he fought with the Fourth

Regiment at Shiloh, where he was disabled for further infantry service during the war by a wound in the foot. He rejoined his company, however, after the command was mounted, and took part in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM P. FITZPATRICK, Bourbon County, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company.

E. L. GILVIN, Bourbon County, Ky., took part in some of the engagements of the first two years.

J. D. GRIFFIN, Shelbyville, Ky., was unfortunately *non compos mentis*, and was not required to engage with the company.

ANDREW GRIFFIN, Ireland, fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and detained in prison till the autumn of 1864, when he rejoined the company and took part in the mounted engagements.

WM. O. HITE, Paris, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was wounded at the latter place, but recovered, and fought also at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN W. HITE, Paris, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

GEO. W. HINTON, Paris, Ky., was transferred from a battalion of sharpshooters in the A. N. V., May 29, 1863; he was afterward mostly engaged as harness maker, and died of disease, just before the war closed, near Augusta, Ga.

JNO. T. HOGWOOD, Manchester, Tenn., took part in a number of the engagements, and was badly wounded at Chickamauga.

FRANK HURLEY, Ireland, was in several battles with the company, but was much of his time employed in detail service, as tailor. He was wounded in the foot at Dallas.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK, Nicholas County, Ky., took part in a number of the battles up to July 21, 1864.

JERRY LEGGETT, Bourbon County, Ky., was discharged soon after having enlisted, on account of disability by disease, but after having measurably recovered, he joined Morgan's cavalry, and served during the remainder of the war.

W. H. LEAR, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was badly wounded there. He thus escaped capture, and, after

having recovered, served some time in the commissary department, but subsequently rejoined the company and took part in some of the engagements up to July 21, 1864.

PETER MURPHY, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died a few days afterward.

J. M. McGUIRE, Kentucky, took part in several of the battles of the company up to July 10, 1864.

JOHN MAHON, Ireland, fought at Donelson, and was severely wounded there. He was sent to Nashville before the fall of the fort, and thus escaped capture. After having measurably recovered, he attached himself to the Fourth Regiment, and fought at Shiloh, where he was again wounded; fought also at Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and was again wounded at the latter place. He rejoined his own company in the autumn, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was wounded again at Chickamauga. He rejoined company at Dalton, and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro', and was also wounded at Jonesboro', but recovered and took part in some of the mounted engagements.

JAMES A. McDONALD, Fleming County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree, and Intrenchment Creeks. He was badly wounded by a shell at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements. He was also wounded at Murfreesboro'.

JAMES MERNAUGH, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was badly crippled in one hand, by accidental discharge of his gun, but handled his weapon as well as he could, and lost no opportunity to be present in battle, unless prevented by sickness.

WILLIAM McLEAN, Paris, Ky., took part in some of the earlier engagements, but was generally employed in hospital duty for the regiment.

FRANK McKINNEY, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and in most of the other battles of the company, and was wounded at Dallas.

GEO. W. McINTIRE, Montgomery County, Ky., was an old soldier of the Mexican war; he fought with this company at Donelson, and almost all other battles of the command up to Dallas. He was wounded and disabled at the latter place, May 28, and was discharged, September 2, 1864.

H. B. NELSON, Nicholas County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson; the first man of the Second Regiment who fell in fight.

J. H. NASH, Bourbon County, Ky., was a United States regular before the war. He fought with this company at Donelson, and was wounded in the neck. He was sent off to Nashville and escaped capture, and, after having partially recovered, attached himself to the Fourth Regiment, and fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded in the side, and disabled for further duty during the war.

WILLIAM O'NEIL, Kentucky, was in the secret service for General Buckner until the close of the battle at Donelson, when he escaped with valuable government papers. He rejoined the company after the exchange, and fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'. He was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

MIKE O'BRIEN, Ireland, took part in most of the battles of the company.

JULIUS PURNELL, Millersburg, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Donelson, and died next day.

JAMES M. PARRIS, Winchester, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company until elected second lieutenant, December 4, 1863. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

E. T. PHILLIPS, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till the close of the war. He was one of the McMinnville Guard, March and April, 1863.

L. W. PHILLIPS, Kentucky, took part in nearly all the engagements up to Chickamauga, where he was killed, September 20, 1863.

MICHAEL POWERS, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and in some other engagements, to the close, and was wounded at Hartsville.

V. PRICE, Kentucky, was sick when the regiment marched to Donelson, but joined Morgan's cavalry while his command was in prison, and in the battle of Cynthiana was shot through the lungs and disabled for further service during the war.

H. PIPER, Kentucky, was discharged early in the war, on account of disability by disease.

L. H. PARADOE, Bourbon County, Ky., was transferred from A. N. V., early in 1863, and fought with this company at Jackson and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further infantry duty, but took part in the mounted engagements. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

PAT PUNCH, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison until just about the close of the war. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

J. M. PRIEST, Jefferson County, Ky., took part in most of the engagements of his company to the close.

JAMES E. PATTON, Paris, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree Creek.

W. J. RICHARDSON, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, and was wounded there. He also took part in some other engagements up to some time in 1864.

H. C. RICHARDSON, Paris, Ky., fought at Donelson.

S. L. SPRAGGINS, Kentucky, died of disease early in the war.

THO. H. SHANNON, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, and Utoy Creek.

W. T. SHIELDS, Bourbon County, Ky., fought in a number of the battles of his company up to August 9, 1864, when he was killed on the skirmish line by a piece of shell. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

J. T. SMITH, Bourbon County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and was a noted marksman. He fought at Donelson, and was dangerously wounded and disfigured by the loss of part of an ear; fought also at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and at Murfreesboro' was dangerously wounded in the foot. He recovered, however, sufficiently to rejoin the company at Dalton and fight at Rocky Face Gap and Resaca, and at Resaca he was wounded in the chin; then at Dallas, where he was killed.

W. W. SKINNER, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place.

JASON SANDERS, Millersburg, Ky., fought at Donelson.

W. J. TUCKER, Bourbon County, Ky., took part in several of the engagements of 1862–3.

HENRY SPEARS, Paris, Ky., was disabled for service in the field, and was assigned to duty early in the war, in the paymaster's department, at Richmond.

JOE S. TRIGG, Millersburg, Ky., was discharged early in the war, on account of disability by disease.

J. M. WINSTON, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and in some other engagements, but was generally on duty in hospitals. He died of disease in Mississippi, before the close of the war.

OSCAR WATTS, Clarke County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

JAMES WADDLE, Nicholas County, Ky., was sick when the regiment went to Donelson, and was afterward discharged.

THO. YORK, Ireland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till the close of the war. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.

COMPANY H, SECOND REGIMENT.

ASTON MADEIRA, Covington, Ky., was elected captain, August 1, 1861. He fought at Donelson, and was captured there, but made his escape into Canada, where he remained till winter, when he

made his way to the Confederate States, and rejoined his company at Tullahoma. He fought at Jackson and Chickamauga, receiving at the latter place, September 20th, a mortal wound, of which he died in Atlanta, September 28, 1863. In 1847, he enlisted in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers for service in Mexico, and was chosen second lieutenant of a company, in which capacity he served during his term, and fought at Buena Vista. Returning to Covington, in 1848, he practiced law successfully in that place till the breaking out of hostilities in 1861, when he raised a company for the Southern service, and by personal sacrifice and heroic deeds wrote an honorable name in the annals of his people.

LEWIS E. PAYNE, Kentucky, was elected first lieutenant, August 1, 1861. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. At Dalton, he was made ordnance officer on the staff of General Lewis, waiving his right to captaincy of this company in favor of Lieutenant Lair, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

WM. T. ESTEP, Covington, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 1, 1861, and was promoted to captain and A. Q. M., November 28, 1861. He served as quartermaster of the Second Regiment during the remainder of the war, but voluntarily entered the field, and fought at Donelson, at Utoy Creek, and in some of the mounted engagements.

A. K. LAIR, Lair's Station, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 1, 1861, and was promoted to captain, January, 1864. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

MICHAEL J. CAMPION, Covington, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 19, 1862. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was severely wounded at the latter place, but recovered and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. This young officer—brave and faithful—obedient to authority himself, but indulgent to his men, and accomodating to all—won for himself a place in the affections as well as the esteem of his companions in arms; but after having passed through so many trials and dangers, he returned to meet death in his native town by violent hands, having been set upon and killed

in an affray at a public celebration, at that place, on the 4th of July, 1867.

JOHN T. VARNON, Georgetown, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January, 1864. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Resaca. He died of disease at Selma, Alabama, in the summer of 1864.

ROBERT A. ARNOLD, Carroll County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place. He fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro' and in the mounted engagements.

ROBERT A. ANDERSON, Harrison County, Ky., was at one time a soldier in the old army of the United States; served, first year of the late war, in Captain Jo. Desha's company (C), First Kentucky Infantry, A. N. V.; reënlisted (after his company was disbanded) in the Second Regiment, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He had been appointed ensign some time during the year 1863, and was killed at Chickamauga, gallantly attempting to carry the colors upon the enemy's works.

JOHN G. ANDERSON, Kentucky, was killed in battle at Donelson, February, 1862.

PAXTON T. BAKER, Owen County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the closing operations.

JOHN BOYCE, Scott County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

CALEB BENTOL, Boone County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

THOMAS BATTS, Kentucky, fought at Donelson with this company, and afterward joined a cavalry command and served with it.

MIKE H. BARLOW, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Donelson with this company, but after the exchange was effected in September, 1862, he joined Morgan's cavalry, served with him during the remainder of the war, and attained to the rank of lieutenant.

ALEXANDER G. BRAWNER, Frankfort, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CONRAD BILLS, Germany, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was severely wounded at the latter place. He was employed most of the remaining time, till the command was mounted, on detail service, but took part in the mounted engagements till February, 1865, when he was drowned while the command was crossing the Savannah River.

WM. BRADLEY, Petersburg, Ky., was transferred to this company, September, 1863, and fought with it at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He then joined Colonel Howard Smith's regiment of Morgan's command, and was killed, June, 1864, at Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

THOMAS P. BRAWNER, Frankfort, Ky., fought during the first year of the war with a regiment of Mississippians; attached himself temporarily to the Second Regiment in the autumn of 1862, and fought with this company (H) at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He then joined Morgan's cavalry, and continued to serve with that arm.

ROBERT CHRISLER, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, and was captured there.

GARRARD D. CRUTCHER, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson, and was on detail duty at Chickamauga.

ROBERT D. G. CHAPMAN, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, was known throughout Breckinridge's division as a fine violinist and for his singular sobriquet of "Shoot-the-cat." He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

J. HUGHES CONRADT, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, and was wounded there. After having recovered, he joined Morgan's cavalry, and became a lieutenant of that arm, participating in various subsequent engagements.

JOHN CANTRILL, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Donelson, and, having been captured there, he died in prison at Camp Morton, March, 1862.

T. L. COX, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro', after which he was on detached service, and did not again enter the ranks.

BEN F. CONNOR, Boone County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; after which he joined the Sixth Confederate Cavalry, and served therewith.

JAMES D. CAMPBELL, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, but served most of the remainder of the war in the quartermaster's department with Major Sam. Hays.

JAMES WM. DOUGHERTY, White Sulphur, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place.

W. IKE DAVIS, Ghent, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga.

ROBERT K. DULANEY, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, but escaped and joined Morgan's command, with which he served during the remainder of the war.

H. CLAY ELLIS, Carrollton, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was assigned to duty with Company E, Fifth Regiment, March, 1864, having been elected to a lieutenancy in that company, and afterward fought with it till the war closed.

B. WINSLOW ESTEP, Covington, Ky., was not enlisted till December, 1862, but fought afterward at Murfreesboro', and was wounded there; fought also at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GANO A. ELGIN, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville, and was badly wounded at the latter place. He was afterward transferred to Colonel W. P. C. Breckinridge's regiment Kentucky cavalry, being disabled for infantry service, and fought with that command until the close of the war. He was complimented by his officers for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.

STEVE ESTILL, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. At Dalton,

he was placed on the corps of sharpshooters, and was almost daily engaged with the enemy from Dalton to Jonesboro'. He died at West Point, Georgia, October 27, 1864, of a wound which himself had accidentally inflicted.

JOHN FAHEY, Germany, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'. While the army was at Dalton, he was detailed as butcher for brigade, and served in that capacity till the command was mounted, after which he generally remained with the dismounted detachment.

THOMAS E. FISH, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca.

BENJAMIN FINNELL, Scott County, Ky., did not join the company till February, 1864. He fought with it at Resaca and Dallas.

ROBERT GORDON, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was afterward on detached service.

CHARLIE HERBST, Maysville, Ky., fought at Donelson; while in confinement at Camp Morton, he was for three months employed in the post-office for prisoners, and was for some time sergeant of a prison division. After the exchange he fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded at the latter place and long disabled, but reported in the autumn, and was assigned to duty with Colonel John F. Cameron, who appointed him sergeant-major, and with whom he remained until the close of the war.

URIAH HUMBLE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was detailed as blacksmith, and was generally engaged in that duty during the remainder of the war.

LEM R. HARRIS, Carrollton, Ky., fought at Donelson. After the exchange, he was left sick at Jackson, beyond which no other facts are known to the writer.

SAMUEL K. HAYS, Kenton County, Ky., was appointed major and A. Q. M., at Bowling Green, 1861, on the staff of General Buckner. He fought at Donelson, but was generally afterward confined to the legitimate duties of his office.

WILLIAM B. HARSON, Carroll County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. Was sent sick to hospital, some time during the summer of 1863, and is supposed to have died there.

WILLIAM H. HAMMOND, Ky., fought at Donelson, but no other facts are known to the writer.

N. B. HAMMOND, Ky., fought at Donelson. No other facts are known to the writer.

ROBERT HOWE, Owen County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville.

ROBERT M. JONES, Grant County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, after which he joined the Sixth Confederate Cavalry, December, 1863, and served with that command.

WILLIAM JEFFREY, Ky., was transferred to this company, February, 1863, (having previously served elsewhere), and fought with it at Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He then joined the Sixth Confederate Cavalry, January, 1864, and served afterward with that command.

JOHN R. KINDALL, Owen County, Ky., fought with this company at Donelson.

JOHN F. M. LEMON, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

WILLIAM H. LONGMORE, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and acted some time, during the autumn after the exchange, as orderly for General Hanson.

WOODY LONGMORE, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured there, but escaped from Camp Morton and joined Morgan's cavalry, with which he served during the remainder of the war, and was once seriously wounded in battle.

JAMES N. MASON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JOHN N. MASON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville; was very badly wounded there, and long disabled, but recovered and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

RICHARD L. McLEAN, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was seriously wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the engagements at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

LAFAYETTE H. McCLUNG, Ky., fought at Donelson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

DUDLEY C. MITCHELL, Ky., fought at Donelson, and afterward served with a command of cavalry.

JAMES MOORE, Carroll County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and most of the other engagements of his company to the close.

WILLIAM C. MILLER, Ky., was transferred, November 2, 1862, from Bullitt's Kentucky cavalry, and took part in some of the subsequent engagements.

ROBERT MOORE, Carroll County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died two days afterward, at the field hospital. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

JAMES P. MOOKLAR, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

GEORGE W. MARQUESS, Ky., took part in nearly all the engagements of his company, and was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

DAVID OSBORNE, Boone County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was slightly wounded there.

WILLIAM O'DAY, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and then connected himself with a cavalry command, with which he served till the close of the war.

PHILIP ORR, Ky., fought at Donelson.

ELIJAH PARKER, Petersburg, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was again wounded at Dallas. After having recovered

he joined the Sixth Confederate Cavalry, and took part in a number of engagements with that regiment; was present in the affair at Greenville, Tennessee, in which General Morgan fell.

MARION POWELL, Owen County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

JO. S. ROBINSON, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded again at Jonesboro', but took part in some of the mounted engagements. He was some time sergeant-major of the regiment.

WILLIAM REID, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Chickamauga. He was transferred to Company C, Fifth Regiment, November 23, 1863.

HARDIN T. RODGERS, White Sulphur, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

WILLIAM T. RICHARDSON, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died a short time afterward. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

JOHN A. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

JO. B. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Donelson, after which he connected himself with cavalry command, and did service with it.

SAM T. RAWLINS, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

ROD REYNOLDS, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson, February 14, 1862.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, Scott County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

FRANK RIGGS, Ky., fought at Donelson. No other facts known to the writer.

CHARLES M. SWAGAR, Louisville, Ky., fought during the first year of the war in the First Kentucky Infantry, A. N. V., at Dranesville and on the Peninsula. After the First Regiment was disbanded, he enlisted with this company, September 16, 1862, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was captured at the latter place, but escaped, while *en route* to prison, into Canada; participated in the St. Albans' raid; was twice arrested and imprisoned, under charges, at Montreal, but was released about the time the war closed, and went to Paris, France, where he spent two years, and then returned to his native city. During his service with the Second Regiment, he was wounded at both Hartsville and Chickamauga.

WM. B. STAMPER, Kentucky, was transferred, November 2, 1862, from Bullitt's Kentucky cavalry, and took part in some subsequent engagements.

JAMES H. SUMMERS, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was captured at the latter place, but was exchanged in time to be present at the surrender.

JOHN W. SMITH, Florence, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was killed at Dallas, May 28, 1864.

ED J. SANDERS, Carroll County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HUGH B. STAMPER, Owen County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured, but escaped from prison at Camp Morton, and entered the cavalry, with which he continued to serve.

OWEN T. SOUTHER, Boone County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there. After having been exchanged, he connected himself with the Sixth Confederate Cavalry, with which he afterward served.

BEN M. TALBOTT, Boone County, Ky., fought in almost every engagement of his command, and was wounded at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

ED R. THOMAS, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

ODELL G. TABER, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was discharged in the spring of 1863, being under age, but was again with the regiment in May, 1864, and fought with his old company at Resaca.

WASH. C. TAPMAN, Boone County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; and in April, 1864, connected himself with the Sixth Confederate Cavalry.

GEORGE VAN BUREN, Kentucky, fought at Donelson. After the exchange, he was detailed as teamster; was afterward appointed wagon-master, and continued to serve in such capacity.

EDWARD SAYSE WRIGHT, Georgetown, D. C., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.

TOM C. WRIGHT, Georgetown, D. C., fought at Donelson, but after the exchange, in September, he was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department, and transferred to the command of General Buckner.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, but was afterward appointed a captain of artillery, and organized a battery, which was assigned to duty in the department of East Kentucky and West Virginia.

HARRISON P. WHITE, Kentucky, fought at Donelson and at Hartsville. At the latter place he was wounded and disabled for duty in the ranks, and in May, 1863, he was made orderly for brigade head-quarters, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war.

COMPANY I, SECOND REGIMENT.

GUSTAVUS DEDMAN, Anderson County, Ky., was elected captain, July 28, 1861. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

C. C. LILLARD, Anderson County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, July 28, 1861. He fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro', and resigned, February 15, 1863.

S. S. COLLINS, Franklin County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 28, 1861. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and resigned, February 15, 1863.

W. E. BELL, Anderson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 28, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, February 15, 1863; and to captain, October 1, 1863. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was acting adjutant of the Second Regiment from the battle of Murfreesboro' to that of Chickamauga; and at the latter place was wounded and disabled for further duty during the war. After having despaired of recovering for efficient service, he was placed on the list of retired officers, October 24, 1864.

DAN. E. TURNEY, Bourbon County, Ky. (See Company G, page 618.)

S. JAMES HANKS, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was severely wounded at the latter place. He was elected second lieutenant, November 16, 1863, and fought afterward at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; and lost a leg at the latter place. He was highly complimented both for gallantry and devotion to the cause, from the fact that the wound received at Murfreesboro' really disabled him for any further service during the war, being of the most dangerous character—through the bowels—but he entered determinedly upon the summer campaign of 1864, though suppuration of the wound was still going on.

JORDAN M. FRAZIER, Anderson County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and in January, 1864, was elected second lieutenant. He fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN P. AUBREY, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and in all the mounted engagements.

CHARLES APPLETON, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dallas, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga and at Dallas.

CAMPBELL ARNETT, Woodford County, Ky., attached himself to a cavalry command, with which he served till the close of the war.

J. L. ARNETT, Woodford County, Ky., was transferred to a cavalry command in 1861, with which he afterward served.

BEN F. BROWN, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Resaca, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Resaca.

JOHN BROWN, East Tennessee, enlisted late in the war, and took part in the mounted engagements.

CHARLES H. BOWEN, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and at Murfreesboro'. He was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

WM. BROWN, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Hartsville. He was wounded at the latter place, and after having recovered, he joined Forrest's cavalry.

JOHN H. CRANE, Anderson County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. He was severely wounded at Murfreesboro', and was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on that field.

E. J. COLLINS, Franklin County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson, February, 1862.

GEO. W. CHANEY, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there. He fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was seriously wounded at Dallas, but recovered and took part in the closing engagements.

THOMAS COKE, Anderson County, Ky., served with this company till February, 1862, when he attached himself to a cavalry command, and continued with that arm.

BRADLEY COX, Anderson County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1861.

G. W. EMERSON, Kentucky, was killed in battle at Donelson.

JORDAN FIDDLER, Anderson County, Ky., served as teamster throughout the war.

JOSEPH FORD, Anderson County, Ky., was generally disabled by disease for service in the ranks, but fought at Donelson and Chickamauga.

JOHN FARRELL, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and in the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

JOSEPH A. FRAZIER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

BEN FROMAN, Anderson County, Ky., attached himself to cavalry some time after having enlisted.

DAVID FROMAN, Anderson County, Ky., served with this company till February, 1862, when he attached himself to a command of cavalry.

JOHN GALVIN, Bloomfield, Ky., attached himself to a cavalry command soon after having enlisted.

W. O. HARDESTER, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

OSCAR HACKLEY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Chickamauga, and was killed there. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

S. O. C. HACKLEY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

A. O. HORNBAKER, Anderson County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company. He fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

JOHN M. HANKS, Anderson County, Ky., fought in every battle in which his regiment took part during the war; was never sick nor absent, and was never wounded.

D. G. HANKS, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and fought with another regiment at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He rejoined his own company in the autumn, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson,

Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. After this he served some time with a cavalry command, but returned to the Second Regiment in the autumn of 1864, and took part in its subsequent engagements.

WILLIAM JETT, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further infantry duty, but rejoined the command in the autumn of 1864, and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOHN JETT, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Resaca, Dallas, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE W. JAMEISON, Anderson County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and died of disease at Camp Morton, Indiana.

P. H. JONES, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Chickamauga, and Resaca.

J. H. KINKTON, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

JOHN KELLEY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson and was wounded there; served afterward with the First Mississippi Heavy Artillery.

CHARLES J. KLEM, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was disabled at the latter place by the loss of a leg, May 28, 1864.

D. P. LANE, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dallas, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ARCH MARRS, Mason County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

A. G. McANALLY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there. Having been sent off before the surren-

der, he escaped capture, and fought with another command at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He rejoined his own company after it had been exchanged, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was captured at the latter place, and died of disease in prison at Camp Douglas, Illinois.

JOHN MARRS, Mason County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was captured at the latter place, and was confined for two years in a dungeon, on Johnson's Island, under sentence of death, but was released about the close of the war.

JOHN R. MOTHERSHEAD, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesborc' and in the mounted engagements.

H. C. McMICHAEL, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1861.

JOHN McGUIRE, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Tunnel Hill, Georgia.

JAMES McGUIRE, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was disabled by the loss of a leg in that battle.

JOHN MILLER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. And after having thus faithfully and constantly served the cause of his choice for four years, he was murdered by negro troops after Lee and Johnston had surrendered.

J. R. MOTHERSHEAD, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Jonesboro', and mounted engagements.

S. S. MOORE, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease near Atlanta, Georgia.

WESLEY MOORE, Tennessee, fought with this company during the cavalry operations in Georgia and South Carolina.

BEN MICKEY, Shelby County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

H. T. POINDEXTER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and in the mounted engagements, and was wounded at Donelson and Dallas. He was one of the sergeants of the company.

FOUNT PEACH, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was killed at the latter place.

N. H. PENNY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and died of disease, during the summer of 1863, at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi.

JOHN S. PENNY, Anderson County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson.

JAMES PAXTON, Franklin County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

F. M. ROBINSON, Anderson County, Ky., was first sergeant of the company during the greater part of the service, and fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca. He was severely wounded at the latter place, May 28, 1864, and disabled for further service, on which account he was placed on the list of retired soldiers, July 8, 1864.

R. R. STEVENSON, Anderson County, Ky. (See Field and Staff, Sixth Regiment.)

WILLIAM STREET, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and died of disease at Chattanooga, September 9, 1862.

JOHN L. STREET, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at Hartsville and killed at Dallas.

JOHN W. SMITH, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war. He was also wounded at Murfreesboro'.

WILLIAM SMITH, Spencer County, Ky., served some time with this company, but subsequently attached himself to a command of cavalry.

JOHN D. SALE, Anderson County, Ky., served some time with this company, but subsequently attached himself to a cavalry command, and was killed at Augusta, Kentucky.

J. W. SUTHERLAND, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga.

G. H. TAYLOR, Anderson County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga and at Dallas.

B. F. TAYLOR, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and afterward attached himself to a cavalry regiment.

C. R. TOLLE, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

SAMUEL TINDALL, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, and long disabled, but rejoined the command in the autumn of 1864, and took part in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS TOOLE, Anderson County, Ky., served a short time with this company, after which he attached himself to Morgan's cavalry, with which he served during the remainder of the war.

THOMAS TINDALL, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

PERRY TURPIN, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Donelson, February, 1862.

HENRY TURNEY, Bourbon County, Ky., took part in all the mounted engagements.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and, after having been captured, escaped, and entered Company G, Sixth Regiment, with which he fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He was permanently disabled at the latter place by the loss of a leg.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Anderson County, Ky., was sick when the regiment marched to Donelson, and, after having recovered,

attached himself to another command, with which he fought at Shiloh, and was killed there.

MORTON WATTS, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Atlanta, Georgia.

ROBERT WOOLDRIDGE, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there. Having been sent off before the surrender, he escaped capture, and attached himself to another command, with which he fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He rejoined his own company in the autumn of 1862, and fought with it at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

COMPANY K, SECOND REGIMENT.

JOHN W. OWINGS, Louisville, Ky., was elected captain, July 13, 1861, and died of disease at Bowling Green, October, 1861.

CHARLES SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, July 13, 1861. He fought at Donelson, and was wounded there, February 15, 1862; was sent to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he was captured in hospital shortly afterward, but escaped in April following, and rejoined the brigade; was placed in command of Company D, Ninth Regiment, there being then but one commissioned officer of that company able and present for duty. He was commanding special picket-guard at Tuscumbia bridge, on the retreat from Corinth, May, 1862, and was for some time engaged with the enemy, and suffered a loss of some wounded. His conduct was favorably noticed, and he was assigned to duty soon afterward as ordnance officer, on the staff of General Breckinridge, and in that capacity fought at Baton Rouge, where he was severely wounded and had a horse killed under him. After having recovered, he rejoined his command, then at Murfreesboro', and on the 14th of December was promoted to be chief ordnance officer of Breckinridge's division, with the rank of captain of artillery. In the battle of Murfreesboro' he again had a horse killed under him. He participated in the other engagements of the Army of Tennessee that occurred prior to the transfer of General Breckinridge to another department, when he accompanied him and fought at New Market, and in the various other engagements of Breckinridge and Early, during the year 1864. He was highly complimented by his chief for gallant and meritorious conduct, particularly at New

Market, and was promoted to be chief ordnance officer of the Department of East Tennessee and West Virginia, with the rank of major, April, 1865.

ERSKINE JOYES, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 13, 1861, and was elected captain, November 27, 1861. He fought at Donelson, and was captured there; rejoined his company after an exchange was effected, and fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was killed in battle at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

WILLIAM M. CARSON, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, July 13, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant, December 9, 1862. He fought at Donelson; was captured there, and carried to Johnson's Island, but escaped during the summer into Canada, and from there made his way, in disguise, back to his company, rejoining it at Jackson, shortly after the exchange. He afterward fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. During the artillery duel near Glass's mill, September 19, 1863, he was struck in the head by a rifle-ball, that inflicted a mortal wound, and he died next day at a house on the Chattanooga and Lafayette road.

EDWARD B. HARDING, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 19, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, October 5, 1863. Fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Utoy Creek; at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the mounted engagements.

JOHN D. LA FLETCHER THOMPSON, Louisville, Ky., was appointed first sergeant in the autumn of 1862; was appointed second lieutenant, January 11, 1863. Fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and reported for duty at Burnsville, where he was assigned to commissary department, and was generally engaged in that line during the war.

ROBERT M. BOWMAN, Fredericksburg, Va., was appointed fourth sergeant, 1861. Fought at Donelson, where he was wounded and captured. He was imprisoned at St. Louis, but escaped and rejoined the company at Jackson, shortly after which he was transferred to Company A, Thirtieth Virginia Infantry, August 5, 1863.

JAMES H. BIRCH, Baltimore, Md., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge,

Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the cavalry engagements.

D. M. BAGBY, Madison County, Ky., fought and was captured at Donelson; attempted to escape from Camp Morton, but was pursued and shot in the leg, when he again fell into Federal hands, and probably died in hospital, as he was not again heard of.

ED BARNES, Mt. Washington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek; at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the mounted engagements.

—— BALL, Madison County, Ky., fought at Donelson, where he was wounded, and was no more heard of.

GEORGE N. CHAPPELL, Louisville, Ky., was on detached service throughout the war in staff, medical, and commissary departments.

JOHN L. CASPAR, Salisbury, N. C., a soldier of the United States Regular Army, before the late war, but was generally engaged in detail service for the Second Regiment while a member of this company.

ED CLAYLAND, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and attached himself to the Ninth Regiment, with which he fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He rejoined his company after the exchange, and fought at Hartsville. Was left sick at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863; was captured there, and died of disease some time afterward, at Camp Morton, Indiana.

WALKER CAMDEN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. Was wounded at the latter place, after which he was employed as teamster till the close.

J. F. COLLINS, Madison County, Ky., fought at Donelson; was captured and confined at Camp Morton, but escaped from the inclosure in company with D. M. Bagby, and fifty others, and had gotten more than a mile from the prison grounds when he was overtaken. He surrendered without resistance when he found the Federals were upon him, but one of them instantly shot him dead.

JOSEPH CANNADY, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there, but escaped capture. Served with Mississippi cavalry until

after the exchange, when he rejoined his company, and was afterward employed in detail service.

J. H. DILLER Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

J. W. DODGE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and reported to General Morgan, with whose command he afterward served. Was severely wounded near McMinnville, in spring of 1863.

HENRY DEHANE, Mo., fought with this company at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. Was transferred to First Missouri Infantry, March 11, 1863.

L. P. EISERT, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas.

—— EDWARDS, Madison County, Ky., transferred to cavalry, September, 1861.

WILLIAM O. FLYNN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and served with the First Mississippi Cavalry till the summer of 1863, when he rejoined his company and fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at Dallas, but after he recovered, rejoined his command, and took part in all the mounted engagements.

JAMES FAGAN, Ind. An old man, but brave and adventurous. Fought at Donelson; and while imprisoned at Camp Morton, he was constantly trying to effect his escape. At one time he eluded the vigilance of the guard and got some distance into the country, but was recaptured by some old farmers, with squirrel rifles, and brought back in a wagon. After the exchange, in the autumn of 1862, being in feeble health, he was sent to hospital, and, in 1863, died.

GEORGE FELKER, Louisville, Ky., received a wound in battle at Donelson, of which he afterward died.

PAT FITZGERALD, Ireland. This was Company K's astronomical character. He fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek; on Sand Town road; at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the mounted engagements. After General Johnston's surrender was announced, he refused to report for parole, and started at once for Texas.

T. B. GATEWOOD, Bedford, Ky., fought at Donelson. Escaped from Camp Morton, but was recaptured and committed again to prison.

JAMES GAGE, Ireland, fought at Donelson, where he was wounded. No other facts are known to the writer.

JNO. B. GLOVER, Virginia, was appointed third corporal, July 13, 1861. Fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek; at Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded in the foot at Jonesboro', but took part in the mounted engagements.

JAMES R. HALLAM, Covington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', and in some of the mounted engagements in Georgia.

LEWIS B. HICKS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson. After the exchange, he was stricken with paralysis in the left arm, and disabled for field duty, but went down on the Gulf and engaged in some detail service during the remainder of the war.

GEO. HELDER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded in the left hip, by a shell, at Chickamauga, and was also wounded in another engagement, not now remembered.

J. B. JONES, Baltimore, Md., fought at Donelson. No other facts are known to the writer.

J. B. JOHNSON, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there, but escaped capture. Rejoined the company after the exchange, and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

B. FRANK JACKSON, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, but was not captured; reported to General Morgan, with whose command he fought while the Second Regiment was in prison; was captured in the summer of 1862, and confined in the Nashville penitentiary, but escaped and rejoined his company at Murfreesboro'. Fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at Chickamauga. Fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree

Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was also wounded at Murfreesboro'.

R. W. LAWS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was captured at Resaca, and was detained in prison till close of the war.

FRANK S. LAWS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was mortally wounded at Dallas, and died at Marietta, June, 1864.

J. T. LAWS, Louisville, Ky., was appointed a corporal, 1864, and was afterward promoted to sergeant. Fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, but recovered sufficiently to rejoin the company near Atlanta, and fought at Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the cavalry engagements.

M. A. MANSFIELD, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

MICHAEL MORRIS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Was transferred to the navy at Dalton, February, 1864. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

WM. MARSHALL, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

JNO. P. MIX, Mount Washington, Ky., fought at Donelson; was captured there, and died in prison at Camp Morton, 1862.

DAVID MORDAN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

THO. McGRATH, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

J. W. MONTFORT, Cincinnati, Ohio, was appointed second sergeant, 1861. Fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was severely wounded at the latter place; captured, and detained as prisoner at Camp Morton till close of the war.

JOHN MOREHEAD, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

FRANK MULLEN, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was captured at Chickamauga, but afterward served in Confederate States navy.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, Louisville, Ky., was left at Bowling Green, sick, when the Second Regiment marched to Donelson. He was detailed, February 20, 1862, as teamster for some other command, in which capacity he served till just before the battle of Chickamauga.

JAS. METCALFE, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, where he was wounded; served afterward in a cavalry command.

J. H. McKENZIE, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was detailed, April 22, 1863, and served awhile with the sappers and miners; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the cavalry engagements.

JAS. A. PEARCE, Hart County, Ky., fought at Donelson, but was not captured. Fought with the Fourth Regiment at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; rejoined his company in the autumn, and was killed in battle at Hartsville.

JOHN W. POFF, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca and Dallas. Was badly wounded in the face at Dallas, but rejoined company in time to participate in mounted engagements.

GARRETT PENDERGRAST, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

JOHN PENDERGRAST, Louisville, Ky., was wounded in battle at Donelson. Is supposed to have died in prison at Alton.

R. REBERGER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

JAS. A. REEDER, East Tennessee, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

F. A. SCHEIDECKER, France, was an old Crimean soldier, and was suffering in consequence of a wound received in that war when he was enlisted; was found to be disabled thereby for duty, and was discharged at Bowling Green, 1861.

THO. J. STEWART, Louisville, Ky., was appointed a corporal, July 13, 1861; was promoted to third sergeant in the autumn of 1863. Fought at Donelson, and was wounded in battle at Hartsville; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was again wounded at Dallas, and died in consequence, June, 1864.

CHARLES SHUPEY, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson; escaped from prison, and served with Morgan's men; was killed in battle near Richmond, Ky.

WM. STANLEY, Tennessee, was transferred from the Army of Virginia early in 1864. He fought afterward at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HENRY SELF, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson.

JAS. W. TARR, Maryland, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Was transferred to the Maryland line while the army lay at Dalton, 1864.

FRANCIS TAYLOR, St. Louis, Mo., fought at Donelson, and was wounded there; at Hartsville, and was again wounded; at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; at which latter place he was killed in battle, September 20, 1863.

B. F. TURNER, Louisville, Ky., was detailed for service in the quartermaster's department, September, 1862; and in the summer of 1863 he died of disease, in Mississippi.

ADAM WAYLAND, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, and was captured there; was one of those who escaped from the boat at Memphis, September, 1862. Fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He had been made first sergeant in December, 1862, and in this latter battle he led the company in the charge, the only commissioned officer not disabled being Captain Joyes, and he was acting as field officer. He was severely wounded here, in the right side of the face, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements. It was proposed at Tullahoma to have him appointed to a vacant lieutenancy in the company, but he declined to accept of the position, declaring that the men should be allowed to choose their own officers, and continued to discharge the duties of a first sergeant to the close of the war.

W. T. WATKINS, Jefferson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was detailed as one of the guard for McMinnville, March 21, 1863, and was captured there; fought at Jackson; was on the field at Chickamauga, with the Infirmary Corps; fought at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek; was on infirmary duty at Jonesboro', and again wounded; and was in all the mounted engagements.

LORENZ WEIGART, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

RICHARD J. WETHERTON, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Indiana, fought at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. Was captured at Chickamauga, and detained in prison until the close of the war.

WM. WILLIAMS, Louisville, Ky., was the original first sergeant, and acquired the sobriquet of "Old Sarge." Was an old Mexican soldier also. He was with Company K at Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga.

A. J. WILLIAMS, Indiana, fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and fought with the Fourth Regiment at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; lost a leg at Baton Rouge, and was afterward engaged in a government shoe shop.

C. WHITE, Madison County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December 29, 1861.

WM. YANDEL, Louisville, Ky., was assigned to duty in the medical department, July, 1861.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

ROBERT P. TRABUE, Columbia, Kentucky. (See Biography, p. 372.)

ANDREW R. HYNES, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed lieutenant-colonel, September 23, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, April 7, 1862; resigned December 18, 1862.

THOMAS B. MONROE, JR., Frankfort, Kentucky. (See Biography, p. 444.)

ED. S. WORTHINGTON, Louisville, Ky., was appointed captain and A. Q. M., September, 1861; was shortly afterward disabled by an accident for active field duty; after his recovery, he did various post service until December 20, 1862, when he was assigned to duty as a member of General Polk's military court, and continued to serve with the Army of Tennessee, having attained to the rank of colonel.

G. P. THEOBALD, Owen County, Ky., was appointed captain and A. Q. M., October 19, 1861; served with the Fourth Regiment until some time in February, 1862, when he was assigned to other duty, and for most of the remaining time, till the close of the war, was post quartermaster at Enterprise, Mississippi.

GEO. T. SHAW, Louisville, Ky., was appointed captain and A. C. S., October 4, 1861; afterward served as commissary of division, with the rank of major.

B. T. MARSHALL, Greensburg, Ky., was appointed surgeon, September 3, 1861; resigned May 23, 1862; afterward served as surgeon of the Kentucky cavalry, under General Williams.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE, Louisville, Ky., was appointed assistant surgeon, April, 1862; served some time with the Fourth Regiment, and was afterward assigned to duty in hospitals.

PRESTON B. SCOTT, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed surgeon, April 20, 1862; served in this capacity till the summer of 1863, when he was made assistant medical director of the Army of the Mississippi, under General J. E. Johnston; and after Dr. Yandell was transferred to the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, he was assigned to duty as medical director for the Department of Mississippi and Alabama, then under command of Lieutenant-General Polk, and continued to serve in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

ALFRED SMITH, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed assistant surgeon, 1861, and assigned to duty with the Ninth Regiment, with which he remained till March 30, 1864, when he was promoted to surgeon, and served thereafter, till the close of the war, with the Fourth Regiment.

THADDEUS L. DODGE, Hickman County, Ky., was appointed assistant surgeon, November 22, 1862, and served with the Fourth Regiment during the remainder of the war.

JOSEPH W. ECKFORD, Mississippi, was appointed assistant surgeon, June 28, 1861; and was generally on duty with other commands, but served with the Fourth Kentucky Regiment during the winter of 1863–64.

REV. E. P. WALTON was appointed chaplain, 1861; and assigned to the Fourth Regiment, but was relieved, April 15, 1862, and ordered to report to General Stonewall Jackson for duty, in the Fifth Virginia Infantry.

COMPANY A, FOURTH REGIMENT.

JOSEPH P. NUCKOLS, Glasgow, Kentucky. (See Biography, p. 380.)

JOHN BIRD ROGERS, Barren County, Kentucky. (See Biography, p. 453.)

J. C. BETHEL, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 1, 1861; fought at Shiloh, was promoted to first lieutenant, April 7, 1862; fought at Vicksburg and at Chickamauga, having been prevented by ill-health from taking part at Murfreesboro' and Jackson; was wounded at Chickamauga; fought at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face

Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas; was promoted to captain, May 28, 1864; engaged in the skirmishes between Dallas and Atlanta; fought at Peachtree Creek, July 20th; at Intrenchment Creek, July 22d; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements in Georgia and South Carolina, with the mounted infantry.

NAT. D. CLAYTON, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 1, 1861; fought at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge, and at Murfreesboro', where he was mortally wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy, and died at the house of one Mr. Miller, on the Nashville and Murfreesboro' turnpike, January, 1863.

HEZEKIAH F. NUCKOLS, Glasgow, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November 1, 1861; fought at Shiloh; was elected second lieutenant, October 6, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas. He was captured at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864, but escaped by jumping off the cars between Franklin and Bowling Green, and returned to the company. He participated in the engagements of the mounted service in South Carolina and Georgia. He was but once wounded—Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JOHN W. SMITH, Glasgow, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, August 1, 1861; was killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

R. P. LANDRUM, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, August 1861; fought at Shiloh, at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas; at the latter place he was severely wounded, but recovered in time to take part in the engagements of the mounted service.

GEORGE BYBEE, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, August 1, 1861; fought at Shiloh, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, in skirmish engagements between New Hope and Atlanta; fought at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', where he was captured, August 31, 1864.

WM. L. WILKINSON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, November 1, 1861; fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded, at Murfreesboro', at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, at different points between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and all the engagements of the mounted infantry in Georgia and South Carolina.

WM. M. NEAL, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, August 1, 1861; right general guide of regiment, October 18, 1862; was elected second lieutenant, November 1, 1863; fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded, April 6, 1862; at Baton Rouge, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, at different points between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', where he was mortally wounded, August 31, 1864, and died in the hands of the enemy.

EPHRAIM R. SMITH, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, August 1, 1861; fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded and captured, April 7th; fought at Murfreesboro', at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, at different points between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', where he was killed while cheering on his comrades, September 1, 1864. He was awarded badge of honor for distinguished gallantry.

RICHARD LOCKE, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, August 1, 1861; was killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

THOMAS W. DAVIE, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, August 1, 1861; fought at Shiloh, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the engagements of the mounted infantry.

H. P. HODGE, Barren County, Ky., musician. Died of disease, 1862.

B. W. REYNOLDS, Glasgow, Ky., musician. Subsequently connected himself with the cavalry.

LEWIS McQUOWN, Glasgow, Ky., musician.

THOMAS MUSGROVE, Glasgow, Ky., musician. Died of disease at Nashville, 1861.

JOHN S. BARLOW, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; was on detail service during the spring and summer of 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, at points between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, and at Intrenchment Creek, at which latter place he was captured, July 22, 1864, and did not return in time to participate in the mounted engagements.

CLINTON BYBEE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, at Murfreesboro', and at Jackson.

THOMAS J. BURKE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, at different points between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', both days. During the service as mounted infantry, he acted as ordnance sergeant.

GEORGE T. BYBEE, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was killed, April 7, 1862.

CHARLES BEALE, Bowling Green, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was killed, April 7, 1862.

JOHN W. BATES, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh—was mortally wounded, April 6, and died April 15, 1862.

G. CLEMENTS, Switzerland, fought at Murfreesboro'; was discharged, August, 1863, on account of disability by disease.

RICHARD COOPER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Died of disease at Greensboro', Louisiana, August 10, 1862.

WILLIAM CARTER, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Oakland Station, 1861.

JAMES A. CARTER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded, April 6, and captured at hospital next day, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the engagements of the mounted service.

JAMES CHAMBERS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, was killed in battle at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863.

WILLIAM J. CALAHAN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 9, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, at different points between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements during the mounted service.

WILLIAM L. DOUGHERTY, Barren County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Resaca. During the remainder of the war he was on duty with the quartermaster.

A. G. DAVIDSON, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh at Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was afterward engaged in detail service.

PHILIP DAVIS, Logan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Barren County, Ky., fought and was wounded at Shiloh. Died of disease at Columbus, Mississippi, May 20, 1862.

H. E. ELLIOTT, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Jackson. Died of disease in Alabama, May 3, 1864.

JAMES R. FISHER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Resaca, and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM J. FISHER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; at Baton Rouge, and at Jackson.

THOMSON FISHER, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Summerville, Alabama, June 20, 1862.

WILLIAM W. FORBIS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; served in the Commissary Department until May, 1864; fought at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, between Dallas and Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and served in the commissary again during the mounted campaigns.

CHARLES FRANCIOLI, Switzerland, was killed in battle at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863

WILLIAM H. GILLOCK, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', both days. He was wounded at Shiloh. After the command was mounted he served mostly with dismounted detachment.

JAMES M. GILLOCK, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

WILLIAM GILLERLAN, Barren County, Ky., teamster. Discharged on account of disease, September 15, 1862.

WILLIAM F. HARLOW, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was captured, April 7, 1862, at Murfreesboro', at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, was left sick at Dalton when the army withdrew, and falling into Federal hands he was imprisoned on Rock Island, and died there, 1864.

VIRGIL S. HALL, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second Sergeant, July 22, 1863; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', where he was again wounded, at Jackson, at Chickamauga where he received another wound, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, between Dallas and Atlanta, atPeach tree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days—was severely wounded at the latter place, September 1, 1864, and disabled for the remainder of the war.

HENRY C. HALL, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded; was killed in battle at Murfreesboro'.

H. J. HUFFMAN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, and Chickamauga. Died of disease in Alabama, June 30, 1864.

REUBEN HUFFMAN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was killed in battle at Baton Rouge.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Barren County, Ky., was a teamster during the earlier part of the war, but fought during the mounted campaigning.

JOSHUA HIGDON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca; at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', where he was wounded in second day's fight, and was not again with the company.

LOGAN HUGHES, Barren County, Ky., discharged in 1861, on account of disability by disease.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Barren County, was appointed third corporal, April, 1862; fought at Shiloh, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, was severely wounded at Dallas, and disabled for the war.

GEORGE T. JOHNSTON, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and long disabled, at Rocky Face Ridge, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded, also, at Utoy Creek, August 6, 1864.

FRANK JONES, Glasgow, Ky., discharged on account of ill health, at Burnsville, Mississippi, April, 1862.

A. J. KENNEDY, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, was captured during the attack on the skirmishers at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864, and did not return in time to take part in the closing engagements.

VAN BUREN KENNEDY, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, where he was wounded; at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', both days. After the command was mounted, he was discharged, being yet under military age.

WILLIAM KINCHLOE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', where he was wounded, at Rocky Face, at Resaca; at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro", both days, and in the engagements during the mounted campaigns.

JOHN KINCHLOE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Baton Rouge. Was killed while fighting as a sharpshooter, at Jackson, July, 1863.

TAYLOR McCOY, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, October 17, 1862; fought at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, and at Mission Ridge. On the campaign from Dalton he was one of the corps of sharpshooters for brigade, and was engaged almost daily until July 22, when he was wounded. Was with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations in Georgia and South Carolina.

R. M. MATTHEWS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; at Murfreesboro', at Jackson and Chickamauga. Was with dismounted detachment during the last months of the war.

JOHN MADDOX, Ohio County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, at Murfreesboro', at Chickamauga, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in some of the cavalry engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh on the first day, and again wounded at Murfreesboro', and again at Chickamauga, in the second day's fight.

SAMUEL B. McCULLOUGH, Barren County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and Jonesboro', both days. Was mostly afterward, till surrender, with the dismounted men.

JONAS MEADOWS, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Decatur, Alabama, March 21, 1862.

SAMUEL MANSFIELD, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JAMES F. MYERS, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded, April 6, 1862, and permanently disabled.

ALFRED MARR, Glasgow, Ky., died of diease at Bowling Green, 1861.

WM. J. NABORS, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in most of the mounted infantry engagements.

JAMES F. NUCKOLS, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was disabled by wound, and on the 15th of September, 1862, was discharged.

F. W. OWEN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded twice on the same day; at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, and at Intrenchment Creek, where he was wounded and captured. Returned before the close of the war, but was never mounted.

ALONZO OWEN, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, 1861.

C. C. PACE, Barren County, Ky., was wounded at Shiloh, and died in consequence, June 1, 1862, at Castalian Springs, Mississippi.

C. C. PARKER, Barren County, Ky., was appointed hospital steward, 1861; was discharged on account of disease, July, 1862.

JOHN PORTER, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

WM. H. PERRY, Hart County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; in the skirmish engagements between Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, at which

latter place he was wounded, June 22, 1864; and fought at Jonesboro', both days. When the brigade was mounted, he was detailed to make saddles, and sent to Newman, where he remained until the surrender.

C. F. QUICK, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; at Murfreesboro', and was again wounded; at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas; fought in most of the mounted engagements, in one of which, at Singleton's farm, South Carolina, he was again wounded.

WM. L. ROGERS, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

GEORGE WALTER ROGERS, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, April, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'. Was mortally wounded at Murfreesboro', January 2d, and died January 5, 1863. Was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

SAMUEL T. SPENCER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and captured; was discharged after exchange, June 30, 1863, on account of his wound, but reënlisted, September 15, 1864, and served during the remainder of the war with a detachment of scouts.

E. J. SANDERS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. Was captured at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864.

BAYARD T. SMITH, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 10, 1863. Fought at Murfreesboro', where he was wounded; at Jackson, and was killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

NAT. SMITH, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Murfreesboro'.

HENRY STEFFIE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place.

GEORGE T. SHAW, Louisville, Kentucky. (See Field and Staff.)

C. C. TINSLEY, Barren County, Ky., was transferred to Cobb's Battery, 1862.

ED. WATT, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', where he was wounded; and at Jackson. Died of disease in Georgia, December 1, 1863.

ROBERT A. WILLIAMS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', where he was wounded; at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements of '64–'65.

JAMES N. WILKINSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas. Was severely wounded at Dallas, but returned in time to take part in the operations at Utoy Creek, where he was mortally wounded, August 6, and died August 9, 1864.

MILES WILKINSON, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

GEO. WAUGH, Barren County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, and disabled. Was discharged in consequence, September 10, 1862.

JNO. W. S. YOUNG, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and in most of the mounted engagements.

COMPANY B, FOURTH REGIMENT.

It will be seen that most of this company were engaged at Donelson, which is accounted for by the fact, that in December, 1861, they were detached from the regiment to serve in the field battery of Captain Graves. Only a few escaped capture at that place, and as there was no exchange until the following September, none of them were engaged at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, except those few. Some of them escaped from prison, and attached themselves to cavalry commands, with which they afterward served. After the exchange, the company remained in charge of Captain Graves, until the arrival at Murfreesboro', when it was returned to the regiment, and served with it during the remainder of the war. At Jackson, these men aided in serving the guns of a battery; and at Chickamauga, during the second day's engagement, they turned a captured battery of the enemy upon them, which contributed materially to the gentle persuasives that induced their departure.

JAMES INGRAM, Henderson, Ky., was elected captain, September 9, 1861; fought at Donelson, February 12 to 15, 1862; resigned in the autumn of 1862.

JAMES WILSON, Henderson, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 9, 1861; fought at Donelson; was captured there, and imprisoned at Camp Chase. After having remained there three weeks, he escaped, and reported to General Breckinridge at Burnsville, when he was immediately assigned to duty on the General's staff, as ordnance officer and chief of artillery, with the rank of captain; was afterward promoted to major, and served with General Breckinridge as A. A. General of Division; fought at Farmington, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, and at Mission Ridge. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was commended for gallantry, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was captured at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

JNO. S. CHAPMAN, Union County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 9, 1861. Fought at Donelson, where he was captured. He was carried to Camp Chase and imprisoned there, but made his escape, and reported to General Breckinridge at Corinth, who assigned him to duty as ordnance officer of Preston's brigade, in which capacity he served a few days, and then resigned. He went to Kentucky, and recruited a company of cavalry, which was attached to Johnson's regiment (Tenth Cavalry), and of which he was made captain. With this regiment (in Morgan's command) he fought at Uniontown, Ky.; at Milton, Snow Hill, and Liberty, Tenn.; at Corrydon, Ind.; and was captured at Cheshire, Ohio. After having been imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary, and at Fort Delaware, until the spring of 1865, he was sent to Richmond, and paroled.

W. G. OWEN, Washington, D. C., was elected second lieutenant, September 9, 1861. Fought at Donelson, and resigned in 1862. Was subsequently major of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

THOMAS H. WINSTEAD, Henderson, Ky., was elected second lieutenant of Company K, September 9, 1861, and fought with that company at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. In December, 1862, Captain Ingram having resigned, Lieutenant Winstead was assigned to the temporary command of Company B. The men had known him before, however, and he was so popular with them, that after the battle of Murfreesboro', in which he commanded them, they elected him captain, and he led the company in every subsequent engagement to Dallas, when he was very badly wounded, and some months disabled. He had also been slightly wounded at Resaca. After having recovered, he was assigned to duty in the autumn of 1864, with Provost Marshal General Cofer, and acted in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

EUGENE L. JOHNSTON, Henderson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 9, 1861. Fought at Fort Donelson, and was killed in battle at Murfreesboro'.

JAMES E. BEATTY, Pittsburg, Pa., was made chief musician of the Fourth Regiment, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Rocky Face Ridge, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

W. H. H. JOHNSTON, Louisville, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, 1862. Fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', was elected second lieutenant, January 10, 1863; fought at Jackson, at Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the shoulder, September 20, 1863; at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, on Sand Town road, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements of '64–'65.

JOHN BRUMMITT, Henderson, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, January 10, 1863; fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro, at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, on Sand Town road, and at Jonesboro'. He was elected second lieutenant, February, 1864, and was wounded at Jonesboro'.

JNO. W. RANKIN, Henderson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, 1864; fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted infantry engagements.

JNO. W. CROCKETT, Jr., Henderson, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, 1863; fought at Donelson, where he was captured; was one of the leaders in the attempt to overpower the guard at Camp Morton, in the summer of 1862, in which he escaped—(see page ——.) Fought at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Dallas and at Kenesaw Mountain.

WM. HEDGES, Louisville, Ky., was appointed corporal, 1862; was appointed first sergeant, 1862; fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas. His health failing in the campaign of 1864, he was sent to hospital, and was not again engaged.

JOHN PERRY, Henderson County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, 1862; fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

THO. A. HIGGS, Davies County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, and at Resaca. He was sent to hospital, sick, in May, 1864, and was not again engaged.

CHAS. E. WOODS, Louisville, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, 1861; fought at Donelson, but escaped capture, and, in company with some others, made a raid into Indiana, for the purpose of arming and mounting themselves, but was captured and turned over to the civil authorities. Upon the demand of President Davis, however, he was released, and joined Morgan's cavalry. Was severely wounded in battle at Cynthiana.

MARION HANCOCK, Henderson County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, 1864; fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, and at Resaca. At the latter place he was wounded and sent to hospital, but recovered in time to participate in the mounted engagements.

C. GOUGH, Union County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, 1862, fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', and at Jackson. Subsequently joined the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

LEVI RUDY, Henderson, Ky., was appointed corporal, 1861; fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', where he was wounded in an arm; at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

GEO. ALLEN, detached for service as clerk at General Anderson's head-quarters, 1861.

THO. ALVEY, Union County, Ky., was killed at Donelson, February 15, 1862.

SAM'L W. BOARDMAN, Henderson, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'.

GEO. BERRY, Henderson, Ky., fought at Donelson, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas, and was captured at Kenesaw Mountain, after which he had no further opportunities for field service.

BRINEY COLLINS, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, and died of disease at Vicksburg, 1862.

BEN. COLE, Uniontown, Ky., fought at Donelson; was captured there, but escaped from prison.

JEROME CLARKE, Franklin, Ky., fought at Donelson, where he was captured, but shortly afterward escaped from Camp Morton, and returned to Kentucky, where he engaged in the guerrilla warfare, and became notorious under the sobriquet of "Sue Mundy." Was captured, tried by a military commission at Louisville, and executed there, 1865.

PAT. CUNNINGHAM, Ireland, fought at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, where he was wounded; at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

JAS. W. CHISM, Henderson, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Resaca, at Dallas, and was killed in a skirmish near Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864.

THO. E. CHARLTON, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'.

C. C. COOKE, Webster County, Ky., fought at Jackson, at Chickamauga, and at Mission Ridge.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Ireland, fought at Donelson; subsequently served as hospital attendant.

HENRY CROMWELL, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson; was captured there, and carried to Camp Morton, but escaped, June, 1862, and joined Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, in which regiments he was afterward a lieutenant.

THO. DAVIS, Union County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, where he was wounded; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. (See Company C.

ROBERT L. DUDLEY, Lynchburg, Va., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', and at Jackson. Was subsequently detailed as clerk at the head-quarters of Major-General Bate.

W. T. FORD, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

LOUIS FISCHINGER, Union County, Ky., was left sick at Nashville, February, 1862, and was captured when the Federals came in, but afterward escaped and joined Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

J. G. FOGARTY, Ireland, fought at Donelson, but was afterward disabled by disease, and discharged.

S. W. GARRETT, Lexington, Ky., fought at Donelson.

JAS. W. GOBIN, Henderson, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Pine Mountain, where his health failed, and he was sent to hospital, and was not again actively engaged.

J. E. B. GRANT, New York, fought at Donelson. Was afterward absent on sick leave, and no more actively engaged.

JAMES GEIGER, fought at Jackson, at Chickamauga, and at Mission Ridge.

JNO. HENNESY, Union County, Ky.,,fought at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro', where he was wounded; at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, and was killed in a skirmish at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864.

ROBT. A. HASKINS, Henderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, where he was wounded, and was not engaged again during the war.

B. F. HANCOCK, Henderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, and at Intrenchment Creek.

THO. HANCOCK, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

W. H. HYATT, Pennsylvania, fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

VIRGINIUS HUTCHEN, Henderson County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, 1862, fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, on Sand Town road, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

ED. HUGHES, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

W. G. HUGHES, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and was captured at Stockbridge, November, 1864.

W. L. HEATH, Crittenden County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, was captured at Utoy Creek, but rejoined the company a short time before surrender.

WM. HEATON, enlisted at Barnsville, Ga., September, 1864, and took part in the mounted engagements.

WM. McE. HILL, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson; died of disease at Murfreesboro', 1862.

THO. JOICE, Ireland, fought at Donelson and Jackson; but was so disabled by disease that he subsequently did but little field duty.

THO. KERSEY, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'. At the latter place he was wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

FRED. LEWIS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Donelson and Jackson.

WM. LATHAM, England, detailed to work as a finisher of cannon, in Confederate ordnance establishments.

JAMES LYNN, Union County, Ky., was captured at Fort Donelson, but escaped from Camp Morton, and joined Adam R. Johnston's regiment of cavalry.

JAMES LANHAM, fought at Donelson, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, and was killed in battle at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

T. B. Mobley, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'. Died of disease at Chattanooga, 1863.

DANIEL MAHONEY, Cork County, Ireland, fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas; had sick leave from Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864, and was not afterward engaged in battle.

BENJ. MOFFITT, McLean County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Mission Ridge, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

ED. MARTIN, (born at sea), fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

T. H. MOULDER, England, was left sick at Nashville, February, 1862, and was not afterward heard of—supposed to have died there.

JOHN McALLISTER, Henderson, Ky., was placed on regimental band, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was afterward detailed for duty with field hospital, in which capacity he acted at Chickamauga and at Mission Ridge.

JAMES NELSON, Union County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability, by disease, at Bowling Green, 1861.

JOHN PATTERSON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Donelson; subsequently joined Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and was captured in a skirmish in Kentucky. After he had fairly surrendered, a Federal soldier shot his eyes out, without provocation.

A. A. PREWITT, Henderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', and at Jackson; was afterward so disabled by disease, as to preclude his doing field service.

JNO. LOVELL ROUSSEAU, Henderson, Ky., was elected brevet second lieutenant, April 1, 1863; fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, and at Mission Ridge; was afterward a member of the Tenth Cavalry.

SANDY RUDD, Union County, Kentucky, fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', and at Jackson.

JNO. ROBINSON, Henderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson; was drowned in the Mississippi, opposite Helena, Arkansas, when returning from prison, September, 1862.

J. B. RAILEY, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson.

ABSALOM RAY, Union County, Ky., was never engaged in battle, on account of disease, of which he at last died, in Jackson, Miss.

CHARLES H. SANDIFER, Henderson, Ky., fought at Donelson and Murfreesboro'; was captured on both occasions, and died in prison, 1863.

GEO. W. SHEETS, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas; was wounded in a skirmish at Kenesaw Mountain, and was not afterward engaged.

ED. SUMMERS, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson; was afterward connected with Confederate cavalry.

FRED. SAUNDERS, France, fought at Donelson.

J. SCHWAUER, Germany, fought at Donelson.

H. T. TRIMBLE, Indiana, fought at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge.

WILLIAM UTLEY, Henderson, Ky., was discharged at Bowling Green, 1861, on account of disability by disease.

JOHN R. VAIL, Henderson County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Rocky Face, at Resaca, at Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

S. W. WILKINS, Madisonville, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge. On the campaign of 1864 his health was so poor as to necessitate sick leave, and he was not afterward engaged.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Ireland, fought at Donelson, at Hartsville, where he was wounded; fought also at Murfreesboro' and at Jackson.

J. G. WRIGHT, Union County, Ky., fought at Donelson, at Murfreesboro', at Jackson, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge; and afterward at different places with Forrest's cavalry.

GEO. WALTON, Maryland, transferred to Cobb's Battery, 1862.

S. B. YEAKY, Webster County, Ky., fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, at Jonesboro', both days; and in the mounted infantry engagements between Stockbridge and Savannah. Was captured near Savannah, December, 1864, and held prisoner until after the close of the war.

COMPANY C, FOURTH REGIMENT.

J. M. FITZHENRY, Uniontown, Ky., was elected captain, August 14, 1861; fought at Shiloh; and resigned, April 25, 1862.

JOHN G. GRIFFIN, Uniontown, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, August 14, 1861; fought at Shiloh; and resigned, April 25, 1862.

WM. S. PHILLIPS, Uniontown, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 14, 1861; on the march from Kentucky he was assigned to duty as quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, and was afterward promoted to captain, taking rank from February 13, 1862; he served with his regiment till December, 1863, when he was made quartermaster of brigade, on the staff of General Lewis, and recommended for promotion to the rank of major; and he served in this capacity till the close of the war.

CY. H. HIGGINSON, Uniontown, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 14, 1861, was promoted to captain, May 1, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was dangerously wounded in the hand and shoulder at the latter place, and permanently disabled; resigned, January 8, 1864.

JACK T. BROWN, Uniontown, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, August 14, 1861; was elected first lieutenant, May 1, 1862, promoted to captain, January 8, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta; was about this time disabled for field service by ill health, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOHN B. SPALDING, Union County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, August 14, 1861; was transferred to First Kentucky Cavalry, October 20, 1861.

CHARLES BUCKMAN, Union County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, August 14, 1861; was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

SAMUEL A. CLEMENTS, Union County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, August 14, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements; he was badly wounded in the neck at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863, captured and imprisoned for four months. His commissioned officers being disabled, he commanded

the company at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and the last day at Jonesboro'.

SOL. DEWESE, Union County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, August 14, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was wounded at Resaca, but engaged in some of the skirmishes between Dallas and Atlanta, fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ROBERT SPALDING, Union County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, August 14, 1862; was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and permanently disabled, and was discharged, June, 1862.

ELISHA CLEMENTS, Union County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, August 14, 1861; was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and permanently disabled, and was discharged, June, 1862.

MARK HANCOCK, Union County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, August 14, 1861; died of disease in Atlanta, March, 1862.

WM. RAGSDALE, Union County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, August 14, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

FRANK AUSTIN, Union County, Ky., was on detail service till July, 1862; fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Utoy Creek, both days at Jonesboro', in the mounted engagements up to December 20, 1864, when he was detailed for service with the provost guard, and was on that duty the remainder of the war.

CHARLES BEARD, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

JOSEPH BEARD, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was captured at the latter place, and afterward died in prison.

JOHN J. BERRY, Union County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians, served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was detailed as druggist, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

JAMES H. BERRYMAN, Union County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians; served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was captured at the latter place.

THOMAS BURRIS, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; died of disease at Murfreesboro', December, 1862.

JOHN BUMPUS, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was dangerously wounded at the latter place, and disabled for any further service during the war.

JOHN R. BRINKLEY, Union County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga; was transferred to the Twentieth Tennessee Infantry, March, 1863.

THOMAS C. BLACKWELL, Union County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January, 1863, and was promoted to first lieutenant, January 8, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; commanded Pioneer Corps from Dalton to Dallas; fought at Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; was disabled by ill health for active field duty till autumn, when he rejoined the company, but was assigned to duty with Captain Bosche, commanding detail of saddle and harness-makers, at Newman, Georgia, and remained there till the close of the war.

SCOTT BAKER, Union County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians; served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was captured at Mission Ridge, November 21, 1863, and died in prison.

JO. BUTLER, Union County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, May 1, 1862.

THOMAS BROWN, Union County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, January, 1862.

FRANK P. CLEMENTS, Union County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January, 1864; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, April 6, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and fought at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro'; was again wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864. He was in the mounted engagements up to March, 1865, when he was sent to Kentucky on recruiting service, and was thus engaged when the war closed.

EDWARD CRIBBS, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place; fought in the mounted engagements till after the command left Savannah, when he was detailed for other service, which he continued to do till the close of the war.

ALFRED CHANEY, Union County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, January, 1862.

PETER CAMPBELL, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and did detail service during the remainder of the war.

—— CARNEY, Union County, Ky., died of disease, 1862.

JAMES CISSELL, Union County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and permanently disabled; was discharged, June, 1862.

GEORGE DIFFENBERG, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS DAVIS, Union County, Ky., was detailed as teamster, February 1, 1862, and generally served in that capacity till the army reached Dalton, when he was transferred to Company B, and afterward fought with that company.

GARRETT EMERSON, Union County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians; served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; fought in the ranks at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was captured at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864.

SAM. FITZHENRY, Union County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

CHAS. FITZHENRY, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and captured, April 7, 1862.

GEORGE FENWICK, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, May, 1862.

WM. GREENWELL, Union County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, lost an eye, and was permanently disabled.

SAMUEL GILCHRIST, Union County, Ky., fought with the Louisiana infantry at different points, up to January, 1864, when he was transferred to this company, and fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

HENRY GREEN, Union County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians, and served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was made bugler, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

WM. HENRY GOUGH, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was captured at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

JERRY HENISSEE, Union County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1862.

THO. J. HITE, Union County, Ky., was transferred to First Kentucky Cavalry, November, 1861.

WM. HITE, Union County, Ky., was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and permanently disabled for duty in the ranks, but took charge of an ambulance, and faithfully performed that service till the close of the war.

HENRY HARDESTY, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was afterward discharged on account of disability by disease, 1862.

GREEN F. HIGGINSON, Union County, Ky., was detailed as forage-master, February 1, and served as such till May 1, 1862, when he was elected second lieutenant; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; commanded Company C in the latter battle, and was killed there, January 2, 1863.

JOHN HUDGENS, Union County, Ky., was detailed as teamster, January, 1862, and served as such until he was discharged on account of disability by disease, June, 1862.

ROMANUS HERD, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Dallas; in skirmishes from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and was killed near Atlanta, August 14, 1864.

JAMES HANCOCK, Union County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 11, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded and permanently disabled at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JOSEPH JAMES, Union County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, June, 1862.

SYLVESTER JONES, Union County, Ky., was detailed as teamster in January, and served as such until July, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed while carrying the regimental colors at the latter place, January 3, 1863.

R. J. JENKINS, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

EDWARD KELLEY, Union County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and captured, April 7, 1862. After having been exchanged, he was detailed for service in hospitals, and remained on that duty till September, 1864, when he rejoined the company and took part in the mounted engagements.

PAT. KEARNEY, Union County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

ROBERT KENNEDY, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, and permanently disabled, June, 1864.

THO. KENNEDY, Union County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green.

JOHN LAMBERT, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, May, 1862.

THOMAS LAMBERT, Union County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, December, 1861.

ELIAS LIVSEY, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Sumter, Alabama, July 12, 1862.

REV. MR. MARTIN, Union County, Ky., was transferred to Company I, 1861.

SIMON MAYBERRY, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOHN McGUIRE, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga. Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

WILLIAM McCLELLAN, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge. Was captured near Dalton, December 21, 1863.

HENRY MELBOURNE, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, June, 1862.

JAMES NEWMAN, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge; was captured near Dalton, December 21, 1863, and was detained in prison till the war closed.

THOMAS PIKE, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Lost a leg in the latter battle and was discharged.

IGNATIUS PIKE, Union County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, November, 1861.

FRED. E. ROBERTSON, Union County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, and permanently disabled, September 20, 1863. He carried the colors through the battle of Baton Rouge; and, in January, 1863, he was appointed first sergeant.

JAMES ROSS, Union County, Ky., was disabled for duty by ill health during the whole war, and was not required to be with the command.

WILLIAM ROSS, Union County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians; served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, Vicksburg,

Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Died of disease at Macon, Georgia, 1864.

JAMES ROUSE, Union County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians; served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was captured near Dalton, December 21, 1863.

JAMES RICE, Union County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, March, 1862.

LEGRAND ROWE, Union County, Ky., was detailed for duty in hospitals, and served till June, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability by disease.

JAMES RIDDLE, Union County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, at Bowling Green.

LLOYD SPALDING, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; was mortally wounded at Dallas, May 28, and died in Atlanta, June, 1864.

WILLIAM SPALDING, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

WILLIAM SHERCLIFFE, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN SMITH, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there during the first day; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES STORY, Union County, Ky., fought with this company at Shiloh; was afterward transferred to the Second Regiment.

JOSEPH STIFFLER, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

DANIEL TEEL, Union County, Ky., was transferred to Morgan's cavalry early in the war.

WILLIAM TURNER, Union County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

HORACE THOMPSON, Union County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh and permanently disabled; was soon afterward discharged.

WILLIS THOMPSON, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

THOMAS J. THOMPSON, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

THOMAS THRELKELD, Union County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

PRESLEY TRABUE, Union County, Ky., was appointed ordnance officer, with the rank of first lieutenant in 1862, and remained with the brigade during the year; was afterward assigned to duty elsewhere.

PHIL. VAN BUSSUM, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and was wounded there, April 7, 1862; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CHARLES WATHEN, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

PATRICK WATHEN, Union County, Ky., died of disease, 1862.

THEODORE WATHEN, Union County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. Was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and afterward died of disease.

WILLIAM YATES, Union County, Ky., was wounded and captured at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

COMPANY D, FOURTH REGIMENT.

WILLIS S. ROBERTS, Scott County, Ky., was elected captain, September 12, 1861; was promoted to major, December 18, 1862. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was wounded in the confusion created by Partisan Rangers on the morning of August 5, 1862, before Baton Rouge, and was thus prevented from taking part in that engagement; was killed in battle at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863.

FRANK SCOTT, Ohio County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 12, 1861, and soon afterward resigned.

GRIFF P. THEOBALD, Owen County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861. (See "Field and Staff.")

S. O. PEYTON, McLean County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 12, 1861; fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was wounded in the former engagement, April 7, 1862; was elected first lieutenant of Captain Jones' company, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and assigned to duty in that command, December, 1862.

JOHN H. WELLER, Louisville, Ky., was assigned to duty as adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, August, 1861, and recommended for appointment as first lieutenant, which was done; but before receiving notice of his appointment, he was elected second lieutenant of Company D, and entered upon that duty. He was promoted to captain, January 2, 1863. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was severely wounded in the face at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and was again wounded near Statesboro', South Carolina, April, 1865.

ROBERT MOORE, New Orleans, La., was appointed sergeant-major, September, 1861; and was elected second lieutenant of Company D, November 14, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'. He was mortally wounded in battle at Murfreesboro', January 2, and died January 8, 1863.

WILLIAM H. LUTON, Rumsey, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 10, and was promoted to first lieutenant, January 22, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, In-

trenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JO. LECOMPTE, Henry County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, April 1, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachfree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Savannah, December, 1864.

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Owen County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, April 1, 1863. He was prevented by ill health from participating in the earlier engagements, but fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. W. BOWER, Scott County, Ky., was appointed sergeant in 1864. He was sometimes prevented by ill health from taking part in engagements, but fought in several battles with the infantry, and was in all the cavalry operations. He was once detailed for duty with the corps of sappers and miners, and served some time in that capacity.

GEORGE BEATTIE, Scott County, Ky., was constantly laboring under grievous affliction, but bore up with fortitude, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

A. H. BROWN, Hopkinsville, Ky., served almost exclusively on detail duty.

DUNCAN R. BURKE, Owen County, Ky., was appointed corporal, 1863, and was promoted to sergeant, 1864. Fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured there; after having been exchanged, he fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded also at Dallas and at Intrenchment Creek.

ROLAND C. BRYANT, Webster County, Ky, was generally employed in various detail duty.

JOHN BEATTIE, Scott County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfrees-

boro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

D. CHANDLER, Hopkins County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 12, 1861; and was transferred to cavalry in 1862.

F. M. CHAPMAN, Owen County, Ky., was transferred from Ireland's cavalry company, 1862; fought with the Fourth Infantry at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. H. CONDER, Owen County, Ky., was transferred to First Kentucky Cavalry, January, 1863.

JOSEPH CRAIG, Gallatin County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, January, 1863, and was generally afterward employed in various detail service.

THOMAS H. COVINGTON, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was mortally wounded in battle at Chickamauga, and died shortly afterward. He was one of the corporals of the company, and was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

CHARLIE CARDWELL, Muhlenburg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga Station, November 26, 1863.

HERMAN CHOWNING, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was afterward detailed as blacksmith for the regiment, and died of disease at Columbus, Georgia, 1863.

G. R. CALDWELL, Owen County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

SAMUEL G. DENTON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; and was generally afterward on detached service.

JOHN DEES, Henry County, Ky., served mostly with a cavalry command, but fought with this company at Chickamauga, and was wounded there.

M. W. ELLISON, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was dangerously wounded at Dallas, and permanently disabled; was discharged some time during the year.

FRANK EDDINGS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge.

JOHN CAHILL, Ireland, was an old man, but served throughout the war, and was in most of the battles of his regiment.

JEFFREY FANNING, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

JOHN GORDON, Henry County, Ky., was appointed sergeant in 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; and was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

BARNETT GORDON, Henry County, Ky., was appointed corporal in 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, September 1, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

LAWRENCE GORDON, Henry County, Ky., was crippled in the hand when enlisted, and was consequently employed in detail duty or detached service during the war. Was appointed brigade forage-master, December 24, 1863.

JOHN W. GUILD, Owen County, Ky., was appointed sergeant early in 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

LEWIS GATEWOOD, Scott County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability by reason of it, some time during the summer.

JOHN GILLEN, Louisville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

JOHN GORHAM, Scott County, Ky., was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

FRANK HARPER, Scott County, Ky., was transferred to the Ninth Kentucky Infantry, 1862.

SILAS D. HARDIN, Henry County, Ky., fought on the skirmish-line, at Utoy Creek, and was wounded there, August 6, 1864, and though he remained till the close of the war, he was in no other engagement.

TABOR HANCOCK, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862.

JOHN M. HERNDON, Owen County, Ky., was detailed as wagon-master, April, 1862; served some time in that capacity, and was then transferred to the First Kentucky Cavalry.

PASCHAL JONES, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS JENKINS, Hopkins County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant in 1861; died of disease at Huntsville, Alabama, March, 1862.

W. R. JENKINS, Hopkins County, Ky., was transferred from Company I, Third Kentucky Infantry, September 18, 1862; was generally engaged in detached service till the close of the war.

W. E. JONES, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was dangerously wounded at the latter place, and fell into the hands of the enemy; rejoined company during the summer, and fought at Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was killed at the latter place in a skirmish, June 20, 1864.

SAMUEL JONES, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1862.

JOHN LECOMPTE, Henry County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at Shiloh, and was killed at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863. After the battle of Murfreesboro', his name was before his company as one of the contestants for the award of the medal of honor.

W. A. JONES, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain; was killed in a skirmish at the latter place, June 14, 1864.

JOHN O. LUCAS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

WILLIAM H. LUCAS, Owen County, Ky., was generally incapable, by reason of ill health, for any duty, but fought at Shiloh, and in some other engagements, and was sometimes on detail service for the regiment.

MOSES LUCAS, Scott County, Ky., was usually engaged in detail or detached service.

STEPHEN LUCAS, Scott County, Ky., was generally employed as teamster. When General Hanson fell, Stephen Lucas drove an ambulance into the storm of shot and brought him off. He was slightly wounded at Dallas while bringing off wounded, and he participated in the mounted engagements.

ROBERT H. LINDSAY, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro'. He was severely wounded at Murfreesboro', and after that battle his name was before the company as one of the contestants for the medal of honor. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct, and was appointed ensign of the regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. He had received the colors at Shiloh, after Williams fell, and he carried them in every other battle up to the time of his death. He was killed in battle at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

ALEC LEATHERWOOD, Indiana, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

SILAS D. MORROW, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1862.

THOMAS McCARDWELL, Owen County, Ky., was in two or three fights.

THOMAS McCAULIFF, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga Station; was captured at the latter place, November 25, 1863.

JAMES McMILLEN, Scott County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

HUGH McVEY, Ireland, was killed in battle at Shiloh.

DANIEL McGUINESS, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place.

JAMES O'DONNELL, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Chickamauga Station; was transferred to the navy, April 10, 1864.

JOHN PACE, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Chickamauga Station; was captured at the latter place, November 25, 1863, and died in prison.

STROTHER ROBERTS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Owen County, Ky., was often incapacitated by ill health for duty in the ranks, but fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, and in some of the engagements between Dalton and Atlanta. During the mounted service he was on duty with the detail of saddlers.

NIM. RYAN, Owen County, Ky., was in some of the battles, but nothing definite is known to the writer.

A. B. ROBERTS, Scott County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 13, 1861; lost an arm in battle at Shiloh, and was discharged soon afterward.

GEO. E. ROBERTS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was accidentally wounded at Baldwin, Miss., disabled, and soon afterward discharged.

JAMES SHUMATE, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Chickamauga Station.

JOHN SPARKS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca; was wounded at Murfreesboro', and captured at Resaca.

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, Ireland, was transferred to artillery in 1861.

JOHN W. SLUSSER, Hillsboro', Ohio, (known as "Devil Dick,") was appointed sergeant in 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at

Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry service he was all the time on duty—generally with the detail of mounted scouts.

JAMES STANLEY, Hopkins County, Ky., was appointed corporal, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Resaca, and killed at Dallas.

JOSEPH W. STEELE, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

SAMUEL SUTER, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, 1862.

THOMAS SLEGAN, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was disabled by wounds received at the latter place, and placed on the list of retired soldiers.

GREEN T. TAYLOR, Henry County, Ky., was on detail and detached duty up to Dalton (1864), when he entered the ranks and fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry service he was generally on duty with the party of mounted scouts.

SAMUEL THEOBALD, Owen County, Ky., was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, 1862.

J. W. TOMLINSON, Owen County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant September 13, 1861; was discharged, 1862, being over age, and entered the cavalry service, and was afterward elected a lieutenant of that arm.

GEORGE W. THORNBERRY, Owen County, Ky., served as regimental clerk during much of the time after enlisting up to January, 1863; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Chickamauga Station; was captured at the latter place, and was not exchanged during the war.

THOMAS TODD, Hopkins County, Ky., died of disease at Oakland Station, January, 1862.

WM. THOMAS was transferred to artillery, 1861.

JAMES TUCKER, Owen County, Ky., was transferred to artillery 1861.

JOSHUA WALLACE, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Chickamauga Station; was afterward connected with cavalry, and was killed in battle, 1864.

RICHARD WAY, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; died of disease at Marion Station, Miss., during the summer of 1862.

DANIEL WELSH, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and died of disease at Corinth shortly afterward.

SIMPSON WILLIAMS, Owen County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

C. O. WHITE, Owen County, Ky., was appointed corporal, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Chickamauga Station; was relieved from duty early in 1864, on account of epilepsy, but rejoined the company in the autumn, and was sent to Newnan for duty with the detail of saddlers.

E. B. WELSH, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh; was discharged, 1862, being under age.

CHARLES L. WARD, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh with the Ninth Regiment; was transferred, 1862, to this company, and appointed chief musician of the regiment. He served with the band during the remainder of the war.

T. B. WRIGHT, Kentucky, (known as "Wild Bill,") fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peathtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN YARBROUGH, was appointed third sergeant, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Chickamauga Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

COMPANY E, FOURTH REGIMENT.

BEN. J. MONROE, Frankfort, Ky. (See Biography, page —.)

THOMAS STEELE, Jr., Versailles, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to captain, October 5, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and captured; was exchanged and rejoined company, September, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements up to March, 1865, when he was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders; was captured there, and remained in prison till after the close of the war.

GEORGE B. BURNLEY, Frankfort, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, October 5, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded in the foot, April 7, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro', was mortally wounded at the latter place, January 2, and died January 3, 1862.

ISHAM T. DUDLEY, Frankfort, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant January 4, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was captured on the skirmish-line, near Atlanta, August 5, 1864, and was detained in prison till the close of the war.

ROBERT A. THOMSON, Franklin County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 24, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, January 2, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; and served as quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, from December, 1863, to the close of the war.

JAMES W. SMITH, Woodford County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 13, 1861; and was elected second lieutenant, January 10, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, September 20, 1863; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

R. L. RUSSELL, Frankfort, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 13, 1861; was detailed as telegraph operator for General Breckinridge, December, 1861, and served in that capacity till September, 1864, when he returned to the company and, when on duty, was with the dismounted detachment till the surrender.

THOMAS T. PRICE, Frankfort, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September, 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro'; and was captured at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

SAMUEL W. SHANNON, Frankfort, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; and was transferred to Byrne's Light Artillery, December, 1862.

ALFRED CLARKE, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Resaca, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE W. LAWLER, Frankfort, Ky., was appointed first corporal, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded and captured at Shiloh; was also wounded at Murfreesboro', and other places—receiving in all five shots, that had the effect of disabling him, in a measure, for life.

WILLIAM T. PRICE, Frankfort, Ky., was appointed second corporal, September 13, 1861. Had a leg broken in August, 1861, by a fall from a horse, which disabled him for infantry service, and he was therefore transferred to First Kentucky Cavalry, October, 1862.

S. S. STRINGFELLOW, Covington, Ky., was appointed third corporal, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Jonesboro', and was captured at the latter place. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JOHN ELLIS, Covington, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September 13, 1861. Was left sick in Nashville, February, 1862, but after having recovered he escaped from the enemy and joined Morgan's cavalry; was afterward elected a lieutenant, and continued to serve in that command.

M. B. GRAHAM, Lexington, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians, and generally served in that capacity, but fought at Shiloh.

JOHN H. ADDINGTON, Norfolk, Virginia, fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured, and afterward died in prison at Louisville, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BAILEY, Versailles, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was promoted from the ranks, July 28, 1864, to first lieutenant and adjutant Fourth Regiment.

BENJAMIN BAXTER, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured there, but rejoined the company after having been exchanged and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was again wounded, at the latter place, but recovered and served with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations.

ALBERT BARNETT, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was accidentally drowned in the Alabama River, August, 1863.

JAMES BOHANNON, Louisville, Ky., was transferred to Graves' Battery, October, 1861.

E. B. BROWN, Lexington, Ky., fought with the Fourth Regiment at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was transferred to Company B, Second Regiment, April 27, 1863.

JOHN R. BOYETTE, Versailles, Ky., fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

JAMES BURNETT, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; died of disease on Comite River, August 11, 1862.

JOHN T. CARDWELL, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOSEPH COLE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peach-

tree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. During the first years of the war he was employed in various detail service.

ROBERT W. COLEMAN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge and Resaca.

J. G. CROCKETT, Franklin, County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was appointed sergeant, May 1, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro', where he was disabled for life by the loss of a leg, August 31, 1864.

GEORGE A. CROCKETT, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged, June 15, 1862, on account of disability by disease, and afterward joined Morgan's cavalry.

JAMES CLOUD, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga.

JAMES W. CURRY, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded and captured at the latter place, and died in prison. He was also wounded at Shiloh and Mission Ridge.

SOUTHEY W. DARNELL, Woodford County, Ky., was transferred from the Fourth Missouri Infantry, May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

E. R. DAWSON, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. H. DAWSON, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks.

JOHN H. DEMAR, Paducah, Ky., was transferred to Graves' Battery, October, 1861.

WM. DUNN, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was killed by falling from the cars near Holly Springs, Miss., 1862.

CORNELIUS DUVALL, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

JAMES DANT, Bardstown, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, August 20, 1861.

JOHN ELLISON, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 18, 1862, and died at Castillian Springs, Miss., shortly afterward.

J. K. EXUM, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed corporal, April 1, 1862; was wounded in battle at Shiloh and captured, and died in prison at Louisville, 1862.

DAN. C. GRAVES, Franklin County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and disabled for life.

J. J. GRAVES, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

JOSEPH GEORGE, Lexington, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

WALLER W. HAWKINS, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. K. HAWKINS, Woodford County, Ky., was appointed corporal April 1, 1862; was promoted to sergeant May 1, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

DENNIS HALEY, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was captured at the latter place, but was exchanged, and rejoined the company in March following; fought at Jackson; was again captured, at Tyner's Station, November 26, 1863, and died in prison.

ANDREW J. HALL, Covington, Ky., was wounded at Shiloh, and was discharged on account of disability, July 16, 1862.

H. HANCOCK, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was

again wounded, at the latter place, and disabled, and was afterward placed on the list of retired soldiers.

W. H. HIERONYMUS, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was captured there, but rejoined the company after the exchange, and fought at Murfreesboro', where he was again wounded; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas, and was wounded again, at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

WILLIAM HOWE, Franklin County, Ky., was not enlisted until 1863; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas, and was wounded in the latter engagement. No other facts known to the writer.

CHARLES HOWE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured there; fought also at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

ANDREW J. HULL, Owen County, Ky., was transferred from a cavalry command in 1863, and fought at Jackson; died of disease in April, 1864.

Z. R. HUTCHINSON, La Rue County, Ky., was transferred from a cavalry command, 1863, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

HARRISON HULCEE, Louisville, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 18, 1862.

PADDY HUDSON, Scott County, Ky., was left sick in Bowling Green, February, 1862, and was not afterward heard of.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, Scott County, Ky. (Provisional Governor of Kentucky), was on the staff of General Johnston during the first day at Shiloh as volunteer aid-de-camp, but entered the ranks of this company, after having lost his horse, and fought with it till he fell mortally wounded. (See page 525.)

JAMES K. JOHNSON, Calloway County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, November, 1861.

DODDRIDGE JETT, Franklin County, Ky., was captured at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and died of disease at Camp Chase sometime afterward.

WM. A. JETT, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was captured there; rejoined the company after having been exchanged, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga;

was wounded at the latter place; fought at Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca; was again wounded, at the latter place, and was afterward on detached service, having been disabled by wound for duty in the ranks. He was one of the sergeants of the company.

B. MAHONEY, Lexington, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and was discharged, December, 1862.

J. R. McLEAN, Calloway County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Resaca, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Resaca, May 14, 1864.

CHARLES McFARLANE, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

LEVIN McFARLANE, Owen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

DENNIS McSWANEY, Frankfort, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'.

JAMES MOORE, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured there, April 7, 1862, and afterward died in prison of his wound.

FRANK A. MONROE, Frankfort, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by ill health, also, being under age, March, 1862.

JESSE R. MIDDLETON, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

WILLIAM W. MENZIES, Franklin County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

THOMAS MUNSON, Covington, Ky., was left sick in Nashville, February, 1862, and was not afterward heard of.

JOHN W. MULLEN, Frankfort, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered, and took part in the engagement at Intrenchment Creek, where he was captured, July 22, 1864.

SAMUEL NORRIS, Covington, Ky., was captured at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and afterward escaped into Canada.

TIMOTHY PITTS, Prince George County, Md., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment,

and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

R. R. PARSONS, Franklin County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh; fought also at Murfreesboro', where he received a wound in the head. He was the hospital steward of the regiment.

JOHN W. PLATTE, Washington County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

SAMUEL RODGERS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro'.

RANDOLPH RAILEY, JR., Versailles, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Intrenchment Creek.

COLUMBUS ROBERTS, Henry County, Ky., was transferred from Byrne's Battery, December, 1862, and was killed at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863.

THOMAS J. SURRAN, Newport, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Murfreesboro' and at Chickamauga.

JAMES L. SCOTT, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the sergeants of the company after September, 1864.

JAMES T. TOWLES, Henderson, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was captured near Tyner's Station, 1863, and died in prison.

JAMES TALBOTT, Scott County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

WILLIAM S. THOMASSON, Scott County, Ky., was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, November, 1862.

R. D. TWYMAN, Woodford County, Ky., died of disease at Oakland Station, February, 1862.

ANDREW J. WITT, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'. Was transferred to First Kentucky Cavalry, January 20, 1863.

JAMES S. WHITTINGTON, Woodford County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, December, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was mortally wounded at the latter place, January 2, 1864, and died shortly afterward. He was also wounded at Shiloh. After the battle of Murfreesboro', he was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on that field.

E. H. WHITTINGTON, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the sergeants of the company after September, 1864.

WILLIAM T. WHITTINGTON, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg; Murfreesboro', Chickamaugua, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the corporals of the company after September, 1864.

JOHN WELLS, Louisville, Ky., was left sick in Nashville, February, 1862, and is supposed to have died there.

D. C. WHITE, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, August, 1863, but rejoined in March, 1864, and remained in the service till the close of the war.

WILLIAM J. WATKINS, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was awarded medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the latter place; fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'; was killed at the latter place, September 1, 1864.

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Marshall, Texas, was appointed colorbearer, September, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant and

adjutant, April 7, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was mortally wounded at the latter place, July 22, and died July 26, 1864.

COMPANY F, FOURTH REGIMENT.

JOHN A. ADAIR, Greensburg, Ky., was elected captain, September 13, 1861; was promoted to major, January 12, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel, February 28, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, where he was dangerously wounded in the head, but rejoined the command and fought at Murfreesboro' and Jackson. He resigned, August 31, 1863, on account of ill health, induced by the wound received at Shiloh, having never afterward been really able for field duty.

HENRY C. IRVINE, Columbia, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 13, 1861; died of disease at Nashville, November 5, 1861.

JOHN B. MOORE, Greensburg, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, November 10, 1861; and to captain, February 12, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was also severely wounded in battle at Shiloh.

JOHN BARNETT, Greensburg, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, February 12, 1863. Fought at Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; and in the cavalry engagements till March, 1865, when he was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was thus engaged when the war closed.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Green County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 17, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he served with the dismounted detachment.

GEORGE HECTOR BURTON, Adair County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, April 1, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg,

Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was placed in command of sharpshooters at Dalton, and fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was engaged almost daily from Dallas to Atlanta; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. Was once awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, Greensburg, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 13, 1861; was discharged on account of lameness, induced by disease, July 22, 1862.

WILLIAM B. MOORE, Greensburg, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 13, 1861; fought at Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the McMinnville Guard, in the spring of 1863; was frequently precluded, by ill health during the war, for duty on the field.

WILLIAM SAULSBURY, Md., was appointed third sergeant, September 13, 1861. Died of disease at Nashville, November 17, 1861.

ADAIR WAGGONER, Greensburg, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Died of disease at Magnolia, Mississippi, September 18, 1862.

M. N. STONE, Wayne County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh with this regiment, and was then transferred, May 15, 1862, to Captain Roberts' company of cavalry.

GEORGE D. JOHNSTON, Taylor County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, September 13, 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant, April 1, 1863. Fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and served with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations.

E. P. RUDD, Greene County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN P. GAFFORD, Bowling Green, Ky., was appointed third corporal, September 13, 1861.

R. P. DURHAM, Taylor County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 22, 1862.

WINSTON B. ANDERSON, Greene County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 22, 1862.

JO. A. ATKINS, Columbia, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN BLAKEMAN, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the McMinnville Guard, in the spring of 1863.

MILTON BLAKEMAN, Greene County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

DANIEL BLAKEMAN, Greene County, Ky., was not enlisted till September 17, 1862. Died of disease at Murfreesboro', January 15, 1863.

JAMES G. BRYANT, Adair County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

NAT. GAITHER BRYANT, Adair County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS BARLOW, Taylor County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was captured at the latter place, but rejoined the company after having been exchanged, and fought at Chickamauga, where he was killed, September 20, 1863.

JAMES BARNETT, Greene County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died, May 1, 1862.

RICHARD W. BOWLING, Hart County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, April 1, 1863. Fought at Chickamauga, having been prevented by ill health from taking part in the earlier engagements; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from

Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro'; was killed in the charge at the latter place, August 31, 1864.

JESSE BOSTON, Wayne County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

HUGH B. BARKER, Alabama, was not enlisted till March 19, 1863. Fought at Jackson.

THEODORE COWHERD, Taylor County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks He was severely wounded at Shiloh, slightly at Resaca, and lost right arm, July 22, 1864, at Intrenchment Creek.

JOHN P. CROUDUS, Taylor County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 20, 1862.

MATT. CHAMPION, Ireland, was killed in battle at Shiloh.

WILLIAM CRUMPTON, Greene County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, December 7, 1861.

TOBEY COFFEY, Wayne County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, November 5, 1861.

CHARLES T. COX, Greensburg, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, November 15, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and captured.

JAMES W. CASTILLO, Wayne County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, May 1, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; during the campaign of 1864 he was badly crippled, but returned to duty as soon as able, and took part in all the mounted engagements.

FRANC M. DAFRAN, Wayne County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded in the arm and leg; was discharged in consequence of it, July 22, 1862.

JOHN DAFRAN, Wayne County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 22, 1862.

MORGAN DAFRAN, Wayne County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, November 10, 1861.

M. L. DAVIS, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place. Died of disease, September 15, 1863.

WILLIAM DARNELL, Greene County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, May 25, 1862.

E. L. DOBSON, Greene County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded in a skirmish at Pine Mountain, June 21, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOHN A. GENTT, New Orleans, La., fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Chickamauga.

L. T. HATCHER, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was captured at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

JOHN HARNESS, Wayne County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

FRANK HOLLIDAY, Adair County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

A. J. HALL, Taylor County, Ky., was appointed corporal, April 1, 1862; was promoted to third sergeant, September 1, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro', September 1, 1864.

EDWARD HICKMAN, Davidson County, Tenn., enlisted at Barnesville, Georgia, September 9, 1864, and took part in the subsequent engagements.

E. HAM, Wayne County, Ky., enlisted, November 29, 1862, and fought at Chickamauga.

JESSE JOHNSON, Taylor County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge.

C. H. JOHNSON, Taylor County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', and was wounded there. Died of disease at Beech Grove, May 3, 1863.

ANDREW KELLEY, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS KELLEY, Lexington, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge Rocky Face Gap,

Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and participated in the cavalry operations, sometimes in the ranks, sometimes with the party of scouts.

W. D. LATIMER, Taylor County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh. Died of disease at Grenada, Mississippi, September 10, 1862.

R. B. MARSHALL, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the cavalry engagements.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, Taylor County, Ky., was generally incapacitated by ill health for duty in the ranks, and was therefore employed as teamster, but fought at Baton Rouge.

SAMUEL McKINNEY, Adair County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

JOSEPH MAYZE, Greene County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, December 5, 1861.

HENRY MARSHALL, Greensburg, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

MARK O. MOORE, Greensburg, Ky., enlisted at the age of twelve years, and was the "drummer boy" of the Fourth Regiment, until April 9, 1864, when he was discharged.

JAMES W. NELSON, Adair County, Ky., was appointed corporal, May 2, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. Was wounded below Camden, April, 1865, in the last fight in which his company took part.

JOSEPH NICHOLS, St. Louis, Mo., enlisted, October 9, 1862, after having served a year in Wheat's Louisiana Battalion; was appointed corporal, September 1, 1864. Fought with the Fourth Regiment at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and was only prevented from taking part in all the mounted engagements by want of skill in horsemanship, having never been taught to ride. He brought off the colors from the field at Murfreesboro', after

three standard bearers had been shot, and was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

WILLIAM F. PETTUS, Taylor County, Ky., was appointed corporal, December 17, 1862. Fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; was killed at the latter place, August 6, 1864.

R. R. PEEBLES, Columbia, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was captured at the latter place, but returned to the command at Newberry, South Carolina, and took part in the subsequent operations.

THOMAS PETTUS, Taylor County, Ky., died of disease at Burnsville, Mississippi, April 10, 1862.

JAMES PIERCE, Hart County, Ky., was a member of the Second Regiment, but escaped capture at Donelson, and fought with this company at Shiloh, where he was badly wounded. After his own regiment was exchanged, he rejoined it at Murfreesboro'.

A. J. RUSSELL, Wayne County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was captured, and at Resaca, where he was wounded; and took part in the cavalry operations.

A. K. RUSSELL, Adair County, Ky., was appointed commissary sergeant, October 11, 1861, and was usually confined to his official duties, till the close of the war, but took part in some of the engagements.

DANIEL RUCKER, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with this company, and was then transferred, May 1, 1862, to the Third Regiment.

JAMES READ, Greene County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

JEFFERSON SMITH, Greene County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

D. L. SMITH, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Jackson; was detailed for duty in the division commissary, and served there till the command was mounted, when he took part in the cavalry engagements.

H. T. SMITH, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought at Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was captured in a skirmish at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864.

FRANK STUBBS, Greene County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, December 20, 1861.

FIELDING SKAGGS, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; lost his left hand on the latter field, and was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

B. B. SCOTT, Greensburg, Ky., was employed as assistant surgeon soon after having enlisted, and remained with the Fourth Regiment in that capacity till November 15, 1862, having bravely discharged his duty at Shiloh and Baton Rouge. (See "Medical Officers," page 540.)

JOHN B. SCOTT, Taylor County Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured there, but rejoined the company after having been exchanged, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

A. H. THOMPSON, Taylor County, Ky.,was appointed corporal, December 19, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca; and took part in the mounted operations. He was wounded at both Shiloh and Resaca.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

SAM. TURK, Adair County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; after which his health so failed that he was disabled for further duty during the war.

JAMES TITTLE, Floyd County, Georgia, was enlisted at Barnesville, Georgia, September 8, 1864, and took part in the subsequent engagements.

H. T. WILLOCK, Taylor County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was wounded at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

WILLIAM WILSON, Greene County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga. Died of disease near Milledgeville, Georgia, February 17, 1864.

MIKE WHALEN, Ireland, fought at Murfreesboro', and was wounded there.

W. W. WOODRING, Greensburg, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was afterward disabled by disease, and was discharged, May 5, 1863.

JOHN B. WHITE, Greene County, Ky., died of disease at Murfreesboro', March 10, 1862.

A. A. WAGONER, Greensburg, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

COMPANY G, FOURTH REGIMENT.

JOHN L. TRICE, Trigg County, Ky., was elected captain, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured there, but rejoined the company, after having been exchanged, and fought at Murfreesboro' and Jackson. He resigned, July 20, 1863, on account of ill health.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Trigg County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh. Resigned, June 6, 1862.

JOHN F. BAKER, Trigg County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, June 6, 1862; to captain, July 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements up to March, 1865, when he was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was on that duty when the war closed.

FRANC M. BAKER, Trigg County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease at Greensboro', Louisiana, August 5, 1862.

ROBERT W. MAJOR, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 13, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, January 10, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant, July 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was wounded at Resaca, May 14, 1864, but returned to duty, June 20, and skirmished between Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the

mounted engagements. He was also wounded at Tyner's Station, September, 1863, which prevented his being present at Chickamauga.

G. M. EZELL, Trigg County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; after which his health failed, and he resigned, August 8, 1863.

A. L. WALLACE, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 13, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, September 30, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

Z. HUGHES, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured in a skirmish at the latter place, June 20, 1864, and detained in prison till after the close of the war.

A. W. WADLINGTON, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 13, 1861. Died of disease at Nashville, February 14, 1862.

H. D. WALLACE, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro; was wounded and captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till after the close of the war.

ROBERT DEW, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was wounded at the latter place, May 14, 1864. No other facts known to the writer.

W. W. DEW, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, September 13, 1861; was promoted to sergeant, March 16, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in some of the mounted operations.

W. L. DURRETT, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh; was wounded and captured there, and died at Paducah May 20, 1862.

W. H. ANDERSON, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured at the latter place and detained in prison till the close of the war.

W. A. ATWOOD, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was appointed corporal, January 25, 1863; fought at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; was promoted to first sergeant, April 18, 1864; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

TANDY BATTOE, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed corporal, April 13, 1862; was promoted to first sergeant, November 19, 1863. Fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was wounded at Resaca, but rejoined company near Atlanta, and fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

W. H. BRABERRY, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

J. W. BELL, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured at the latter place, June 20, 1864, and detained in prison till the war closed.

J. F. BAKER, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, July 8, 1863; fought at Murfreesboro' and Jackson; Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements to Savannah, when he was disabled for further duty during the war by an affection of the eyes.

J. G. BAYNHAM, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

LYNN BOYD, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and in the mounted engagements. He was appointed corporal March 2, 1864.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was mortally wounded at the latter place, May 28, and died in Atlanta, June 6, 1864.

FRANC M. BOUNDS, Trigg County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December 20, 1861.

J. T. BATT, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed corporal, July 8, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was captured at the latter place, and remained in prison till the close of the war.

R. A. BATT, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, and did not recover for further duty during the war.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; died of disease at Castillian Springs, Mississippi, September 10, 1862.

M. C. CUNNINGHAM, SEN., Trigg County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

M. C. CUNNINGHAM, JR., Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and so disabled that he was shortly afterward discharged. Returned to Kentucky, where he measurably recovered, and then went to the company at Beech Grove, Tennessee, and reënlisted. Was detailed as teamster, in which capacity he served till September, 1864, when he entered the ranks and took part in the subsequent engagements.

E. A. CUNNINGHAM, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, but returned to duty at Dalton, and fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

G. G. CUNNINGHAM, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, but returned to duty at Kenesaw Mountain, June 30, 1864, and skirmished between that point and Atlanta; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

ROBERT CALHOUN, Trigg County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, February 10, 1862.

D. CANNON, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

W. F. DEW, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; fought at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, and did not participate in the other engagements in consequence of it.

W. B. EIDSON, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed corporal, February 10, 1863; was promoted to sergeant, December 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, but returned to duty in a short time, and fought at Utoy Creek, where he was mortally wounded, August 6, and died at Griffin, Georgia, September 12, 1864.

FRANC M. FERGUSON, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1862.

J. O. FERGUSON, Trigg County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

F. M. FERGUSON, Trigg County, Ky., was left sick at Nashville, February, 1862, but recovered, and served with the Second Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A.

J. Q. FOSTER, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and served with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations.

S. P. B. FAUGHM, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was captured near Resaca, May 13, 1864; was supposed to have died in prison.

J. V. GANT, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

M. GRESHAM, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was so badly wounded there that he was shortly afterward discharged; after having gone home and recovered in some measure, he returned to the command at Beech Grove, Tennessee, and reënlisted; fought afterward at Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was accidentally wounded by a comrade at the latter place, and disabled for further service.

G. E. GRACE, Trigg County, Ky., was generally incapacitated by disease for duty of any kind, but fought at Murfreesboro'. Died at Jackson, Mississippi, August 9, 1863.

RICHARD GRACE, Trigg County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, November 20, 1861.

S. HODGE, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 4, 1862.

F. M. HUGHES, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured at the latter place, June 20, 1864, and was never afterward heard of.

H. HUGHES, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Intrenchment Creek.

D. HALE, Trigg County, Ky., was left sick at Clarksville, Tennessee, October, 1861, and, after having recovered, here joined a Tennessee regiment, with which he served during the war.

RILEY HERALD, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease at Amite City, Louisiana, August 5, 1862.

F. P. INGRAM, Trigg County, Ky., was left sick at Nashville, February, 1862. After having recovered, he joined Company

C, Ninth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, with which he served during the war.

G. JOHNSON, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'; was captured at the latter place, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

S. A. JEFFERSON, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; and was discharged, June 25, 1862, on account of disability by disease.

N. LYON, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, and was wounded there; fought also at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was captured at the latter place, and never returned from prison.

J. T. LANCASTER, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh, and fell into the hands of the enemy, and imprisoned five months.

RICHARD MAYBERRY, Trigg County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

WM. MEREDITH, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'; was killed at the latter place, September 1, 1864.

G. W. MITCHELL, Trigg County, Ky., was not enlisted till March 20, 1863; fought at Jackson and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; and afterward, did various duty till the war closed.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

RICHARD POGUE, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was discharged, July 20, 1863, on account of disability by disease.

H. PISTER, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded there, and was discharged in consequence, July 24, 1862.

W. W. RYAN, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

M. ROGERS, St. Louis, Mo., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was mortally wounded at the latter place, May 14, and died in Atlanta, May 24, 1864.

A. P. RUTLEDGE, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded again at the latter place, and disabled for further service.

D. RAY, Trigg County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December 20, 1861.

R. P. SANFORD, Trigg County, Ky., was generally incapacitated by disease for any field duty, and died at Dalton, Feb. 17, 1863.

MONROE SEARS, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

A. SMITH, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was wounded in a skirmish at the latter place, June, 1864, and did not recover for further service during the war. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

WM. SILLS, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he was generally off on leave, or serving with dismounted detachment.

T. R. TYER, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was captured at the latter place, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

E. TIMMONS, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was discharged, July 4, 1862, on account of disability by disease.

A. C. THOMAS, Trigg County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, November 10, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Trigg County, Ky., fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was afterward detailed as teamster, and continued to serve in that capacity.

H. WILLIAMSON, Caldwell County, Ky., was not enlisted till February 10, 1863. Fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; and generally served afterward with the dismounted men.

J. B. WINN, Trigg County, Ky., was not engaged in any battle, on account of age and physical debility, but drove an ambulance, and did other useful detail duty, until October 10, 1864, when he was discharged.

W. K. WALLIS, Trigg County, Ky., was discharged, December 25, 1861, on account of disability by disease.

TAYLOR WALLIS, Trigg County, Ky., was discharged, December 25, 1861, on account of disability by disease.

WALTER WATKINS, Edgefield District, S. C., was enlisted at Newberry, S. C., March 12, 1865, and fought the troops of Potter till the close.

S. A. YARBROUGH, Trigg County, Ky., died of disease, January 15, 1862.

COMPANY H, FOURTH REGIMENT.

WM. P. BRAMLETTE, Nicholas County, Ky., was elected captain, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was mortally wounded at the latter place, January 2, 1863; fell into the hands of the enemy, and died a short time afterward in Nashville.

JO. LINDEN ROBERTSON, Montgomery County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was appointed adjutant, November 12, 1861; was promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Hawes, May 5, 1862; was

acting as assistant inspector-general on the staff of General Breckinridge during the latter part of the summer, 1862, and was shortly afterward again assigned to duty with General Hawes, in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Fought with the Kentucky troops at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

HUGH HENRY, Bourbon County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, May 5, 1862; to captain, January 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

C. C. DOOLEY, Bourbon County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861. Was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

CHARLES H. MYNHIER, Montgomery County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 13, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was sent out as scout, and was murdered near Sparta, Georgia, November 25, 1864, by an officer of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

JAMES HARVEY ORR, Nicholas County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 13, 1861, and was elected second lieutenant, March 27, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he was generally with the dismounted detachment.

SAM. D. EVERETT, Montgomery County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September 13, 1861, and was elected second lieutenant, May 1, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in some of the mounted engagements. He was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, March, 1864, and was there when the war terminated.

BEN. F. LEE, Bourbon County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 13, 1861, and was afterward promoted to first sergeant. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Mur-

freesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. E. KNOX, Nicholas County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 13, 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and participated in the subsequent operations, up to time of surrender.

SOLOMON TRACY, Montgomery County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, and died from the effects of it, at Castillian Springs, Miss., during the summer of 1862.

BARTHOLOMEW SULLIVAN, Cork County, Ireland, was appointed second corporal, September 13, 1861; was promoted to second sergeant, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was drowned in the Alabama River, September 26, 1862, having accidentally fallen overboard the steamer "R. B. Taney," between Mobile and Montgomery.

JONATHAN ATCHISON, Bath County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, September 13, 1861; and was promoted to second sergeant, 1862; fought at Vicksburg; was afterward transferred to cavalry; was wounded in a skirmish near Dalton, 1864, and shortly afterward died from the effects of it.

WM. S. TROTTER, Bourbon County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September 13, 1861, and was promoted to sergeant, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was captured at the latter place, November, 1863, and died in prison at Louisville, Ky.

WILLIAM B. BANTA, Bourbon County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; fell into the hands of the enemy, and died shortly afterward at St. Louis, Missouri.

PETER J. BANTA, Bourbon County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JOSHUA BARNETT, Estill County, Ky., was captured in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and died at Camp Chase of disease.

GREEN B. BOOTHE, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga,

Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JAMES BOGARD, Calloway County, Ky., was discharged by substitute, December, 1862.

ISRAEL BRINEGAR, Estill County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, 1861.

GEORGE BUSH, Estill County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and was killed at the latter place, September 1, 1864.

JOHN W. CALL, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was captured at the latter place. No other facts known to the writer.

JOHN W. CARLISLE, Smith County, Tennessee, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. No other facts known to the writer.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Estill County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

JAMES COOK, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and was killed by a railroad accident in Georgia, September, 1864.

ANDREW W. CRAY, Livingston County, Missouri, died of disease at Bowling Green, October, 1861.

A. D. CROUCH, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE DAVIS, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Died of disease at Forsythe, Georgia, February 6, 1864.

JAMES DUROSSETT, Bath County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; and was shortly afterward discharged, on account of disability by disease.

ROBERT DOOLEY, Bourbon County, Ky., was transferred to Marshall's brigade early in 1862.

JEFF FIELDS, Mason County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

ROBERT FOX, Estill County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Died of disease at Murfreesboro', November 8, 1862.

NICK FRENCH, Alleghany County, Tennessee, was dangerously wounded at Shiloh, and disabled; and was shortly afterward discharged.

MILES C. GILLESPIE, Montgomery County, Ky., was discharged on account of disease, 1862.

THOMAS GLASGOW, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. Took part subsequently, sometimes with the mounted, sometimes with the dismounted men.

RICHARD GWINN, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was captured at the latter place, November, 1863.

MALEN HALL, Montgomery County, Ky., was appointed corporal, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

PHILIP HALL, Montgomery County, Ky., was discharged on account of disease, and died at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, after having started home, 1862.

MOSES J. HOPKINS, Nicholas County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, 1862.

FULTON HENSLEY, Madison County, Ky., was appointed corporal, 1862; was promoted to second sergeant, 1863; to first ser-

geant, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was wounded again, at the latter place; fought at Murfreesboro', and was again wounded; at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOSHUA HOUSE, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'.

LANCE JORDAN, Madison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, and died of disease at Manchester, Tennessee, 1863.

JAMES F. JORDAN, Madison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN LOVELL, Fleming County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died shortly afterward.

JOSEPH LOGAN, Bourbon County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, January, 1862.

JOHN MYNHIER, Morgan County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died at Castalian Springs, Mississippi, shortly afterward, from the effects of it.

WILLIAM McCARTY, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga.

TOM McCABE, Waxford, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'; and after the command was mounted, he did various duty till the close of the war.

JAMES McIVER, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

HENRY CLAY NORTON, Nicholas County, Ky., was transferred to Missouri infantry, 1862.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Limerick, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, and was severely wounded there; fought also at Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro'. Died of disease at Ringgold, Georgia, April 6, 1863.

WILLIAM O'DANIEL, Limerick, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was severely wounded at the latter place; after having recovered, he was transferred to the Confederate navy.

DANIEL O'LAHA, Waterford, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted detachment.

GREEN PATRICK, Johnson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was badly wounded at Dallas, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements, and was again wounded at Savannah, which disabled him for further service during the war.

WILLIAM REID, Morgan County, Ky., was transferred to the Ninth Regiment, 1862.

THOMAS J. ROGERS, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

J. WOOD SHREWSBURY, Madison, Ind., was scarcely ever able for any duty, being consumptively affected, but served throughout the war, and took part in several engagements. The names of his battles are not definitely known to the writer, but he was on the field whenever he could be. He died at home, after the close of the war.

WILLIAM J. STONE, Estill County, Ky., ("Polk Stone.") Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the cavalry engagements.

FRANC. M. STONE, Estill County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, but rejoined company and fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

BEN F. SCOTT, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Died of disease at Cassville, Georgia, January 24, 1864.

JAMES L. STITT, Nicholas County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1862; and afterward served with Morgan's cavalry.

ROBERT J. STEPHENS, Fleming County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

SIMMS TYER, Clarke County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Estill County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ELIJAH VAUGHAN, Estill County, Ky., was usually employed in detail service, being an old man, but took part in several engagements, from the time of enlisting, December, 1862, to the surrender.

STEPHEN VAUGHAN, Estill County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1862.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Montgomery County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Died of disease at Tupelo, Mississippi, June, 1862.

WILLIAM WILSON, Nicholas County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, 1861.

BURGESS WALLS, Nicholas County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, 1861.

ANDREW J. WATERS, Estill County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca.

LOT D. YOUNG, Nicholas County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 1, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant, March 2, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment,

and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'; was severely wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

JAMES YOUNG, Nicholas County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, 1861.

COMPANY I, FOURTH REGIMENT.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, Louisville, Ky. (See Biography, page 390.)

SAMUEL T. FORMAN, Maysville, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 13, 1861, and was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

THO. B. DARRAGH, Maysville, Ky, was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; while at Barnsville, he was assigned to staff duty, and served in that capacity with General Breckinridge and other commanding officers, until August 5, 1863, when he resigned, having meanwhile taken part in the various battles in which his command had been engaged. He was severely wounded in battle at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863.

ROBT. DUNN, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, April 7, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was mortally wounded at the latter place; fell into the hands of the enemy, and died, January 12, 1863.

WM. PATTERSON, Louisville, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 13, 1861; and was elected second lieutenant, June 24, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, and killed at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

WM. H. LASHBROOK, Maysville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 23, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant, April, 1863; to captain, August 5, 1863; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas;

from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ALBERT S. SMITH, Louisville, Ky., was appointed third corporal, September 13, 1862, and was elected second lieutenant, January 27, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

C. A. SROUFE, Dover, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 13, 1861, and was elected second lieutenant, January 27, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JOHN L. MARSHALL, Bourbon County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 13, 1861; was promoted to sergeant-major, November 15, 1861, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and other points. His health, which had never been vigorous during the war, so failed during this Georgia campaign, that he was unable to continue in active field service, and he was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department, at Newnan, but soon rejoined the command, and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOHN P. BONVILLE, Louisville, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September 13, 1861. Died of disease at Bowling Green, November 18, 1861.

N. T. WHITE, Louisville, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Was transferred to the navy, April 10, 1864.

JAMES REID, Louisville, Ky., was appointed first corporal, September 13, 1861, and was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

J. L. STRODE, Maysville, Ky., was appointed second corporal, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'.

WM. H. ALEXANDER, Maysville, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN T. BALLAN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was captured near Pine Mountain, June 15, 1864.

JOHN H. BLANCHARD, Mason County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga; was severely wounded at the latter place, and long disabled; and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, for gallant and meritorious conduct on that field, and afterward served with a cavalry command in Virginia.

E. K. BIRD, Louisville, Ky., was wounded and captured at Shiloh.

ERNEST BROSMERE, Louisville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

ED. BUTLER, Glasgow, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JAMES CROSS, Dover, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

JOHN CONELLY, Ireland, "Little Tommie." He "was n't the height for a soldier," and was generally employed on brigade staff duty.

TOM. COSGROVE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; and was captured, November 26, 1863.

C. C. CHINN, Louisville, Ky., was wounded and captured at Shiloh, but rejoined company after having been exchanged, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, but took part in the mounted engagements.

JAMES CASLEY, Russellville, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, December, 1861.

W. H. DEVIN, Maysville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there.

WM. G. DEMPSEY, Mayslick, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was so badly wounded there as to be disabled for further duty in the ranks during the war. When able for any service, he was usually employed on detail, and was one of the brigade saddlers at Newnan when the war closed.

LEWIS J. DOOLITTLE, Louisville, Ky., was wounded at Shiloh, and disabled for life, April 6, 1862.

JOHN W. BOWEN, Mount Carmel, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, November, 1861.

PETER FARMHALLS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JOHN COOPER, Lewis County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was discharged on account of disability by disease, July, 1862.

JAS. T. GUILLIAM, Russellville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; lost his right arm at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

ED. B. GUILLIAM, Russellville, Ky., was generally employed in various detail service.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Montgomery, County, Tenn., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till close of the war.

ELIAS GREEN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

JAMES B. HARDING, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured at the latter place, June 20, 1864.

GEO. F. HALL, Maysville, Ky., was an old man, but fought gallantly at Shiloh and Jackson; and was with the command, in performance of light duty, whenever able.

THOMAS HICKEY, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; and was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

THOMAS HIXON, Maysville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, Louisville, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians; sometimes mounted orderly; and served in various duty throughout the war. He fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; and was on the field at Chickamauga as orderly and courier.

ROBERT JONES, Russellville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

JOHN A. JAMES, Maysville, Ky., was engaged in detail service throughout the war.

TERRENCE F. KENNEDY, Maysville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga.

ADRIAN T. KENDALL, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and fought at Rocky Face Gap and Resaca; was again wounded at the latter place; fought at Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HENRY KRAFT, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was captured at the latter place, but was exchanged, and took part in the engagements in South Carolina.

MICHAEL LARY, Maysville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

JOHN W. MILLER, Louisville, Ky., was appointed ordnance sergeant, September, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

JOHN J. MORFORD, Maysville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

REV. MR. MARTIN, Union County, Ky., was transferred from Company C, 1861, and was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1862.

T. T. MORRISON, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Georgia Infantry, October, 1864.

LACY R. MITCHELL, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted operations to Savannah, where he was captured, December 20, 1864, and was not released till the close of the war. He was wounded at Shiloh, Dallas, and Jonesboro'.

JAMES W. MASSEY, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and captured, April 7, 1862.

JOHN H. MILLER, Louisville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

EDWARD McFADDEN, Louisville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

GEORGE H. NORTHERN, Russellville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

JOHN W. OWEN, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. He was captured at the battle of Murfreesboro', and detained in prison about five months.

L. G. OWEN, Louisville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

THOMAS OWEN, Maysville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CLARKE OWEN, Louisville, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 6, and died from the effects of it, at Corinth, April 28, 1862.

JOSEPH OWEN, Louisville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

EDWARD PRESSON, Montgomery County, Tenn., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN M. PICKETT, Maysville, Ky., was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, September 16, 1861, and served in that capacity during the war, but fought at Jackson.

HENRY W. RAU, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was wounded at the latter place, June, 1864, but fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. J. RYAN, Maysville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He was captured at Stockbridge, November, 1864, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

HOOPER C. SWAIN, Russellville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was captured at Tyner's Station, November 26, 1863, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

JOHN STORDE, Maysville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

JOHN H. THOMAS, Maysville, Ky., was appointed commissary-sergeant, September, 1861; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; fought also at Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Died of disease, between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, October 24, 1862.

BEN THOMPSON, Maysville, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

JOHN P. TWYFORD, Greenupsburg, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. When not engaged in active field service, he was almost constantly on duty at head-quarters of regiment or brigade as clerk.

LEWIS VANDEN, Maysville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro' and at Statesboro'. After Ensign Lindsay was killed, the colors were borne by Lew Vanden during the remainder of the war.

N. H. VANFOSSEN, Dover, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

JAMES H. WALKER, Maysville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

COMPANY K, FOURTH REGIMENT.

JOSEPH H. MILLETT, Owensboro', Ky., was elected captain, September 13, 1861, and was promoted to major, November 19, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; fought also at Jackson and Chickamauga, and was again wounded at Chickamauga; fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was killed at Dallas, May 28, 1864.

DAVID C. HUGHES, Owensboro', Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh; was afterward (April 20, 1862) assigned to duty in the commissary department, and continued to serve there until February 1, 1865, when he assumed command of the company; was but a short time with it, however, until he was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was on that duty when the surrender was announced.

THO. H. WINSTEAD, Owensboro', Ky. (See Company B.)

GEORGE W. ROGERS, Owensboro', Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 13, 1861, and fought at Shiloh.

JOHN BELL, Louisport, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 13, 1861, and was elected second lieutenant, August, 1862 He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; and was killed in the last charge at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

JAMES C. BRASHEAR, Stephensport, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 13, 1861. He fought at Shiloh and was slightly wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, and was sometime in command of the company during the siege there, his officers being absent sick. He afterward fought at Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro', and on the first of March, 1864, was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, with which he served till the war closed. During his connection with the infantry, he was employed a great portion of his time in the commissary department.

JAMES HANDLEY, Davies County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September 13, 1861; he was captured early in 1862, but escaped, and attached himself to the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he afterward fought.

JAMES THOMPSON, Davies County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was captured at Chickamauga, and detained in prison until just before the termination of the war.

WOODFORD COLLINS, Breckinridge County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was discharged by substitute, May 28, 1862.

HORACE M. WATTS, Owensboro', Ky., was appointed first corporal, September 13, 1861; was promoted to first sergeant, November 10, 1862, and was elected second lieutenant, March 20, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

ALBERT M. HATHAWAY, Owensboro', Ky., was appointed second corporal, September 13, 1861, and was elected second lieutenant, October 15, 1863; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded in the leg and foot; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was again wounded in leg, at the latter place, and captured; rejoined company after having been exchanged, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. After the battle of Murfreesboro', he was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

GEORGE FAITH, Owensboro', Ky., was appointed third corporal, September 13, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face

Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

ELISHA ADAMS, Owensboro', Ky., was a member of the First Kentucky Infantry, and served first year of the war in Virginia; after the First Regiment was disbanded, he enlisted in this company, June 10, 1862, and fought with it at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company in August following, and fought at Jonesboro', and in all the cavalry engagements.

JOSEPH BIGGS, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was captured there; was exchanged and rejoined the company in September, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

WM. BRADSHAW, Owensboro', Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES M. BOWLES, Owensboro', Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN CHAMPION, Washington County Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was twice wounded in the latter battle; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN C. CHURCHWELL, Paducah, Ky., fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

GREEN B. COOPER, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was twice wounded; fought at Murfreesboro', and was captured; rejoined company after having been exchanged, and fought at

Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. CAIN, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was captured at the latter place; rejoined company, having been exchanged, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and was transferred to the navy, April 3, 1864.

PATRICK COYLE, Ireland, fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; and was captured on the movement from the latter place, November, 1863.

ANDREW J. CONNER, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES DONALDSON, Owensboro', Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, and was captured at the field hospital. He did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

GEORGE DISNEY, Owensboro', Ky., served first year of the war in First Kentucky Infantry; enlisted in this company after the First Regiment was disbanded; and fought with it at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was killed in February, 1864, while the army was out between Dalton and Tunnel Hill, to meet Thomas.

PHILIP DIX, Hancock County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JOHN L. EDWARDS, Illinois, fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; and was on detached service during the remainder of the war.

JAMES FORBES, Davies County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

WM. H. FORBES, Davies County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, April 10, 1863; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'.

THOMAS FEHANEY, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Jackson and Chickamauga.

ALBERT FRAZIER, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements to Savannah, when he was detailed for duty with the provost guard, and was shot by deserters while thus engaged. He recovered, but not until after the termination of the war.

WM. C. FLETCHER, Owensboro', Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was severely wounded in side and hand at the latter place; fought also at Rocky Face Gap and Resaca, and was killed near Dallas, May 27, 1864.

LEWIS C. GARRIGUS, Terre Haute, Ind., was not enlisted till November 26, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

MATTHEW GARRETT, Davies County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was severely wounded in the shoulder, at the latter place, but rejoined the command in the autumn, and took part in the mounted engagements.

WM. GOODWIN, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

WM. GARNER, Ky., supposed to have been killed in battle at Shiloh.

TURNER GRIFFIN, Davies County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, October 20, 1861.

TERRY HOWARD, Hancock County, Ky., was enlisted at Tupelo, June 10, 1862; fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. He was missed about the 10th of September, 1863, and is supposed to have been killed by a shell from a battery then firing, as he was no more heard of. He served during the first year in the First Kentucky, in Virginia.

JAMES HAYDEN, Davies County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky

Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

H. B. HAYDEN, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, with the light artillery, and was wounded there. Died of disease, July 10, 1862.

LEWIS HOLMES, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was captured there.

JERRY HENNESSEY, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOSEPH JARBOE, Davies County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, July 8, 1863; fought at Baton Rouge, and was wounded there; fought also at Murfreesboro', and was captured there, but was exchanged and rejoined the company in June, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

W. H. JARRETT, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

MILES C. JENKINS, Owensboro', Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was captured at the latter place.

ROBERT KENT, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there.

JAMES KINCAID, Hawesville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

EDWARD LAMBDIN, Owensboro', Ky., died of disease, February 10, 1862.

WM. LASHBROOKE, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and afterward died of disease, 1862.

CRAWFORD McCLARTY, Davies County, Ky., was on duty in the commissary department, till March 1, 1864, when he rejoined the company and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was

wounded at the latter place, but recovered, and took part in the mounted engagements.

ENOCH C. McKAY, Owensboro', Ky., was one of the regimental musicians till 1864; fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was wounded by a shell at the latter place, and did not recover for further duty during the war.

WM. E. McDONALD, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'.

S. T. MORRIS, Henry County, Ga., was enlisted December 1, 1864, and took part in all the subsequent operations of the command.

J. D. MAY, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded there, and permanently disabled, and was discharged, November, 1862.

JOHN MATTINGLY, Davies County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

BURR NORRIS, Davies County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', and was detailed as blacksmith during the remainder of the service.

E. E. NAPIER, Hawesville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was again wounded at the latter place.

SHADRACH NICHOLS, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

G. W. O'BANNON, Louisport, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured at the latter place, and was detained in prison till the close of the war.

DAVID OSBORNE, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was transferred to the navy, April, 1864, and was one of the party that boarded and captured the "Water Witch." He died at Nashville, of disease, after the close of the war, having started to his home in Kentucky.

GREEN B. PARTRIDGE, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was twice wounded there; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded twice, also, at the latter place, and fell into the hands of the enemy, but was found after Sherman abandoned his prisoners, and died among his friends, June, 1864.

JOHN R. PARTRIDGE, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; and shortly afterward died of disease at Tullahoma.

THOMAS QUINN, Vicksburg, Miss., enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, May, 1862, and was appointed ordnance sergeant shortly afterward. He was on duty, on the field, during all the following engagements: Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. At the latter place, August 31, 1864, he was struck on the left side of the head with a piece of shell, which caved in the skull, and rendered him insensible for some days, but he finally almost wholly recovered, though not in time to participate in the closing engagements.

N. M. STOWERS, Louisport, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured at the latter place and detained in prison till the termination of the war.

JAMES WILLIAMS, France, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. Served during the remainder of the war with the dismounted detachment.

NOTE.—After having completed the Fourth Regiment, we find the name of Wm. N. Ballard, of Company H, who was awarded a medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

BY reference to preceding portions of the work, it will be seen that this regiment was first organized in 1861, and was composed of twelve-months' men. Under that organization, the following officers composed the field and staff:

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Clarke County, Ky., Colonel.

A. J. MAY, Morgan County, Ky., Lieutenant-Colonel.

HIRAM HAWKINS, Bath County, Ky., Major.

R. T. DANIEL, Richmond, Va., Adjutant.

H. RUTHERFORD, Bath County, Ky., Surgeon.

BASIL DUKE, Mason County, Ky., Assistant Surgeon.

WM. S. ROGERS, Bourbon County, Ky., A. Q. M.

J. H. BURNS, Morgan County, Ky., A. C. S.

THOMAS S. PAGE, Kentucky, Sergeant-Major.

Though we are unable to give a detailed account of the above-named officers, the following general remarks may not be amiss:

In April, 1862, Colonel Williams was promoted to brigadier-general, afterward to major-general of cavalry, and served throughout the war in command of various troops. Lieutenant-Colonel May became colonel by promotion, *vice* Williams, and took part in all the engagements of his regiment till compelled by ill health to resign. Major Hawkins was promoted to lieutenant-colonel at the same time, and served in that capacity till the "new Fifth Regiment" was organized, when he was promoted to colonel. (See page 394.) Adjutant Daniel was at Richmond, Virginia, on leave of absence, when the battle of Seven Pines occurred—took part in that engagement, and was badly wounded. On his recovery, he was promoted to be captain and A. A. G., and assigned to duty on the staff of General Pegram. In consequence of his removal from the Fifth Regiment, officers of the line acted as adjutant till the old organization was broken up. Dr. Rutherford served as surgeon both of the old and new organization until November, 1863, when he was assigned to duty in hospitals, at his own request, having become disabled by ill health for further field service. Dr. Duke was made brigade surgeon for General Marshall in the winter of 1861, and was not again connected with the regiment. Captain Rogers resigned the position of A. Q. M. soon after having accepted it, and Lieutenant W. W. Cox, of the line, acted in that capacity till the old organization was broken up. Captain Burns served as A. C. S. until the summer of 1863, when, by act of Congress, commissioned officers were relieved from that duty in regiments. Sergeant-Major Page gave up his position soon after the first organization took place, and was succeeded by Asa M. Swimm, of Fleming County, Kentucky. The latter was killed by bushwhackers in Kentucky, in 1862; after which Wm. Wallace Hawkins, of Bath County, was appointed to the position, and he, after having fought at Middle Creek and Princeton, died of disease, at the age of nineteen.

At the reorganization of the regiment in 1862, and subsequently, the following officers composed the field and staff:

HIRAM HAWKINS, Bath County, Ky., was appointed colonel, November 14, 1862. (See Biography, p. 394.)

GEORGE W. CONNOR, Bath County, Ky., was appointed lieutenant-colonel, November 14, 1862. He was captain of Company H under the first organization, and served with it till February, 1862, when General Marshall's command retreated from Kentucky, and Connor was left sick at Prestonburg, being too low to be removed. He was captured there, and detained in prison till the autumn of 1862, when he rejoined his regiment, having been meanwhile promoted to major. He was then promoted to lieutenant-colonel, as has been seen, and served during the remainder of the war with his regiment, taking part in nearly every engagement of whatever character. He was wounded at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864, and some time disabled, but rejoined the command at Green's Cut, January, 1865.

WM. MYNHIER, Morgan County, Ky., was first lieutenant of Company A (old organization) till May was promoted, when he was made captain. At the reorganization, November 14, 1862, he was promoted to major, and served as such during the remainder of the war. He fought at Middle Creek, Princeton, and Chickamauga; was severely wounded at the latter place, but recovered, and rejoined the command at Dallas, after which he took part in all the engagements of his regiment to the close.

THOMAS B. COOK, Jessamine County, Ky. (See Company F, page 762.)

H. RUTHERFORD, Bath County, Ky., was appointed surgeon, October 22, 1861. (See page 738.)

CHARLES MANN, Kenton County, Ky., was appointed surgeon, October 26, 1863. (See "Medical Officers," page 542.)

N. J. THOMPSON, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was appointed assistant surgeon, August 9, 1862, and was on duty with other troops till January 11, 1864, when he was assigned to this regiment, with which he served during the remainder of the war.

WM. WELLS, Montgomery County, Ky., was appointed captain and A. Q. M., November 14, 1862, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

J. H. BURNS. (See page 738.)

Various chaplains served with the regiment during the war, but no regular appointment was ever made.

COMPANY A, FIFTH REGIMENT.

ALEXANDER G. ROBERTS, Falmouth, Ky., was elected captain, September 10, 1862; fought at Perryville, and resigned June 30, 1863.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, Memphis, Tenn., was appointed first lieutenant by Brigadier-General Preston Smith, September 10, 1862; and was promoted to captain, August 1, 1863. He fought with the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry at Belmont, Shiloh, and Richmond, Ky., and with this company at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded in the shoulder at the latter place, and disabled for further duty in the line, in consequence of which he was placed on the retired list, for the remainder of the war. He was also severely wounded at Shiloh.

JOHN L. WOODSON, Falmouth, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 10, 1862; fought at Perryville, and died of disease at Moccasin Gap, Virginia, March 11, 1863.

WILLIAM R. FRYAR, Pendleton County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 10, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant, August 1, 1863. He fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and resigned, February 20, 1864.

R. H. KAVANAUGH, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, January 5, 1863; was elected second lieutenant, May 4, 1863, and was promoted to first lieutenant, March, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was fifteen days in the rear of Sherman, on scout duty, and rejoined the brigade during the engagement at Sandersville. In conjunction with Captain Finn, Sixth Regiment, he burned the trestle-work on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and did various other service until March, 1865, when he was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was thus engaged when the war closed.

PERRY D. FIELDS, Pendleton County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 1, 1863. He fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from

Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was killed at the latter place, August 31, 1864.

JOHN L. MELFORD, Catawba, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 10, 1862, and fought at Perryville.

JOSEPH M. CLAYTON, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 10, 1862. He fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

SAMUEL COX, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, September 10, 1862, and fought at Perryville.

G. W. ARNOLD, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, September 10, 1862. He fought at Perryville and Chickamauga, and was severely wounded at the latter place; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Intrenchment Creek.

WILLIAM ACKMAN, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville and Chickamauga, and died of disease in Atlanta, December 15, 1864.

LEANDER ABERNATHY, Pendleton County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, April 16, 1863, and died of disease at Holston Springs, shortly afterward.

C. C. BARNES, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 15, 1862, but was relieved, at his own request, shortly afterward. He fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. He was one of Lieutenant Kavanaugh's party of scouts in Sherman's rear, and was one of the picket detail that burned the trestle-work near Savannah. He also took part in the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

F. S. BARNES, Fleming County, Ky., was not enlisted till August, 1863. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, suffered amputation of leg, and died at Forsythe, a short time afterward.

WILLIAM T. CLAYTON, Williamstown, Ky., fought at Perryville, and died of disease, December 20, 1862.

J. WILLIS CLORE, Boone County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, December 20, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was one of the scouts in the rear of Sherman, November, 1864, assisted in burning the railroad trestle, and did various mounted duty in South Carolina.

JAMES CASTELL, Scott County, Va., fought at Chickamauga, and died of disease, some time afterward, in Atlanta, Georgia.

ALEXANDER DURR, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

R. W. DAVIS, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was killed at the latter place, August 31, 1864.

PERRY DAVIS, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, and died of disease at Abingdon, Virginia, January 1, 1863.

FRANK DAVIS, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville. He was discharged on account of disability by disease, some time afterward, but was captured on his way homeward, and remained in prison till the close of the war.

JOHN S. DAVIS, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, December 20, 1864. He fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

H. S. DEDMAN, Kenton County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, February 9, 1863, and was reduced to ranks at his own request, July 10, 1863. He fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. At Dalton, he was placed on the corps of sharpshooters, and fought as such at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, at which latter place he was killed, May 28, 1864.

LEANDER ELLIS, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place.

JAMES ELLIS, Pendleton County, Ky., died of disease at Holston Springs, Va., April 23, 1862.

RICHARD FOGLE, Falmouth, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and

Kenesaw Mountain. He was killed on the skirmish line, at the latter place, June, 1864.

JACK FRYAR, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville.

ISAAC GRAY, Falmouth, Ky., was teamster for the regiment until November, 1864, when he entered the ranks and took part in the mounted engagements..

J. J. GREEN, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN A. HATHAWAY, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded in the hand at Dallas, and was long disabled, but fought on one occasion, in April, 1865, and was again wounded.

HENRY HARDMAN, Falmouth, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

G. W. HENDRICKS, Falmouth, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was severely wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company near Atlanta, and fought both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

F. H. HASANK, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was awarded medal of honor, and promoted to corporal for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga; and at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864, he was so severely wounded in the arm as to be disabled for further duty during the war.

E. P. KENNEDY, Campbell County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November 10, 1862, and served as such till February 8, 1863, when he was reduced to ranks at his own request. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

N. P. LIVINGSTON, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and

Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN W. LOWE, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, July 9, 1863. He was killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

G. N. LIGHTFOOT, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was afterward disabled by disease for further service until August, 1864, when he rejoined the company, and fought at Jonesboro' and in the mounted engagements.

G. T. MONTAGUE, Pendleton County, Ky., died of disease at Emory and Henry College Hospital, 1863.

GEORGE W. MARTIN, Pendleton County, Ky., was captured on the retreat of General Bragg from Kentucky, but was exchanged shortly afterward, and was detailed to take care of a sick comrade, at a private house in Loudon, Tenn., when he was again captured and detained in prison till the close of the war.

PENDLETON MARSHALL, Williamstown, Ky., was captured on the retreat of General Bragg from Kentucky, and imprisoned some time, after which he rejoined command and fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL, Kenton County, Ky., died of disease at Stoney Creek, Va., November 15, 1862.

H. S. MARSHALL, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at Dallas, but rejoined the company in August following, and fought at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the sergeants of the company.

J. J. MARSHALL, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the corporals of the company.

OLIVER L. MAINS, Williamstown, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ISAAC PAINTER, Owen County, Ky., was transferred from Company E, January 8, and died of disease at Jonesville, Va., February 20, 1863.

CALVIN E. PARKER, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

JOHN E. POOR, Pendleton County, Ky., was detailed to serve as wagon-master while in Western Virginia, and was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, September 4, 1863.

PAT ROBERTS, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville and Chickamauga.

JOHN RAY, Falmouth, Ky., fought at Perryville, and died of disease at Emory and Henry College Hospital, November 24, 1863.

G. L. SOMERS, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, May 4, 1863. He fought at Perryville, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

D. L. STOWERS, Pendleton County, Ky., was disabled at Loudon, Tenn., August 10, 1863, for further service, by an accidental saber cut in the thigh. He afterward died from the effects of the wound.

G. W. SEEVER, Fleming County, Ky., was enlisted for one year in the "Old Fifth Kentucky," and when his time had expired, he reënlisted in this company; took part in the engagements of Marshall's command in 1861–2; fought with the new organization at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HENRY SEEVER, Fleming County, Ky., was enlisted for one year in the "Old Fifth Kentucky," and when his time had expired, he reënlisted in this company. He fought at Princeton, Va.; at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES A. SHACKLEFORD, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Perryville and Chickamauga.

B. A. SOUTHER, Falmouth, Ky., was afflicted in his eyes, and thus unfitted for duty in the ranks, in consequence of which he was generally employed in hospital service.

G. S. TUPMAN, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Perryville and Chickamauga.

R. M. WOOD, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Perryville, and died of disease at Jonesville, Virginia, February 12, 1863.

RICHARD WILHOIT, Kenton County, Ky., fought at Perryville and Chickamauga.

JOSIAH W. WILSON, Grant County, Ky., fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations of the command, he was with the dismounted detachment.

JOHN W. WILSON, Grant County, Ky., was captured on the retreat of General Bragg from Kentucky, but was exchanged shortly afterward, and fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Bath County, Ky., was the chief musician of regiment, and fought at Chickamauga. He was also present in almost all other engagements as litter-bearer, and fought in the ranks during the cavalry operations.

COMPANY B, FIFTH REGIMENT.

This company is the only one of the Fifth Regiment of which we have had no detailed account, and the facts which we remember and have been able to gather from others are very meager. It was composed of men almost wholly from Breathitt County, Kentucky, and made a part of the regiment at its new organization in the autumn of 1862. The original officers, whose names we are at liberty to publish, were E. C. Strong, first lieutenant, and Jerry W. South, and T. J. Little, second lieutenants. One of these, Lieutenant South, was killed by bushwhackers in Kentucky or West Virginia. He had obtained permission, July 28, 1864, to enter Kentucky for recruiting purposes, and was ambushed in the mountains, and shot, from the effects of which he died soon afterward. Of several men who were killed in battle,

we can now recall but three: William Ryan, James Cochrane, and Sergeant R. South. Sergeant Samuel South was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga, and (among others whose names we have found it impossible to procure) the following men were wounded at Dallas: George Chaney, John Fugate, E. Watts, Dan Baker, John W. Baker, and Corporal John Oliver. Beyond this, we have no specific information, and have been wholly unable to get even a list of the names originally composing the company. No one can regret this more than ourselves, and members of the command who know the facts will no doubt exonerate us from all blame. That many deserving men who composed the company, and served as long and as faithfully as any others in the regiment, should thus unavoidably be omitted is no fault of ours; and we need only to say, in order to do them justice, so far as we have it in our power, that their soldierly conduct and services entitled them to the same notice that has been awarded to others.

COMPANY C, FIFTH REGIMENT.

THOMAS J. HENRY, Morgan County, Ky., was elected captain, September 26, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was wounded at the latter place, May 28, 1864. He also took part in some other infantry engagements, in one of which, at Jonesboro', he was wounded in the face, and disabled for further duty during the war.

JAMES McGUIRE, Magoffin County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 26, 1862. He took part in nearly every battle of his company, and was wounded at Intrenchment Creek and at Jonesboro'.

MILTON B. COX, Morgan County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 26, 1862. He took part in most of the battles of his command, and was wounded in the shoulder at Rocky Face Gap, May, 1864.

R. D. STROTHER, Morgan County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 26, 1862. When the regiment marched to Chickamauga, he was left sick, with incipient consumption, in Vir-

ginia, and was generally so feeble in health, during the entire service, as to be unable for duty in the line.

J. FRANK AMBERN, Morgan County, Ky., was accidentally wounded in the foot, in front of Chattanooga, October 22, 1863. No other facts relative to his service are known to the writer.

THOMAS BROOKS, Magoffin County, Ky., died of disease at Holston Springs, Virginia, 1862.

WILLIAM BURTON, Magoffin County, Ky, was generally employed as teamster for the regiment.

ALLEN M. BARKER, Morgan County, Ky., participated in almost every battle of his company, and was wounded at Chickamauga, Jonesboro', and Sandersville.

JOHN BERRY, Lawrence County, Ky. (The particulars of his service are not remembered, except that he was once wounded in the right leg.)

LEVI BELCHER, Pike County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also in most other battles in which his company engaged, and was wounded again at Jonesboro'.

BENJAMIN F. BECRAFT, Bath County, Ky., took part in nearly all the battles of his company up to Jonesboro', where he was killed, September 1, 1864.

JAMES M. BOURNE, Bath County, Ky., was in Alabama when the war broke out, and enlisted for service with the troops of that State, February 27, 1861. He lost an eye by accidental bayonet wound, March 28, 1861, and, after having recovered sufficiently for duty, he served with the Twentieth Alabama Infantry till January 1, 1864, when he was transferred to this company. He was afterward one of the sergeants, and took part in nearly all the subsequent battles.

JERRY BRANCH, Georgia, was not enlisted till late in the war, after which he took part in nearly all the subsequent operations of the company.

CAMPBELL C. BROOKS, Magoffin County, Ky., was detailed as courier some time after having enlisted, and generally served in that capacity.

P. B. BYRNE, Greenup County, Ky., was an old man, but took part in most of the battles of his company.

GEORGE W. COX, Morgan County, Ky. (No other facts relative to his service have been furnished the writer than that he was detailed and some time acted as quartermaster-sergeant.)

THOMAS COX, Morgan County, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded at Dallas.

JOHN COX, Morgan County, Ky., was generally employed as teamster.

DANIEL CUMMING, Estill County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was again wounded at Dallas, but recovered and fought at Intrenchment Creek, where he was killed, July 22, 1864.

DOCK COCHRAN, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga. He was captured, November 23, 1863, and died in prison.

SANFORD DAVIS, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga. He was captured, November 23, 1863, and kept in prison till the close of the war.

WILLIAM J. ELLINGTON, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and died of disease in Atlanta, Georgia, March, 1864.

JASPER FRISBY, Morgan County, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

JOHN FOGG, Georgia, was not enlisted till near the close of the war, and took part in only the closing engagements.

WILLIAM J. FERGUSON, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded in the shoulder at that place. He fought also at different points during the summer campaign of 1864, and was captured at Intrenchment Creek and detained in prison till the close of the war.

JOHN FERGUSON, Morgan County, Ky., participated in most of the engagements of his company, and was wounded at Intrenchment Creek.

MILTON FANNIN, Morgan County, Ky., took part in some of the operations of his company, but was captured in 186–, while on furlough, and died in prison.

HAWKINS FULLER, Pike County, Ky., engaged in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded near Atlanta, 1864.

JOHN FRANKLIN, Magoffin County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded in both legs, but recovered, and fought also at Rocky Face Gap and Resaca. He was wounded in the hand at the latter place, May 14, 1864, but took part in some of the subsequent engagements.

JOHN FUGETT, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was again wounded at the latter place, but took part in some of the subsequent engagements.

THOMAS B. GORDON, Bath County, Ky., served some time with this company, but was afterward transferred to a command of cavalry.

GIBSON GORDON, Bath County, Ky., was some time employed in the commissary department. No other facts relative to his service are known to the writer.

NEAL GORDON, Bath County, Ky., was transferred to a cavalry regiment in 186–, with which he afterward served.

M. J. HOWERTON, Morgan County, Ky., engaged in a number of battles with the company, and was killed on the skirmish line at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864.

EDWIN V. HENRY, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at Dallas, May 28, and mortally wounded at Kenesaw, June, 1864.

W. S. HENRY, Morgan County, Ky., was first sergeant of the company during the first years of his service, and in 1865 was elected second lieutenant. He took part in nearly all the battles and other operations of his command, and was wounded in the neck at Intrenchment Creek.

PATRICK HENRY, Morgan County, Ky., was transferred to cavalry, in 1862.

WILLIAM F. HAVENS, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and at the latter place was again wounded, but recovered and took part in some of the subsequent engagements.

JOHN F. HILL, Morgan County, Ky., took part in some of the engagements and the general operations of the company, but nothing definite respecting his service is known to the writer.

JAMES M. HANEY, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga. where he was wounded in the left side, but recovered and took part in nearly all the subsequent battles.

WM. WALLACE HAWKINS, Bath County, Ky., died of disease at Holston Springs, Virginia, 1862.

JASPER JONES, Morgan County, Ky., died of disease at Hansonville, Virginia, 1863.

DAVID JENNINGS, Morgan County, Ky., participated in the various operations and in some of the battles of the company, but definite facts relative to his service are not in the writer's possession.

WOODSON JOHNSON, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Dallas, Jonesboro', and some other point or points not now remembered.

DAVIS JOHNSON, Morgan County, Ky., participated in most of the battles of his command, and was wounded at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

LUTHER M. JOHNSON, Morgan County, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

AARON KIDD, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and died the same day.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Morgan County, Ky., participated in a number of engagements, but no particulars relative to his service are known to the writer.

WINSTON LEMASTER, Morgan County, Ky., was captured, November 23, 1863, and died in prison.

MEREDITH LEMASTER, Morgan County, Ky., was captured, November 23, 1863, and died in prison.

DUDLEY C. LYKINS, Morgan County, Ky., took part in most of the engagements of his company, and was wounded in the head at Jonesboro', September 1, 1864.

JOSEPH C. LYKINS, Morgan County, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded at both Resaca and Jonesboro'.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, Morgan County, Ky., took part in some of the earlier engagements, but was discharged, in 1864, on account of ill health. He was afterward arrested and imprisoned till the war closed.

JOHN M. McGUIRE, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. Shortly after the latter engagement he was accidentally wounded, but took part in some of the subsequent operations.

J. FRANK McGUIRE, Morgan County, Ky., participated in most of the battles of his command, and was wounded on three different occasions, but particulars are not known to the writer.

JESSE F. McGUIRE, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, Jonesboro', and in some of the closing engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Dallas, Jonesboro', and on another occasion, not now remembered.

WM. H. MANNING, Morgan County, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

WILLIAM MAY, Morgan County, Ky., participated in most of the engagements of his company till November, 1864, when he was accidentally killed.

WILLIAM ODITT, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there. He was captured in November, 1863, and died in prison.

JOHN PALMER, Ohio, died of disease at Jonesville, Virginia.

JOHN REED, Bath County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca, and was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

WILLIAM RIADON, Bath County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded also at Dallas, but took part in a number of subsequent engagements.

LEWELLYN RIADON, Bath County, Ky., fought in most of the battles of his command, and was wounded at both Dallas and Pine Mountain.

EZEKIEL RATCLIFFE, Morgan County, Ky., participated in some of the battles and other operations of his company, and was once or twice wounded.

WILLIAM REED, Bath County, Ky., was on almost every battle-field of his command as a member of the regimental infirmary corps.

JOHN H. SETTERS, Mason County, Ky., engaged in most of the battles of his company, and was wounded and captured at Intrenchment Creek.

TOM STEVENS, Mason County, Ky., was usually on detail service, as butcher.

ISAIAH SALYER, Scott County, Va., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was disabled at the latter place, May 14, 1864, by the loss of an arm.

JOHN SALYER, Scott County, Va., fought in most of the battles of his company, and was once wounded.

BENJAMIN C. STAMPER, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there. He also took part in other engagements of his command, but particulars are not known to the writer.

JOHN STAMPER, Morgan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

W. SPARKS, Morgan County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He was captured at the latter place, November, 1863, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

JOHN SHULTZ, Bath County, Ky., died of disease at Holston Springs, Virginia, 1863.

WM. H. VANCE, Morgan County, Ky., was generally employed as teamster.

R. D. WEAVER, Rowan County, Ky., was usually employed in the medical department.

JAMES M. WILLIAMSON, Bath County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at the latter place, May 28, 1864, and died at Atlanta, from the effects of it, about a month afterward.

JAMES WEDDINGTON, Pike County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there. He took part in other battles of the company, but further particulars are not known to the writer.

J. T. YOUNG, Bath County, Ky., was transferred to cavalry, in 1863.

COMPANY D, FIFTH REGIMENT.

A. C. COPE, Breathitt County, Ky., was elected captain, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES K. P. SOUTH, Frankfort, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HAYDEN FERGUSON, Johnson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was wounded at the latter place. He was some time disabled, but rejoined company, and took part in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE W. SEWELL, Breathitt County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded at the latter place, but recovered and fought at Jonesboro' and in the mounted engagements.

HENRY JAYNE, Johnson County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and in nearly every subsequent engagement.

A. J. HOUNSHELL, Breathitt County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ED R. TURNER, Breathitt County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, October 9, 1862, and was killed in battle at Chickamauga.

WM. JAYNE, Johnson County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, in 1863. He fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was again wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and was disabled for further service during the war.

GEO. W. BARKER, Johnson County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he was with the dismounted detachment.

JOSHUA ELDRIDGE, Johnson County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, October 9, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and Jonesboro'. He

was again wounded at the latter place, and consequently did not take part in the mounted engagements.

L. C. COCKRILL, Breathitt County, Ky., was appointed third corporal in 1863. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, and did not take part in the mounted operations.

THOMAS CAUDILL, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; he was severely wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company and took part in the mounted engagements.

JAMES CAUDILL, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILEY COOPER, Breathitt County, Ky., died of disease at Newnan, Georgia, in 1863.

CAL COOPER, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he did various service to the close.

GREEN COOPER, Breathitt County, Ky., was discharged in 1863, on account of disability by disease.

JAMES M. DARNELL, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company in the autumn, and took part in the mounted engagements.

JESSE ELDRIDGE, Johnson County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM FOUTS, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

L. KLINE, Breathitt County, Ky., died of disease in 1863.

ISAAC LYKINS, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and Jonesboro'. No further particulars respecting his service are known to the writer.

J. J. LAMASTER, Johnson County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company in the autumn, and took part in the mounted engagements.

ANDREW J. MILLER, Breathitt County, Ky., was killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

SAMUEL MILLER, Breathitt County, Ky., died of disease in 1863.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Breathitt County, Ky., was killed in battle at Chickamauga.

A. H. QUILLEN, Breathitt County, Ky., was appointed sergeant-major in 1863, and took part in almost every engagement of his regiment.

LEWIS NAPIER, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and almost every subsequent engagement of his company.

PLEASANT SPURLOCK, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Dallas, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN R. TOMLINSON, Breathitt County, Ky., fought at Mission sion Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

EMMETT TOMLINSON, Breathitt County, Ky., lost an arm in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and was soon afterward discharged.

E. P. WILLIAMS, Johnson County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was permanently disabled at the latter place, by the loss of a leg, May 28, 1864.

COMPANY E, FIFTH REGIMENT.

JOHN CALVERT, Owen County, Ky., was elected captain, October, 1862, and fought at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. He was mortally wounded in that battle, and died at Marietta, Georgia, September 25, 1863.

GEORGE W. YATES, Scott County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October, 1862, and was killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

JOSEPH M. ABBOTT, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant, September, 1863, and to captain, January, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; in skirmishes from New Hope Church to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

JOHN W. GWINN, Owen County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, August 30, 1863, and promoted to first lieutenant, January, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, May 28, and died, June 1, 1864.

JOHN W. GREEN, Owen County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October, 1862; was promoted to first sergeant, August 30, 1863; was elected second lieutenant, January 15, 1863; and promoted to first lieutenant, June 18, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro', at which latter place he lost a leg, August 31, 1864.

HENRY CLAY ELLIS, Carroll County, Ky., fought with Company H, Second Regiment, until January, 1864, when he was elected to a second lieutenancy in this company, and fought with it at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

PASCHAL ADAMS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

ELIJAH BALLARD. Owen County, Ky., enlisted when but fifteen years of age, and fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and permanently disabled.

B. D. BALLARD, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there, but rejoined the company at Dalton, and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES BEVERLY, Owen County, Ky., was left sick when the regiment marched to Chickamauga, but rejoined it in front of Chattanooga, and fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca,

and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN BARNES, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, but was disabled afterward, by disease, for service in the ranks, and was usually employed, till the close, in hospital duty.

JOHN BATEY, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Johnsonville, Virginia. (Date unknown to the writer.)

PETER BATEY, Owen County, Ky., was captured while the regiment was in Kentucky, autumn of 1862, and died at Jackson, Mississippi, 1863, after having been exchanged.

CHARLES BRADLEY, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was again wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but recovered and took part in the subsequent operations of the command.

JOHN H. CALVERT, Owen County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, in 1863, and was promoted to fifth sergeant, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was severely wounded at the latter place. He died in Atlanta, July, 1864, from the effects of the wound.

WILLIAM CANNON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. D. FRANKS, Owen County, Ky., was killed in battle at Chickamauga.

MARION GALE, Grant County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, Georgia, 1863.

JAMES GREEN, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Jonesville, Virginia, March 4, 1863. He had enlisted at sixteen years of age.

J. T. HENSLEY, Owen County, Ky., was greatly incapacitated by disease for duty in the ranks, but fought at Jonesboro', where he was wounded and captured, and was never afterward heard of.

JAMES HEARNE, Grant County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Virginia, 1862.

EDWARD HERNDON, Grant County, Ky., was left in Virginia, sick, when the regiment marched to Chickamauga, but rejoined it in front of Chattanooga, and fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face

Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. D. HEAD, Owen County, Ky., was on detached service almost the entire term for which he was enlisted.

WILLIAM ISRAEL, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga,

JOHN JACOBS, Owen County, Ky., he was frequently incapacitated for service in the ranks by ill health, but remained till the close of the war, and fought at Chickamauga and in some of the other engagements.

WILLIAM JUMP, Grant County, Ky., was a rather old man, and sometimes unfitted by ill health for duty in the ranks, but fought at Chickamauga, Intrenchment Creek, and other points not now remembered.

JOHN JUMP, Grant County, Ky., died of disease at Montgomery, Alabama, 1862.

SILAS JONES, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Virginia, 1862.

JESSE JOHNSTON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and disabled for infantry service. He was afterward transferred to the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

G. M. JAMEISON, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOSEPH LONG, Owen County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was captured near Stockbridge, Georgia, November, 1864, but was exchanged and took part in some of the concluding operations.

W. T. LUCAS, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES LYON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, In-

trenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

JERRY LYON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and permanently disabled, September 20, 1863.

THOMAS LONG, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks. He was wounded at the latter place, August 6, 1864, but recovered and took part in some of the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM MOORE, Owen County, Ky., served to the close of the war, and fought at Chickamauga, but it is not known to the writer what battles he was engaged in.

JOHN McGREGORY, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and permanently disabled.

AMBROSE MOORE, Owen County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap and Resaca, and was wounded at the latter place. He recovered and served to the close, taking part in some of the subsequent engagements.

JOHN MAJORS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and was never afterward heard of.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Owen County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, 1863.

JAMES PERRY, Owen County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was killed on the skirmish line at the latter place, May 26, 1864. He was sick in Virginia at the time of the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge.

ROBERT PEARCE, Owen County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Chickamauga, and permanently disabled.

D. A. ROWLETT, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE M. SMITH, Henry County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, in 1863, and promoted to second sergeant, January 15, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas.

He was mortally wounded at the latter place, May 28, and died at Marietta, Georgia, May 30, 1864.

WILLIS SMITH, Owen County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

B. SMITH, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Jonesville, Mississippi, 1862.

GREEN P. SMITH, Owen County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; after this he was engaged some time as teamster in charge of ambulance, but fought at Jonesboro' and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN STEWART, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Virginia, 1862.

HAYDEN STEWART, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Virginia, 1862.

WHITEFIELD SANDERS, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Holston Springs, Virginia, 1862.

JAMES SHELTON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. H. SHELTON, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ROBERT STEWART, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was killed in the last and decisive charge, Sept. 20, 1863.

JOHN SIMONS, Washington County, Va., served one year in East Kentucky and West Virginia, under Colonel May and Colonel Hawkins, and fought at Ivy Mountain and Princeton. Reënlisted in the new organization, October, 1862, and fought at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, where he was wounded and permanently disabled.

SPENCER THOMAS, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded at the latter place, but returned to duty, August 30th, and was killed in battle at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

HENRY TUCKER, Bourbon County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from

Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and died a few days afterward, at Macon.

CARTER THOMAS, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Holston Springs, Virginia, 1863.

JAMES W. WATERS, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Vicksburg, Mississippi, 1863.

STEPHEN D. WEBSTER, Grant County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Virginia, soon after having enlisted.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Owen County, Ky., fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILEY WEBSTER, Grant County, Ky., was afflicted so as to be rendered partially deaf, and was not required to go into battle, but he was generally on duty as teamster.

RICHARD YARBEY, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and permanently disabled, Sept. 20, 1863.

COMPANY F, FIFTH REGIMENT.

JAMES M. WHITE, Nicholasville, Ky., was elected captain, November 25, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was slightly wounded at Jonesboro'.

H. CLAY MUSSELMAN, Williamstown, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, November 25, 1862. He fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements, and, though his clothes were repeatedly pierced with balls, he was never wounded. (See page ——.)

JOHN H. CLEVELAND, Nicholasville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 25, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, and resigned about the 1st of March, 1864.

T. B. COOK, Nicholasville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 25, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, July 18, 1863. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge,

Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded in the latter engagement, losing the thumb of his right hand, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements throughout. He was hurt by the falling of a bridge at Green's Cut, Georgia, and was wounded in the head in South Carolina, April 15, 1865.

TILFORD NAVE, Jessamine County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, March 30, 1864. From the time of enlistment up to November, 1863, he was on detail duty. During the year 1864, he was some time on duty in the quartermaster's department, and in March, 1865, he was sent to Kentucky with recruiting orders.

SAMUEL J. EALES, Williamstown, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, April 4, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Jonesboro', at which latter place he was so severely wounded in the left leg as to be disabled for further duty during the war.

MOREAU SPARKS, Nicholasville, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November, 1862, and served as sergeant-major during the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro'. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Dallas, May 28, 1864.

W. T. LUCAS, Grant County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, November, 1862, and was transferred to Company E, January, 1863.

DAVID D. SHYRER, Grant County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, November, 1862. He fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was so severely wounded at the latter place as to render amputation of the left leg necessary, and died from the effects of it, June 11, 1864.

JAMES BAUGHN, Jessamine County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, November, 1862, and fought at Chickamauga.

H. T. EALES, Grant County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, November, 1862, and was killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

E. A. BROWER, Jessamine County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, November, 1862, and promoted to second sergeant, June 28, 1863. He was almost constantly disabled by disease for field duty during his entire service.

C. B. KING, Monterey, Ky., was appointed second corporal, November, 1862, and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'.

JOHN TILFORD HAWKINS, Nicholasville, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, November, 1862, and commissary sergeant, October, 1863, in which capacity he served during the war.

W. S. HAYDEN, Nicholasville, Ky., was appointed corporal, January, 1863, and was promoted to fifth sergeant, May, 1864. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE H. ARNSPIGER, Jessamine County, Ky., was almost disabled by disease for duty in the ranks, but fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and in skirmishes from Dallas to Atlanta.

J. B. BLACKFORD, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He was badly hurt by a railroad accident, September 24, 1864, but recovered and took part in all the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

J. C. BURCH, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was captured and imprisoned at Nashville, where he was hurt by the falling of the stairway. He was never exchanged.

R. C. BOWMAN, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree Creek. He was wounded in the foot at the latter place, July 20, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

L. BOWMAN, Jessamine County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Virginia, November 26, 1862.

J. L. BUSKETT, St. Louis, Mo., was one of the Missouri State Guard that was captured at Jefferson Barracks in 1861. He came to Kentucky, having been released on parole, and when the time expired in which the parole was binding, he enlisted in this company, and on the retreat from Kentucky rendered the most efficient service in procuring supplies for the men. He was ordered to report to General Price, however, about the first of December 1862, and was in no engagement with the Kentucky troops.

JASPER BAKER, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

B. D. BAKER, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. O. BARNES, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was captured at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

WARREN BOONE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES COLLIER, Grant County, Ky., was comparatively an old man, and though always ready for duty beyond his strength, he was generally unfitted for duty in the ranks by disease, and died at Macon, Ga., October 24, 1864.

WILLIAM COLLIER, Grant County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Va., January 7, 1863.

F. W. CAMPBELL, Nicholasville, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree Creek. He was wounded at the latter place, July 20, 1864, and disabled for further duty in the field, but served as sergeant-major for a camp of direction at Augusta. He was awarded medal of honor, and appointed a sergeant of the company, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

GEORGE COMMAN, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

GRAT COMMAN, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

JOSEPH FIGHT, Sr., Grant County, Ky., died of disease at Holston Springs, Va., April 4, 1863.

JOSEPH FIGHT, Jr., Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded, from the effects of which, rendered more dreadful by gangrene, he did not recover sufficiently for duty till August, 1864, when he rejoined the company, and fought at Jonesboro' and in the mounted engagements.

H. E. FUNK, Jessamine County, Ky., was lost on the retreat of General Bragg from Kentucky, and attached himself to the Thirty-first Alabama Infantry, with which he served till April, 1864,

taking part in several engagements with that regiment. At that time, he rejoined his own company, and fought with it at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was severely wounded in the hands at the latter place, May 28, and died from the effects of it at Covington, Ga., July 4, 1864.

JAMES GOOCH, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

HENRY GABLE, Liberty Hill, South Carolina, was enlisted in this company after the brigade entered his State, and took part in the closing engagements.

T. F. JONES, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

J. H. JONES, Owen County, Ky., fought at Dallas, was wounded there, and was promoted to corporal for gallant and meritorious conduct on that field. He fought also at Jonesboro', and was wounded there.

C. N. JONES, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at the latter place and fell into the hands of the enemy, who abandoned him after three days, when he was taken charge of by a Confederate surgeon, and sent to Atlanta, where he died, June 8, 1864.

MELVIN JACOBS, Jessamine County, Ky., died of disease at Jonesville, Va., January 8, 1863.

N. B. KING, Owen County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

J. B. LAMKIN, Jessamine County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, May, 1863, and acted with the company a short time, when, June 15, 1863, he was appointed ordnance sergeant, and acted in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

THOMAS LYNN, Scott County, Ky., fought at Dallas, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN T. LAIR, Jessamine County, Ky., was lost on retreat from Kentucky, 1862, and attached himself to the Thirty-first Alabama Infantry. He fought at Baker's Creek, Miss., and was captured there, but was exchanged, and rejoined this company, April 1, 1864,

with which he fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES F. METCALFE, Jessamine County, Ky., was appointed commissary sergeant, November 25, 1862, and served as such until December 20, 1862, when he was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, in which capacity he served till July 30, 1863, when he returned to the ranks. He remained with the company till February, 1864, when he was made a hospital steward, and served as such until June, 1864, at which time he again returned to the company. He was, however, generally incapacitated by disease for duty in the field, though he remained with the command to the close.

GEO. W. METCALFE, Jessamine County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, February 1, 1863, and was promoted to sergeant, November 1, 1863. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was severely wounded in the left shoulder at Dallas, and was slightly wounded again at Jonesboro'.

JOHN McKINNEY, Fort Valley, Ga., enlisted December 20, 1864, and served during the remainder of the war with dismounted detachment.

JAMES T. NUCKOLS, Fort Valley, Ga., enlisted October 1, 1864, and took part in the mounted engagements, in one of which, at Spring Hill, S. C., April 18, 1865, he lost a little finger.

S. D. NAVE, Nicholasville, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, at which latter place he was captured, but was exchanged some time afterward, and served with the dismounted detachment. He was appointed first corporal, April 1, 1864, and promoted to sergeant, June 8, 1864, on account of gallantry displayed at Chickamauga and Resaca.

WILLIS PASSONS, Grant County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, and Intrenchment Creek, at which latter place he lost a leg, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

EDWARD PASSONS, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was severely wounded there, from the effects of which he died, in Atlanta, November 19, 1863.

ISAAC PANTER, Scott County, Ky., died, February 15, 1863, from overdose of opium administered in sickness by a careless nurse, at Jonesville, Va.

STEMBLE REED, Grant County, Ky., died of disease at Stoney Creek, Scott County, Va., January 3, 1863.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Liberty Hill, S. C., enlisted March 5, 1865, and fought at Statesburg and Spring Hill.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, where he was so severely wounded in the ankle as to be disabled for infantry service, but rejoined the command in the autumn of 1864, and took part in the cavalry engagements.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Liberty Hill, S. C., enlisted March 5, 1865, and took part in the subsequent engagements.

SAMSON RICHARDSON, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

G. B. SIPPLE, Grant County, Ky., was left sick in Virginia when the regiment marched to Chickamauga, but rejoined it, October 15, and was appointed third corporal, November 1, 1863. He fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

C. H. SIPPLE, Grant County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

MOSES SIPPLE, Grant County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, January, 1863.

JAMES H. SIPPLE, Grant County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Va., November 20, 1862.

J. A. SHYRER, Grant County, Ky., was left sick in Virginia when his regiment marched to Chickamauga, but rejoined it in front of Chattanooga, November 15, 1863, and fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was appointed third corporal, March 12, 1865.

JERRY SMITH, Grant County, Ky., served as teamster from October 18, 1862, till the close of the war.

GEORGE SMITH, Grant County, Ky., served as teamster from October 18, 1862, till December, 1863, and was generally afterward disabled by disease for any duty.

WILLIAM SWITZER, Harrison County, Ky., left Dalton on furlough, February 20, 1864; was captured in Kentucky, and confined at Camp Morton, Indiana, till the close of the war.

JACOB SANDUSKY, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was appointed fifth sergeant, June, 1864, for gallantry at Dallas.

LEWIS SANDUSKY, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

DUDLEY SANDUSKY, Jessamine County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Va., January 1, 1863.

CHILTON SANDUSKY, Jessamine County, Ky., died of disease at Abingdon, Va., January 19, 1863.

SAMUEL SCOTT, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

N. R. VARNER, Scott County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge.

EMANUEL VANTREES, Jessamine County, Ky., enlisted at fourteen years of age, and was appointed corporal a short time afterward. He fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JAMES WELCH, Jessamine County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

COMPANY I, FIFTH REGIMENT.

The material consulted in the preparation of this notice has enabled us to speak more fully of particular individuals than is the case with most other companies. Not having all the facts as to individual characters before us, so that we might make just remarks, even of the worthy dead, we have, in general, confined ourselves to a plain statement of the military deeds performed by each, and with respect to those who yet survive, we have adhered almost wholly to this policy, lest, with our inadequate personal knowledge of different men, we might make unjust and odious distinctions.

This company was recruited by Captain Joe Desha, with the assistance of Lieutenant James William Cleaveland, acting under authority of Major-General E. Kirby Smith, September, 1862. It was organized and sworn into service, September 27, at the Cynthiana Fair Grounds, and remained here until October 5th, when it marched to "Camp Dick Robinson," by way of Lexington. Here it was united with the companies of Gaines, Musselman, and Calvert, and the four were placed under command of Captain Desha, and went out of Kentucky with the main army of Bragg, leaving Camp Breckinridge on the 13th of October. The companies of Musselman and Calvert had been recruited for General Marshall's command, and on arriving at Knoxville they expressed a desire to return to Western Virginia, in which Captain Desha at once acquiesced, though manifestly to his own disadvantage. After their departure, the other two companies were, at their own request, ordered to report to Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, then at Murfreesboro'. They were accordingly attached to the Ninth Regiment, under the titles of "I" and "K," and remained with it until May, 1863, when the brigade had reached Montgomery, on its way to reënforce General Johnston, in his attempt to relieve Pemberton. Here, they were ordered to report to General Preston, at Abingdon, Virginia, with a view to the formation of a battalion, or regiment, to be commanded by Captain Desha. Owing to the difficulty that then attended recruiting for the infantry, and to the active movements shortly inaugurated, the contemplated organization was never completed. The troops assembled at Abingdon, marched thence to Big Creek Gap, then to Cumberland Gap, and again to Abingdon; after which General Preston was ordered westward to reënforce Bragg, at Chickamauga, and Companies I and K were attached to the Fifth Regiment—temporarily, it was proposed at the time, but they remained with that command from that period until the close of the war.

It will be seen that, in noticing the services of the men, we mention their having taken part in the mounted engagements *in Georgia* only, which is accounted for by the fact that the com-

pany was detached from the brigade at Liberty Hill, South Carolina, just previously to the march to the region of the Wateree, and sent to Columbia, to act as couriers between that city and Blackstock, and that they remained here until the main body of the command passed through Columbia, on its way to Washington, Georgia.

JOE DESHA, Harrison County, Ky. (See Biography, p. 488.)

JAMES WM. CLEAVELAND, Harrison County, Ky., was a member of Captain Desha's company (C), of the First Kentucky Infantry, having enlisted on the 23d of April, 1861. He served in Virginia until the First Regiment was disbanded. He then attached himself to Cameron's battalion of Kentucky cavalry, and served with it in Western Virginia, and on the march into Kentucky—a portion of the time in the commissary department. Early in September, 1862, he again enlisted with Captain Desha, assisted that officer in recruiting, and, on the 27th of the same month, was elected first lieutenant of this company. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. Just before the battle of Chickamauga, and before his regiment had been transferred to Lewis, he was detailed, in opposition to his will, to act as commissary for the brigade of General Kelley. "This," says a brother officer, "prevented his acting with the company on that glorious day, but he did his important duty well—and the commissary who did that is entitled to honor." He was detained on duty in that brigade long after the Fifth Regiment had been attached to Lewis's, but rejoined his company before the opening of the campaign of 1864. He was slightly wounded at Hartsville, December 7, 1862, and mortally at Dallas, May 28, 1864. He received five wounds—"a shot," says our authority, "through the chest and one through the bowels; one arm was badly mashed above the elbow—the other below, and his face was contused. He evidently did not receive those wounds simultaneously, but was knocked down and rose and advanced, to be knocked over again and again. He was down on his face, while our line was firing, about thirty yards from the enemy's works, and lay there when we fell back. He afterward reported that the Federal litter-bearers came to him and examined him, but refused to carry him off, remarking that he would die any how. They took his pistol and hat, and left him, but during the night he managed to crawl back far enough to be within hearing of our skirmish line. The men took him in next morning, and, to the unspeakable joy of us all, we found him at the field hos-

pital, game as ever. He was removed by ambulance to Marietta, thence to Atlanta, and died at the latter place on the 6th of June. He was a true friend—unselfish, noble-hearted. His courage as a soldier—his heroic devotion to the cause—combined with his cool judgment, sound common sense, and temperate life made him a most valuable officer indeed."

WM. N. FISHBACK, Harrison County, Ky., was a corporal in Company C, First Kentucky Infantry, and fought at Dranesville, December 20, 1861, where he was wounded in the arm, and disabled. He was discharged some time afterward on account of disability by that wound, but went to West Virginia, and remained with the Kentucky troops in that department till September, 1862, when he was enlisted in this company, and on the 27th of that month was elected second lieutenant. He fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. At Chickamauga, after Captain Desha was wounded and relinquished the command of the company, late in the afternoon, Lieutenant Fishback assumed that duty, and discharged it till the retreat from Mission Ridge. At Dallas, his captain and first lieutenant having been disabled, he again took command, which he retained until July 22, 1864. He was twice slightly wounded at Dallas, and mortally at Intrenchment Creek—in neck and knee. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and died at Marietta some time in August. He was complimented by one of his superiors as being a gallant officer, devoted to duty, vigilant in watching the interests of his men, well acquainted with the drill, and of fine social qualities.

ABRAHAM KELLER ANDERSON, Harrison County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 27, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements in Georgia. He assumed command of the company after the fall of Lieutenant Fishback, and conducted its operations till March, 1865, when he was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was engaged in that duty when the war closed. He served first year of the war in Company C, First Regiment, in Virginia, and fought at Dranesville and on the peninsula.

JEFF OXLEY, Cynthiana, Ky., was appointed corporal, November, 1862; was promoted to fifth sergeant, January, 1863, and to second sergeant some time afterward. He fought at Hartsville, Mur-

freesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was severely wounded in the side at Chickamauga, and was wounded in both legs at Intrenchment Creek, but rejoined the company on the 9th of November, 1864; was mounted in January, 1865, and took part in the subsequent operations. He was highly complimented by one of his commanding officers for courage of a high order, for industry and attention to business, for intelligence and alacrity in the performance of duty, for cheerfulness under hardships, for personal truth, soldierly pride, temperate habits, and high moral principles.

DENNIS O'HALLORAN, Ireland, was one of Morehead's partisan rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He was appointed corporal in January, 1863, was promoted to third sergeant, January, 1864, and on the summer campaign of 1864 he was color sergeant. He fought with this company at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded at Hartsville, December 7, 1862, and severely wounded and captured at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864, and detained in prison till just before the termination of the war. He served first year in Captain Desha's company of the First Regiment.

JOSEPH OOLERY, Harrison County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 27, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

BEN F. G. WHITAKER, Pendleton County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September 27, 1862, and was promoted to fifth sergeant, January, 1864. He fought at Hartsville, and was wounded there; fought also at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and at the latter place was again wounded, but fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and disabled for further duty during the war.

C. McKINNEY, Kentucky, was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and died in the hands of the enemy.

WM. RANDALL WHITAKER, Harrison County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Hartsville,

Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was unfitted by ill health for any duty in the ranks after the 1st of July, 1864, and died shortly after reaching home, in the summer of 1865. He was complimented for conspicuous gallantry on the field at Dallas.

JOSEPH BAYLESS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded in the breast at the latter place, but recovered and fought at Jonesboro', and took part in the closing operations.

W. T. BROWNING, Kentucky, was appointed corporal in 1863, and promoted to fourth sergeant, 1864. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements in Georgia.

JOE F. CUMMINS, Harrison County, Ky., was on the field during the battle of Murfreesboro' as one of the infirmary corps; fought in the ranks at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and was wounded at the former place; and on the campaign from Dalton he was regularly detailed for infirmary duty and was on every field. During the cavalry operations, he was with the dismounted detachment.

J. W. CUMMINS, Harrison County, Ky., was incapacitated by disease for any duty, and had permission to return to Kentucky, but died in Louisville, on his way home.

JOSEPH CUMMINS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

ROBERT S. CUMMINS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca.

GEORGE CUMMINS, Harrison County, Ky., died of disease at Murfreesboro', December, 1862.

JOHN S. CRAIG, Bracken County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Mission Ridge, and Rocky Face Gap. He lost an arm at the latter place, May 9, 1864, and was subsequently retired, but fought with one arm at West Point, Georgia, during Tyler's defense of that post in 1865.

L. F. CRAIG, Bracken County, Ky., was appointed corporal, September 27, 1862, but was soon afterward reduced to ranks at his own request, and detailed as teamster, in which capacity he served till after the army reached Dalton, when he reëntered the company, and was killed in his first battle, Dallas, May 28, 1864.

J. E. CASEY, Bracken County, Ky., died of disease at Emory and Henry College Hospital, July, 1863.

W. T. CASEY, Harrison County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September 27, 1862; promoted to second sergeant, January 3, 1863, and to first sergeant, July 4, 1863. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place.

WILLIAM CARR, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

JOHN CONNOR, Ireland, fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

ROBERT DUNN, Bracken County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he was with the dismounted men.

R. DAWSON, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died in Atlanta a few days afterward.

J. A. J. EARNEST, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

HENRY J. FOWLER, Harrison County, Ky., was generally employed as teamster.

BEVERLY M. FRYAR, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

JOHN M. FOGLE, Pendleton County, Ky., was transferred from Company A, 1864. He fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain, and was killed on the skirmish line at the latter place, June 19, 1864.

DRAKEFORD GRAY, Hickman County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, January 3, 1863, but was returned to ranks, at his own request, in December of that year. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and disabled, and was afterward retired. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

HENRY GIFFORD, Bracken County, Ky., was appointed corporal, September 27, 1862. He was sent to hospital, sick, December, 1862, and no other facts are known of him.

FRANK GLASGOW, Ky., served first year of the war in Captain Desha's company of the First Regiment, and fought with Company I, Fifth Regiment, at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

E. A. HICKMAN, Harrison County, Ky., was sent to hospital, sick, January 6, 1863, and was not again heard of.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bracken County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

RICHARD HODGE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements in Georgia.

CASSIUS HUMPHREYS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements in Georgia. He was wounded at Chickamauga and at Dallas.

HENRY HERRINGTON, Harrison County, Ky., died of disease at Marietta, Georgia, February 12, 1864.

JAMES HANGLEY, Ireland, fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and in August, 1863, attached himself to cavalry, with which he afterward served.

ELISHA HAWKINS, Va., was informally transferred to Company D, Ninth Kentucky, and fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and disabled.

HENRY L. HALL, Jessamine County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 27, 1862, but was returned to the ranks at his own request, in January, 1863. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga, at which latter place he was wounded. He was afterward detailed as clerk in the quartermaster's department of Gracie's brigade, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

WILLIAM HENRY, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

SILAS KING, Pendleton County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, February 5, 1863.

ABRAHAM KING, Pendleton County, Ky., died of disease at Murfreesboro', November 23, 1862.

JACOB KREIGER, Germany, served first year of the war in the First Kentucky Regiment Infantry; afterward joined Morehead's

squadron of partizans; and in November, 1862, he was attached to this company, and fought with it at Hartsville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at Hartsville, and at Dallas he was mortally wounded, fell into the enemy's hands, and died some time in June, 1864.

THOMAS LEA, Ky., was sent to hospital, sick, December, 1862. Fate unknown.

WILLIAM B. MOSS, Bracken County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, and was severely wounded in the mouth. He was captured in hospital at Murfreesboro', January, 1863, and remained in the enemy's hands till the spring of 1865, when, upon the termination of the war, he was released, and returned home, where he soon afterward died.

WILLIAM T. McCORMICK, Nicholas County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and died of disease at Dalton, Georgia, 1863.

JAMES MICHAEL, Harrison County, Ky., was killed in battle at Hartsville, December 7, 1862.

GEORGE MICHAEL, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

ALEXANDER McCLURE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga.

FRANK McKINNEY, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

LEVI MAINS, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

SAMUEL MAINS, Ky. "If any one man of the company," says his captain, "deserves more particular honor for what he did than another, *this* was the man. He was crippled by white-swelling early in life. One of his arms was so imperfect that he could not execute the manual, and one of his legs was very badly injured; yet, he stood up to hard marching and hard fighting better than many men who were whole and sound, and when he could march no longer, he stayed with the wagons and helped to cook." He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and on the campaign of 1864 till his crippled leg gave out, when he did faithful duty on the cooking detail till August. He then reëntered the ranks, and fought both days at Jonesboro', and he also took some part in the operations after the command was mounted.

GEORGE MAINS, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 27, 1862, and died of disease at Ringgold, Georgia, April 4, 1863.

CHARLES POPE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'. He was afterward detailed as teamster, and served in this capacity till the autumn of 1864, when he reëntered the ranks and took part in the mounted engagements in Georgia.

JOHN M. ROGERS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca and Dallas. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and at Dallas he was mortally wounded, and died in the enemy's hands.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Harrison County, Ky., was transferred from Morgan's cavalry, and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. He was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

JAMES SNODGRASS, Harrison County, Ky., was appointed corporal in 1864. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. At the latter place, he was wounded in both legs, and disabled for further service in the ranks during the war.

GREEN SCOTT, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements in Georgia.

ED SHADD, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga.

JOSEPH SHADD, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga.

SAMUEL SHADD, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca.

JOHN SHADD, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was captured at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and detained in prison till the war closed.

JOHN SMITH, Maryland, was transferred from Morgan's cavalry, and was killed in battle at Hartsville.

JAMES SWITZER, Harrison County, Ky., died of disease at Chattanooga, April 6, 1863.

LEWIS TANDY, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place.

ABRAHAM TURNER, Bracken County, Ky., was sent to hospital sick, soon after having enlisted, and when he recovered, he was detailed as teamster, and served with another command.

A. J. THOMPSON, Cynthiana, Ky., served first year of the war in Captain Desha's company, of the First Regiment, and was severely wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861. He fought with this company of the Fifth Regiment at Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Resaca, and Dallas, and was wounded at the latter place. After the command was mounted, he was sent to Newnan as one of the saddle detail, and continued on that duty till the close of the war.

DAVID HENRY THOMSON, Cynthiana, Ky., served first year of the war as second lieutenant of Company C, First Regiment, and fought at Dranesville, and on the Peninsula. After his regiment was disbanded, he did not regularly enlist again, but kept the field as a free fighter. He engaged in foraging for Marshall's command during its coöperative invasion of Kentucky, September, 1862. When he arrived in Harrison County, he at once prepared to enlist again under Captain Desha, but was prevented by that officer, who, knowing his worth, hoped to procure him a commission. He assisted in re-recruiting Company I, and was nominally a member, but was not sworn, nor was he in the sworn service of the Confederate States, though encountering hardships and dangers as such. On the stone at his grave is the only record of his membership—"D. H. T., C, First Kentucky; I, Fifth Kentucky." He was with Cluke in his invasion of Kentucky, in the winter and spring of 1863, and was of much service to his friends after the retreat. His health now began to fail—his lungs having suffered severe hemorrhage—but he marched with the Fifth Regiment to North Georgia, and engaged at Chickamauga, where he was killed outright, September 20, 1863, having fired but a few times. His captain, to whom we are indebted for the above facts, remarks: "My friendship for him, and a proud remembrance of his friendship for me, prompts this feeble panegyric, that he was conspicuous for heroism in action, and for the most conscientious observance of his duties; and truth sustains me in saying that it is no more than he deserves."

S. P. F. WHITAKER, Pendleton County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, and was again wounded, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements in Georgia.

BEN A. WHITAKER, Harrison County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 27, 1862, but was returned to ranks at his own request, July, 1863. He fought at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga; after which he was detailed as blacksmith, and served as such during the remainder of the war.

COLEMAN G. WHITEHEAD, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and in the mounted engagements in Georgia.

RICHARD WOOLFE, Kentucky, fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, September 20, 1863, and died in Atlanta a few days afterward.

COMPANY K, FIFTH REGIMENT.

W. D. ACTON, Franklin County, Ky., was elected captain, October 12, 1863. He was captured on the retreat from Kentucky, but was soon afterward released. He attempted to reach the army, but was again captured, and was detained in prison till August, 1864, when he rejoined his company. He was restored to rank and command in October, and took part in the subsequent engagements.

J. T. GAINES, Franklin County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October 12, 1862, and during the absence of Captain Acton, he was promoted to captain, in which capacity he commanded the company till October, 1864, when he resigned. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. Though he had resigned in October, 1864, he continued with the company, and took part in the mounted engagements till March, 1865, when he went into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was there when the war closed.

D. S. CROCKETT, Frankfort, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 12, 1862, and was killed in battle at Hartsville, December 7, 1862.

J. C. ROBB, Franklin County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas;

from Dallas to Atlanta; at Intrenchment Creek, and Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

H. S. GREEN, Farmdale, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks. He was detailed in September, 1864, to collect the cavalry horses left by Federal raiders on their line of march, and served in this way till 1865. In March he was sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and was there when the war closed.

B. F. ROGERS, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at the latter place and disabled for further service in the field, and was afterward placed on the list of retired soldiers.

W. D. WRIGHT, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and died of disease in the spring of 1863.

JAMES LOWRY, Bridgeport, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, October 12, 1862. He died of disease a few months afterward.

JAMES SAMPSON, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, in 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died in Atlanta.

LEMUEL FORE, Shelby County, Ky., was at one time a sergeant of the company. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at Chickamauga and Jonesboro'; disabled at the latter place for further field service during the war.

JACK PATTIE, Franklin County, Ky., was at one time a sergeant of the company. He fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'; was sick in Virginia when the regiment marched to Chickamauga, but recovered and rejoined his company in time to fight at Mission Ridge, and was wounded there. He afterward fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, Utoy Creek; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

C. H. MENZIES, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfrees-

boro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company at Kenesaw Mountain, and fought afterward at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was captured at the latter place, and was not exchanged till March, 1865, when he returned to the command, reaching it just before the troops were paroled.

JAMES B. McQUEEN, Franklin County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at the latter place, June, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

THOMAS HAWKINS, Franklin County, Ky., was appointed corporal, October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for field service, but was afterward detailed for duty in the arsenal at Augusta, where he remained till the close of the war.

JAMES YOUNT, Franklin County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, appointed October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

JOHN WHITE, Shelby County, Ky., was appointed corporal, October 12, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

THOMAS COOKE, Shelby County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'; after which he was disabled by disease for active field service, and was generally employed on detail duty till the close of the war.

JAMES G. CRUTCHER, Shelby County, Ky., served till June, 1863, as one of the regimental drummers; fought at Chickamauga, and was wounded there, but recovered in time to engage in the battles of Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he served as courier for General Lewis till the close of the war.

WM. G. CRUTCHER, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. ELLIS, Franklin County, Ky., died of disease in December, 1862.

HENRY FLOYD, took part in the engagements of the mounted men.

WM. GLORE, Franklin County, Ky., died of disease some time during the winter of 1862–3.

NEILL HACKETT, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and died of disease in the spring of 1863.

ROBERT HEDGER, Shelby County, Ky., was separated from his company on the retreat from Kentucky, and connected himself with a Tennessee regiment, with which he was sent to the Trans-Mississippi department, and served till the close of the war.

BEN HICKMAN, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS HUDSON, Shelby County, Ky., was disabled by disease for infantry service, and was transferred to the cavalry company of Captain Sanders.

A. JOHNSON, Shelby County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga. He was captured at the latter place, and died in prison.

ALLAN JONES, was not enlisted till the winter of 1864–5. He fought in the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

FELIX LONG, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

A. LONG, Shelby County, Ky., fought at Hartsville.

HENRY MARSHALL, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville.

JAMES McQUEEN, Franklin County, Ky., was discharged in the spring of 1863, on account of disability by disease.

ED MERSHON, Farmdale, Ky., was killed in battle at Hartsville, December 7, 1862.

N. L. MOORE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and was afterward transferred to Colonel Russell Butler's regiment Kentucky cavalry.

LEWIS MOORE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy

Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro', and served with the dismounted detachment during the remainder of the war.

JAMES D. MOORE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'; after which he was disabled by disease for duty in the ranks, and was detailed for service in the subsistence department, in Alabama, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war.

THOMAS POWERS, Franklin Counfy, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

WM. M. ROBB, Henry County, Ky., served as teamster in charge of ambulance till June, 1863, when he entered the ranks, and fought afterward at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HENRY B. ROBERTS, Franklin County Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and died of disease in the spring of 1863. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro'.

JOHN ROBERTS, Franklin County, Ky., was left sick at Murfreesboro', January, 1863; was captured there, and died in prison.

PRESLEY SANFORD, Franklin County, Ky., died of disease at Murfreesboro', December, 1862.

SAMUEL SHEETS, Benson, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; after which he was on detail duty till September, 1864. He served with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

ALEXANDER SHEETS, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro,' Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements. He was wounded also at Chickamauga.

W. N. SHELTON, Graefenberg, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga, at which latter place he was killed. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

JOHN W. SMITH—"Kirby"—Franklin County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'. He was one of the McMinnville guard, and was captured there, but was shortly afterward exchanged,

and fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at the latter place, June, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

JAMES E. SPEER, was not enlisted till late in the war. He took part in mounted engagements.

JERRY SPALDING, Bridgeport, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. At Dalton, he was placed on the corps of sharpshooters, and was almost daily engaged with the enemy for four months. He took part in the mounted engagements also.

THOMAS TOOLEY, Shelby County, Ky., died of disease during the winter of 1862–3.

JERRY TRACEY, Frankfort, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service in the ranks, but did detail duty during the last months of the war.

JAMES K. P. TRACEY, Frankfort, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and died some time afterward in Alabama.

FRANK TRUMAN, Shelby County, Ky., fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'.

HENRY WHITE, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was slightly wounded at Chickamauga.

JACOB WILLIAMS, Bridgeport, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', and was wounded there. He was left in hospital, and was captured, but was exchanged and rejoined the command in the summer of 1863, after which he was engaged in various detail duty. After the command was mounted, he was veterinary surgeon for brigade.

JAMES WRIGHT, Bridgeport, Ky., was disabled by railroad accident, June, 1863, and afterward placed on list of retired soldiers.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Glasgow, Ky. (See Biography, p. 348.)

MARTIN H. COFER, Elizabethtown, Ky. (See Biography, p. 409.)

THOMAS H. HAYS, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed major, P. A. C. S., October 8, 1861, and assigned to duty with the Sixth Regiment, with which he fought at Shiloh. At the reorganization, he declined to be a candidate for election, and was assigned, June 18, 1862, to duty as A. A. I. G., with Second Brigade of Division, and served as such till August, 1862, when he was assigned to duty with General Helm, and remained with him, as A. I. G., in the field, commandant of Camp of Direction, at Chattanooga, etc., till General Helm was killed. He was then granted leave of absence on account of ill health, but reported in February, 1864, and was assigned to duty with Adjutant-General Cooper; was on various duty in the office at Richmond till April, 1864, when he was sent to the Army of Tennessee, to inspect and procure correct rosters of the various commands. Served in this capacity till August, and then accompanied General John S. Williams' brigade of cavalry on the raid into Kentucky and Virginia. After his return, he accompanied the army of General Hood on the campaign, and was variously engaged in discharge of his official duties till the close of the war.

DAVID C. WALKER, Scottville, Ky. (See Company I, p. 852.)

JOHN F. DAVIS, Shelby County, Ky., was appointed captain and A. C. S., October 8, 1861; but went into the battle of Shiloh as volunteer aid to the colonel commanding, and was wounded there;

was made chief commissary of division, October 14, 1862; and served till the close of the war on various duty in that department.

GID. WELCH, Shelby County, Ky., was appointed adjutant, November, 1861, but was not confirmed, and joined Morgan's cavalry, February, 1862. Was afterward killed in battle.

R. R. STEVENSON, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed assistant surgeon, December 18, 1861, and assigned to duty with the Sixth Regiment; was promoted to surgeon, December, 1862, and continued to do field service until January, 1864, when he was assigned to duty in hospitals.

JOHN L. VERTREES, Glasgow, Ky., was appointed assistant surgeon, October 5, 1861; promoted to surgeon, April 1, 1864; and served throughout the war with his regiment in the field.

H. H. KAVANAUGH, JR., Falmouth, Ky., was appointed chaplain early in 1864, and served with the regiment during the remainder of the war.

COMPANY A, SIXTH REGIMENT.

C. B. McCLASKEY, Bloomfield, Ky., was elected captain, October 8, 1861; fought at Shiloh; at Murfreesboro', where he was wounded; at Jackson, at Chickamauga, where he was again wounded; at Rocky Face Gap, at Resaca, at Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, at Intrenchment Creek, at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', where he was severely wounded and disabled for the war, while gallantly leading the Sixth Regiment against the enemy, August 31, 1864.

CHARLES DAWSON, Bloomfield, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October 8, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded, April 7, 1862, and fell into the hands of the enemy. After having been exchanged, he was appointed commissary of the Sixth Regiment. In August, 1863, he was made an agent for the collection of supplies in Mississippi, and served there during the remainder of the war.

PEYTON L. McMEKIN, Bloomfield, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 8, 1861; resigned, May 10, 1862; and enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

M. E. AULL, Spencer County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 8, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, where he was mortally wounded, April 7, and died at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, April 20, 1862.

J. H. McCLASKEY, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 8, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. Died of disease at Newnan, Georgia, November 22, 1863.

ALEC V. DUNCAN, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 8, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. Was wounded in the foot at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but rejoined the company, October 10, and took part in the mounted engagements.

ISAAC N. STILWELL, Spencer County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 8, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Jackson, after which he was disabled by ill health until August, 1864, when he fought at Utoy Creek, both days at Jonesboro', and was with dismounted detachment during the remainder of the war.

P. SHINDLER, Spencer County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, October, 8, 1861. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, December 15, 1861, and died at home.

THOMAS G. DUNCAN, Nelson County, Ky., fought with Company G, Fifteenth Mississippi, at first Manassas, and was wounded there; was appointed fifth sergeant Company A, Sixth Kentucky Regiment, November 17, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro'. In the spring of 1862, he was appointed second lieutenant by General Bragg, to fill a vacancy in Company G, but was displaced by an order from the War Department, making all line officers elective, November, 1862. In April, 1863, he was transferred to Company C, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

J. N. McCLASKEY, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Intrenchment Creek, where he was wounded and permanently disabled.

ANDREW ROGERS, Spencer County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, October 8, 1861; promoted to first sergeant, May 10, 1862; was elected second lieutenant, December 17, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, at which latter place he was wounded by a shell; at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM PRATHER, Washington County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, October 8, 1861. Died of disease at Bowling Green, December 2, 1861.

WILLIAM W. KNOTT, Washington County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, October 8, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements up to March, 1864, when he was sent into Kentucky to recruit, and was there when the army surrendered.

WILLIAM MOXLEY, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, October 8, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and was mortally wounded in battle at Dallas, fell into Federal hands, had leg amputated, but was neglected, and died after Sherman abandoned his prisoners there, June 20, 1864.

L. H. BENNETT, Spencer County, Ky., was appointed second lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by death of Lieutenant Aull, April 3, 1862; was elected first lieutenant, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga', Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company and fought at Jonesboro'. Was with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry service.

THOMAS ASHBY, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Was regimental teamster until April, 1864; fought at Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

MARION ASHBY, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, at which latter place he was wounded in the shoulder; at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

JOSHUA W. ASHBY, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, and died of disease at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, June 4, 1862.

WILLIAM BURROWS, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga,

Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

NACE BARNARD, Washington County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded in the shoulder, April 7, 1862; at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas, at which latter place he was severely wounded in the face and neck, and disabled till autumn, but fought in the mounted engagements.

LOGAN BARNARD, Washington County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

LOSSON BODINE, Nelson County, Ky., was severely wounded in battle at Shiloh, and disabled; was discharged, September 3, 1862, but afterward enlisted in a Mississippi regiment, and fought till the close of the war.

WILLIAM H. BEMISS, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, and was severely wounded in the face; at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and was with dismounted men during cavalry operations.

S. G. BYARS, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was permanently disabled at the latter place by a wound in the arm.

W. J. BOWLING, Woodford County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, March 9, 1863. Fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ELIJAH BASEY, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'. Was transferred, July 9, 1863, to Company E, First Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served till the close of the war.

GEORGE BURKHEAD, Washington County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks.

L. D. BURTON, Shelby County, Ky., transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability, September 3, 1861.

RICHARD BOND, Washington County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro'; died of disease at Ringgold, Georgia, May 5, 1863.

GEORGE D. BRIGGS, Spencer County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 6, and was discharged on account of disability, November 17, 1862. Afterward joined Morgan's command, and fought till the surrender.

A. F. BRIGGS, Spencer County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, November 21, 1861.

B. S. BENNETT, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements to Savannah; after which he was with the dismounted detachment till surrender. He was wounded in the neck at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

J. H. BENNETT, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

SAMUEL N. BENNETT, Spencer County, Ky., was enlisted at Jackson, June 6, 1863, and was employed in various detail service during the remainder of the war.

SEBE CRUTCHER, Spencer County, Ky., fought at siege of Vicksburg, and at Murfreesboro'; at which latter place he was wounded and captured, January 2, 1863.

STEPHEN B. CRUTCHER, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro', at which latter place he was wounded.

C. H. CASEY, Washington County, Ky., discharged on account of disability, June 2, 1862.

JOHN T. CRAYCROFT, Washington County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded in the shoulder at Dallas, and long disabled, but rejoined the command at Greene's Cut, Georgia, and was with dismounted detachment till surrender.

JOHN T. CECIL, Hardin County, Ky., was transferred from Company B, June, 1864. Fought with Graves' light artillery at Donelson, and was captured there; rejoined Sixth Regiment, September, 1862, and fought at Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks;

was wounded at the latter place, and afterward did detail service till surrender.

R. F. COX, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

DUD CALVERT, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed corporal, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain; was captured in a skirmish at Kenesaw Mountain, but was exchanged and rejoined command; was with dismounted detachment during the remainder of the war.

STINSON COX, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Was discharged, being under age, November, 1862.

L. M. DADISMAN, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro', at which latter place he was severely wounded, December 31, 1862, but recovered sufficiently to take part in the campaigns of 1864–5, and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the cavalry engagements.

HAB DUNCAN, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. O. DAVIDSON, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was one of the McMinnville guard, in the spring of 1863, when he was captured.

GEORGE W. FOREE, Shelby County, Ky., died of disease at Columbus, Mississippi, May 11, 1862.

J. W. FRYAR, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was captured at Jackson, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

J. B. FORMAN, Spencer County, Ky., transferred from the garrison of Fort Morgan, November, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro'.

AMOS FOX, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed hospital steward, November 1, 1861, and assigned to post duty. Served in the medical department during the war.

R. FRANKLIN, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred to Company G, November, 1862.

J. GUTHRIE, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

JOHN GENTRY, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease at Tangipahoa, Louisiana, August 15, 1862.

NAPOLEON B. GENTRY, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded in the head, April 7, 1862. In June, 1862, he was made second lieutenant by order of Braxton Bragg; but owing to the illegality of the proceeding he returned to the ranks in November. Fought at Vicksburg and Murfreesboro', and was transferred to Company G, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, April 9, 1863.

ROSS GREAR, Barren County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded in the arm and disabled; was discharged, July 5, 1862.

HENRY C. HURST, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was appointed first sergeant, February 8, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and his body fell into the enemy's hands.

HELM HOBBS, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, at which latter place he was wounded; at Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro', where he was again wounded, August 31, 1864. After having recovered, he was sent into Kentucky to recruit for the regiment, and was there at the close of the war.

JOHN HOUGLAND, Spencer County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, April, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. H. HARDIN, Henry County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, April, 1863; fought at Jackson and Chicka-

mauga; was generally disabled for duty by reason of ill health, but was with the dismounted detachment at the time of surrender.

VALENTINE HARDIN, Henry County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, April, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

AMBROSE HOPE, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; died of disease at Ringgold, Georgia, June 5, 1863.

W. H. HAGERMAN, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, May, 1862.

J. B. HUGHES, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was appointed third corporal, May 10, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, at which latter place he was severely wounded and permanently disabled.

WM. RILEY JACKSON, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas; and was killed in a skirmish at Pine Mountain, June 20, 1864.

W. H. KELLEY, Henry County, Ky., was enlisted October, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was captured May 16, 1864, on movement between Resaca and Dallas.

W. P. KELLEY, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K., May 20, 1862; fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Corinth, May, 1862.

J. W. KACKLEY, Franklin County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, April, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

N. L. LEATHERS, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 18, 1862.

HARVEY LOWBER, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

J. W. McCLASKEY, Nelson County, Ky., served in the commissary department till 1863; fought at Jackson and Chickamauga; died of disease at Newnan, Georgia, March 22, 1864.

WM. H. MORGAN, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was placed on the corps of sharpshooters at Dalton; fought with them at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and Dallas; was engaged almost daily from Dallas to Atlanta; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. C. MORGAN, Nelson County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, January 9, 1862.

A. McMEKIN, Nelson County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; was discharged on account of disability, July 18, 1862.

LEONARD MUDD, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded in the neck at the latter place, but fought in the mounted engagements.

HENRY CLAY McKAY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was appointed sergeant-major, May, 1863; fought at Jackson and Chickamauga; was appointed first lieutenant and aid-de-camp to General Lewis, October, 1863; fought in that capacity at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain. He was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864, while observing the fire of Cobb's Battery. He was but a boy when enlisted, and only about nineteen years of age when he fell.

S. M. MILTON, Nelson County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December 5, 1861.

JOHN Y. MILTON, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was placed on the corps of sharpshooters at Dalton; fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was almost daily engaged from Dallas to Atlanta; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE McAFEE, Spencer County, Ky., was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

J. W. MONTGOMERY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree,

Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE H. MILLER, Marion County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was discharged, November 15, 1862, being under age.

DAVID MIDDLETON, Spencer County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1862.

E. D. MERRIFIELD, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was transferred to First Kentucky Cavalry, June 12, 1863.

E. P. MARSHALL, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Donelson with Grave's Battery; was captured there, and detained at Camp Morton till September, 1862, when he rejoined Company A, and fought at Murfreesboro', where he was severely wounded and again captured; after having been exchanged, he was made a courier for General Lewis, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

H. NOLAND, Marion County, Ky., died of disease at Decatur, Alabama, March 6, 1862.

J. R. NANTZ, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded in an arm and shoulder; fought at Murfreesboro'; was appointed corporal, 1863; fought at Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded and captured at Dallas, but escaped and rejoined command, and was with the dismounted detachment till the surrender.

J. D. OVERSTREET, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca; was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

TOM D. OSBORNE, Louisville, Ky., was enlisted February 20, 1863, when but a boy; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded and captured at Dallas. He escaped, but was disabled for service during the remainder of the war.

R. PAYNE, Clarksville, Tennessee, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was discharged, December 15, 1862, being over age.

WM. PHELPS, Washington County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

F. E. PARRIS, Spencer County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December 29, 1861.

J. L. PATTIE, Franklin County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, April, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, and Resaca; was captured between Resaca and Dallas, May 16, 1864.

JOHN R. RACHFORD, La Rue County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN ROWLAND, Nelson County, Ky., died of disease at Corinth, May 9, 1862.

WM. RHODES, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. REASOR, Union County, Ky., was discharged at Murfreesboro' on account of disability by disease, February 18, 1862.

GEORGE STONE, Union County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died, June 3, 1864.

LEWIS SLOANE, Spencer County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, October 29, 1861.

J. SWEAZY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was discharged, being under age, November 25, 1862, and joined Morgan's scouts.

J. F. SWEAZY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded in the hand at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the cavalry engagements, in one of which he was again wounded.

J. V. SWEAZY, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded in the right side; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, at which latter place he was wounded in the right shoulder; at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; at Chickamauga he was again wounded in the right shoulder; fought at Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. STULL, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

L. N. STOUT, Spencer County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; died of disease in Atlanta, Georgia, February 15, 1863.

PAT SIMMS, Washington County, Ky., was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, November 12, 1861; fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was transferred to cavalry, July 15, 1862.

JACKSON TABB, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed wagon-master, October 9, 1861; was captured at Jackson, July 17, 1863, and detained in prison till the war terminated.

WM. B. SPEARS, Springfield, Ky., ("Tobe"); fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was appointed fifth sergeant, November 1, 1863; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

L. C. THOMAS, Spencer County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, November 8, 1861.

H. C. TRAVIS, Nelson County, Ky., was at siege of Vicksburg, July, 1862.

NAPOLEON B. THOMPSON, Jefferson County, Ky., was transferred from First Kentucky Cavalry, April, 1863; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded in the neck at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864. During the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted men.

W. B. THOMPSON, Shelby County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was discharged on account of disability, 1862, but afterward joined a regiment of Georgians, and served with them to the close of the war.

JAMES TENNELL, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

V. M. WELLS, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

J. O. WILKINSON, Nelson County, Ky., fought with Company A at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; and was transferred to Company E, October, 1863. (See p. 833.)

COMPANY B, SIXTH REGIMENT.

GEORGE W. MAXSON, New York, was elected captain, October 28, 1861; was promoted to major, September 20, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; and during the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted detachment.

L. M. TUCKER, Louisville, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October 28, 1861; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded, April 7, 1862; was relieved, at his own request, November 1, 1862.

WM. H. MILLER, Hardin County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 28, 1861; fought at Shiloh; resigned, May 10, 1862.

E. D. RICKETTS, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 28, 1861; was promoted to captain and A. Q. M., May 1, 1862, and served as such with the Sixth Regiment until December, 1863, when he went to the Department of West Virginia.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN, Louisville, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 28, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant, November 1, 1862; to captain, September 20, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at Dallas, but recovered and fought both days at Jonesboro', and in the cavalry engagements.

M. D. SCIFERS, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 28, 1861; was relieved of that duty at his own request, September 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was severely wounded at the latter place, but recovered to fight at Jackson and Chickamauga.

JO. L. TUCKER, Louisville, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 28, 1861; was returned to the ranks at his own request, February 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh and Murfreesboro'; and in 1863 he was assigned to duty in the department of engineers, with the rank of first lieutenant, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

J. M. ENGLISH, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, October 28, 1861. Died of disease at Bowling Green, January 1, 1862.

JAMES RICKETTS, Louisville, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, October 28, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge,

Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded in the first day's fight at Shiloh.

ABRAHAM LOEB, Germany, was appointed first corporal, October 28, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded in the nose; at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, where he was again wounded; at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

O. J. HALL, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, October 28, 1861; was promoted to third sergeant, May 8, 1862; was elected second lieutenant, November 1, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; at the latter place he was again wounded, but fought at Utoy Creek, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

O. McDONALD, Louisville, Ky., was appointed third corporal, October 28, 1861. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was drowned in Comite River, August 4, 1862.

JOHN DILLARD, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, October 28, 1861. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, December 1, 1861.

J. W. APPLEGATE, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, October 20, 1862.

D. T. BISHOP, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 15, 1862.

JAMES BLANKS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded on the skirmish line at Kenesaw Mountain, July 1, 1864.

S. H. BUSH, Elizabethtown, Ky., was appointed commissary sergeant, November 2, 1861; was appointed first sergeant, May 8, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was dangerously wounded at the latter place, September 20, 1863, and disabled, but remained to the close of the war.

J. E. BRANNON, La Rue County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, November 30, 1862.

M. S. BENNETT, Hardin County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, disabled, and was discharged in consequence, November 30, 1862.

E. BRISTOL, Hardin Company, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Died of disease, January 1, 1863.

HENRY O. BROWN, Hardin County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, February 20, 1862.

C. A. BUFORD, Hardin County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, February 28, 1862.

A. BRASHEAR, La Rue County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CY. W. BRANHAM, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed corporal, September 1, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and was killed in battle at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

LUKE CHENAULT, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; and was severely wounded on the skirmish line at Kenesaw Mountain, July 2, 1864.

JOHN T. CECIL, Hardin County, Ky. (See Company A.)

J. R. COPE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, June 1, 1863.

WILLIAM T. CAPLINGER, Shelby County, Ky, was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES CRUTCHER, Hardin County, Ky., was transferred to Forrest's cavalry, November 1, 1862.

JOHN T. CRAYCROFT, Washington County, Ky. (See Company A, p. 791.)

A. CHENAULT, Hardin County, Ky., died of disease, April 4, 1862.

J. DONOHUE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 15, 1862.

ROBERT DARST, Grayson County, Ky., was generally disabled by ill health for duty in the ranks, and was employed as teamster.

L. L. DUNCAN, Louisville, Ky., was appointed sergeant, February 10, 1862. Fought at Baton Rouge, and was wounded there. Was assigned to duty in the ordnance department, Army of Northern Virginia, in 1863, with the rank of first lieutenant, and remained there during the war.

W. B. DAVIS, Ky., transferred to commissary department, September 1, 1862.

GEORGE S. ESSEX, Louisville, Ky., was detailed for duty at General Breckinridge's head-quarters early in the war, and was with him on the field at Shiloh; fought at Murfreesboro' and Jackson; was transferred to Company G, June 1, 1863; was generally employed as clerk at the head-quarters of different field and general officers until the opening of the campaign of 1864, when he rejoined the company, and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek and Intrenchment Creek; after which he joined Morgan's cavalry, and served with it until February, 1865. He was then sent into Kentucky with recruiting orders, and while engaged in that duty was captured and imprisoned, but was released about the close of the war.

J. J. EDELIN, Grayson County, Ky., fought in nearly all the engagements of his command, but was some time on detail service, having been disabled by wound.

FRANK EVANS, Louisville, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, December 1, 1861.

JORDAN FLOOR, Jefferson County, Ky., was transferred to the Buckner Guards, November 1, 1861.

FRANK FUNK, Louisville, Ky., was transferred to the Buckner Guards, November 1, 1861.

EDWIN J. FREEMAN, Elizabethtown, Ky. When Company B was first organized, he was elected a lieutenant, but upon another organization, he was displaced, and served as second sergeant of the company until the autumn of 1863, when the War Department adjudged that he had never lost his original rank, and that he should

be, by promotion, captain; but at his own request he was assigned to duty as a second lieutenant. He fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Dallas; was mortally wounded in the charge at Dallas, and died in June, 1864.

C. L. GLASGOW, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed corporal, May 10, 1862; promoted to sergeant, November, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM GLASGOW, Hardin County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JOHN S. GRAHAM, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease near Comite River, Louisiana, August 20, 1862.

JAMES B. HIGDON, Grayson County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, February 10, 1862; was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862. Fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. Resigned, June 23, 1864, and joined Williams' brigade of cavalry.

FRANK HIGDON, Grayson County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM HENTON, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'.

JOHN HENTON, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, at which latter place he was killed, September 20, 1863.

ANDREW HARRIS, Hardin County, Ky., died of disease, February 20, 1862.

ALBERT HERRON, Hardin County, Ky, was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, November, 1862.

M. E. HOCKER, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Was appointed sergeant-major,

June 4, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was severely wounded at Murfreesboro', and captured.

L. P. JENKINS, Hardin County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and died in Holmes County, Mississippi, shortly afterward.

G. W. KELLEY, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was twice wounded on the campaign of 1864.

JOHN M. KEY, Hart County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES A. LLOYD, Louisville, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, May 30, 1862.

JAMES F. LLOYD, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, December 10, 1862.

ALEC LLOYD, Louisville, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, January 20, 1862.

A. J. MOREMAN, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, February 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'. Died of disease at Albany, Georgia, November, 1863.

W. T. MATTHEWS, Hancock County, Ky., died of disease, April, 1862.

J. MILES, Hardin County, Ky., died of disease, January 20, 1862.

LEN MUDD, Grayson County, Ky., was transferred to Company A, June 15, 1864. (See p. 795.)

WILLIAM PRICE, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862, but afterward joined a regiment in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was killed in battle there.

FRELINGHUYSEN PAUL, Henry County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Was employed in detail service during the earlier part of the war, but fought on the campaign of 1864, at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was mortally

wounded at the latter place; fell into the hands of the enemy, and died at Marietta, Georgia, 1864.

WILLIAM PIERCE, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, November 30, 1862.

A. W. RANDOLPH, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; and during the cavalry operations was with the dismounted detachment.

E. W. READ, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; on the campaign of 1864, he was mostly engaged in detail duty, but fought at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted he was again detailed for other service.

J. O. READ, Hardin County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, September 1, 1862.

J. H. READ, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. B. READ, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. B. SPURRIER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Hutcherson's, October, 1861; at Shiloh, where he was dangerously wounded while helping to work Byrne's guns, and fell into the hands of the enemy. After he was exchanged, he was made ordnance sergeant of the Sixth Regiment, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

J. W. SCIFERS, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, June 30, 1864; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

FRED SEYER, Prussia, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was discharged, November 17, 1862, being over age.

ANDREW STORMS, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. On the campaign of 1864, he was employed on fatigue duty, having grown partially blind; and was with dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations.

JOHN STORMS, Grayson County, Ky., died of disease, October 1, 1862.

A. W. STITH, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; died in prison, July, 1863.

A. M. STITH, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed corporal, November, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded on a skirmish line, August, 1864; was in the mounted engagements to Savannah; was captured at the falls of the Ogeechee, December, 1864, and detained in prison until after the war closed.

J. M. SCIFERS, SEN., Hardin County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge; died of disease at Clinton, Louisiana, November 9, 1862.

J. M. SCIFERS, JR., Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

R. H. SCIFERS, Hardin County, Ky., was accidentally shot at Bowling Green, and disabled; was discharged, January, 1862.

CLABE W. SCIFERS, Hardin County, Ky., was generally employed as teamster, being unable to do regular field service. Was discharged, February 10, 1864.

J. A. THOMAS, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, September, 1862. Fought at Donelson, with Graves' light artillery; at Murfreesboro', with the Sixth Regiment; and was transferred to Mebane's Battery, June 20, 1863.

F. M. THOMAS, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded in the hip at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864, but recovered and fought at Jonesboro', and in some of the mounted engagements.

DAVID B. TATE, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and in the mounted engagements.

PETER THOMAS, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864; was in the mounted engagements between Stockbridge and Savannah; and was captured at the Falls of the Ogeechee, November 28, 1864, while on scout duty.

WILLIAM W. WATKINS, La Rue County, Ky., was appointed corporal, February 10, 1862; was promoted to sergeant, November, 1863; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ALFRED WILHELM, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, but recovered and fought at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ALEC WELLS, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; and was killed in battle at the latter place, May 28, 1864. "Uncle Alec," as he was familiarly called, was a man somewhat advanced in age—quiet, unpretending, but gallant and faithful to the last.

GEORGE W. WELLS, Shelby County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was employed during the campaigns of 1863 on detached service, in the department of subsistence; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and disabled for the remainder of the war.

COMPANY C, SIXTH REGIMENT.

ISAAC SMITH, Barren County, Ky., was elected captain, November 7, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, at which latter place he was the acting major of the Sixth Regiment; resigned, March 15, 1863.

JAMES A. HINDMAN, Barren County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, November 7, 1861; resigned, May 10, 1862.

SAM H. BUCHANAN, Oldham County, Ky. (See Biography, p. —.)

JOHN T. NEVILLE, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 7, 1861; resigned, May 10, 1862.

WM. J. MORRISON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November 7, 1861; but was discharged on account of disability by disease, January 1, 1862.

J. R. WILSON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, November 7, 1861; fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was discharged on account of disability by disease, September 15, 1862.

NOAH SMITH, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, November 7, 1861; was promoted to first sergeant, June 1, 1862; was elected first lieutenant, May 10, 1862; and promoted to captain, March 15, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was severely wounded at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863, and so severely wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864, as to be disabled for service during the remainder of the war.

J. J. OWEN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, November 7, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded; at Baton Rouge; at Murfreesboro', where he was wounded and captured; after having been exchanged he fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; at the latter place he was again severely wounded and disabled for service during the remainder of the war.

J. H. WILSON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, November 7, 1861; died of disease at Bowling Green, December 1, 1861.

BEN M. STEFFEY, Hart County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, November 7, 1861; and was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded; at Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro'; was promoted to first lieutenant, March 15, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'; resigned, October, 1864.

S. S. MARTIN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, November 7, 1861; was promoted to fourth sergeant, November 3, 1862; fought at Shiloh, through which battle he bore the regimental colors; at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded and captured at the latter place; after the exchange he fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was again wounded at Dallas; fought at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

WM. H. HAYDEN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, November 7, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, and died at Vineville, Georgia, September 28, 1864.

A. E. YOUNG, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, November 7, 1861.

W. J. BIRD, Adair County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, May 5, 1863; fought at Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place and captured; after having been exchanged he fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

DAVID C. BREEDING, Adair County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, and fell into the hands of the enemy; died on board a vessel bound for Cincinnati, April, 1862.

JAMES A. BREEDING, Adair County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, February 28, 1862.

ED BISHOP, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was mortally wounded at the latter place, January 2, and died there, January 28, 1863.

J. H. BROWN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Baton Rouge.

WILLIS P. BUSH, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Murfreesboro'.

JOHNSON J. BROOKS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Jackson and Chickamauga; was generally too fat for hard service, and was employed as teamster.

JAMES J. BROOKS, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, November 3, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson,

Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was but sixteen years old when enlisted, but served like a man to the last.

L. C. BAINE, Barren County, Ky., was enlisted at fourteen years of age; fought at Vicksburg; was sick when the regiment left Tangipahoa for Baton Rouge, but started on in a day or two to rejoin the company; fell in with some Louisiana troops, and served with them till November, when he came back to the Sixth Kentucky, and though generally disabled by disease, he fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks.

J. H. COOPER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, and permanently disabled, May 28, 1864.

J. O. COOPER, Barren County, Ky., was killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

O. CONELLY, Ireland, fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was discharged, November 10, 1863, being over age.

W. H. COX, Barren County, Ky., died of disease, September 7, 1862.

W. FRANK DICKEY, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN H. EARLES, Adair County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was severely wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further duty in the ranks, and was afterward detailed as teamster for supply train.

OTHO EASTES, Adair County, Ky., was discharged, November 10, 1862, being under age.

D. W. ELLIS, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, January 8, 1862; fought at Shiloh.

T. C. GRISSOM, Adair County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, March 12, 1862.

ROBERT J. HINDMAN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and

Dallas; was permanently disabled at the latter place by the loss of a leg, May 28, 1864.

DANIEL M. HEWITT, Boone County, Ky., was appointed corporal, November 3, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was disabled by disease for further duty during the war.

THOMAS H. HATCHER, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, November 3, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded, April 7, 1862; at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. A. HATCHER, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, November 3, 1862; fought at Shiloh, and was dangerously wounded, April 7, 1862; at Murfreesboro' and Jackson. Died of disease at La Grange, Ga., April 17, 1864.

W. H. HAMILTON, Barren County, Ky., was transferred to Graves' Battery, November 27, 1861.

J. A. HIGDON, Barren County, Ky., was transferred to Company D, November 10, 1861.

W. W. KIGER, Monroe County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Died of disease at Tullahoma, Tenn., March, 1863.

W. B. KIDD, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December 12, 1861.

P. J. KIRTLEY, Edmondson County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, January 2, 1862, and was elected second lieutenant, October 24, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was severely wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and disabled for the remainder of the war.

J. BEVERLY LEWIS, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was severely wounded at the latter place, January 2, 1863, in left hand and right leg, and disabled for further active field duty, and fell into the hands of the enemy. After the exchange, he was detailed for duty in the commissary department, and was engaged in that service during the remainder of the war. He was awarded medal of honor for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Murfreesboro'.

S. H. LEWIS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

LEVI LANCASTER, Monroe County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

ROBT. G. LONG, Monroe County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, July, 1862.

W. J. LYON, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Decatur, Ala., March 18, 1862.

J. B. LIVELY, Hart County, Ky., discharged on account of disability by disease, November 25, 1862.

ISAAC H. MARTIN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Murfreesboro'; was disabled by disease for any further service during the war.

WM. S. MARTIN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, November 3, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

A. H. MARSHALL, Greene County, Ky., fought with Graves' Battery at Donelson, and was captured there; rejoined his company in September, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

L. F. MANSFIELD, Hart County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

F. D. NUCKOLS, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862.

JOHN NAIRY, Ireland, was employed as teamster till September 1, 1864; afterward entered the ranks and took part in all the mounted engagements.

WM. HENRY OWEN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, November 3, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to

Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He carried the regimental colors at Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and Jonesboro'.

R. ACH. OWEN, Barren County, Ky., was another boy soldier; and fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded, April 7, 1862; at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

E. L. OWEN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Jonesboro', both days, and in all the mounted engagements.

J. M. OWEN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, November, 1862.

R. F. PARKER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HUGH PARKER, Edmonson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

P. T. POYNTER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, and permanently disabled for duty in the ranks. During the campaign of 1864, he was engaged in light fatigue duty for the regiment.

D. F. PACE, Barren County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, January 18, 1862.

J. B. PULLIAM, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, January, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and was killed in battle at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864.

J. R. PATTERSON, Adair County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was captured, April 7, and died in prison at Camp Douglas, June, 1862.

JAKE M. PITTMAN, Bullitt County, Ky., was generally employed as regimental blacksmith, but fought at Chickamauga, Rocky

Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was badly wounded at the latter place; recovered and took part in all the mounted engagements.

ISAAC WES. SMITH, Barren County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place and permanently disabled for duty in the ranks, but served on fatigue detail during the campaign from Dalton, and with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations.

JAMES A. SMITH, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, March 10, 1863; fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro', where he was badly wounded in the face, and permanently disabled by wound in the right wrist, August 31, 1864.

W. B. SMITH, Barren County, Ky., was transferred from Company D, February, 25, 1862; was appointed color sergeant, June 7, 1862; fought at Shiloh and Baton Rouge.

W. A. SMITH, Milton County, Ga., was not enlisted till May 4, 1864; fought at Resaca, and Dallas, but was disabled by disease for further service during the war.

MILTON B. STOTTS, Adair County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, November 3, 1862; was promoted to first sergeant, January 5, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was severely wounded and captured at the latter place; after having been exchanged, he fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. H. SINK, Barren County, Ky., was transferred from Company E, May 1, 1862, and fought at Baton Rouge.

W. J. SELF, Barren County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; and at the latter place was wounded and captured.

K. C. SELF, Barren County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro'; was wounded and permanently disabled at the latter place; and died of disease at La Grange, Georgia, June 16, 1864.

HENSE G. TRACY, Barren County, Ky., was transferred from Company E, May 1, 1862. Fought at Murfreesboro', where he was severely wounded and captured; had leg amputated, January 7, 1863, five days after having received the wound, and died next day, at Nat Miller's, on the Nashville and Murfreesboro' pike.

T. M. WOOTEN, Adair County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 6, 1862.

COMPANY D, SIXTH REGIMENT.

D. E. McKENDREE, Glasgow, Ky. (See sketch, p. 497.)

WILLIAM L. CLARKE, Louisville, Ky. (See sketch, p. 434.)

A. M. ADAIR, Campbellsville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh; resigned, May 2, 1862.

THOMAS L. DODD, Glasgow, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 19, 1861; resigned, May 10, 1862, being unfitted by ill health for duty in the line, (and was by the same cause prevented from taking part in the battle of Shiloh;) but afterward served as lieutenant of artillery, captain of cavalry, etc., until disabled by wound, after which he commanded at Covington and Atlanta. (See note, p. 113.)

JAMES M. BOWLING, Metcalfe County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 2, 1862; elected first lieutenant at reorganization, May 10, 1862; and was promoted to captain, June 12, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

JAMES SCOTT, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November 19, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862. Was at first siege of Vicksburg, and resigned, October 18, 1862.

HENDERSON J. STREET, Hart County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, November 19, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, June 12, and to captain, July 22, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek; at Intrenchment Creek, where he was slightly wounded; and in all the mounted engagements.

ALEC G. KING, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton

Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was permanently disabled by the loss of a leg, December 31, 1862, and fell into the hands of the enemy shortly afterward.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, Glasgow, Kentucky, was appointed third sergeant, November 19, 1861. Fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and during the cavalry operations he was with dismounted men.

JAMES B. RAY, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 24, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He was captured, November, 1864, while on furlough, and died of small-pox at Camp Douglas.

WILLIAM H. NUCKOLS, Glasgow, Ky., was generally employed in detail service, but fought at Jonesboro', at which place he was captured and did not return in time for further service.

THOMAS POLLARD, Glasgow, Ky., was appointed third corporal, November 19, 1861. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, July 20, 1862.

THOMAS J. BAILEY, Greensburg, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, November 19, 1861; was promoted to sergeant, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

CALEB W. ALLEN, Burksville, Ky., fought at Shiloh; during the first siege of Vicksburg, he was transferred to the navy, and fought heroically on the ram "Arkansas," July 22, 1862. (See p. 122.) He returned to the Sixth Regiment in the autumn, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was taken prisoner on the retreat from Mission Ridge, November 26, 1863, and died of disease at Rock Island, Illinois.

WILLIAM H. ARNOLD, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and during the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted detachment.

JOHN H. B. ADAMS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and

Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; was wounded in battle at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864, and did not recover for further service during the war. He was promoted to color sergeant after the battle of Murfreesboro' for gallantry on that field.

TOM BOWLES, Barren County, Ky. (See Company G.)

W. J. BENNETT, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Died of disease at Columbus, Mississippi, 1862.

DAVID BRANDENBURG, Mercer County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the cavalry engagements.

S. A. BEAMER, Hart County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was usually employed in detail service.

THOMAS A. BELL, SEN., Greene County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro'; was wounded and captured at the latter place; after having been exchanged he was sometimes on detail duty, but for the most part was disabled by disease for any active field service.

THOMAS A. BELL, JR., Greene County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga. He was wounded at Murfreesboro', and is supposed to have been killed by a railroad accident in Georgia, in 1864.

JAMES BELL, Greene County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864; fought at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

F. C. CARTER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

A. B. COLLINS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Columbus, Mississippi, 1862.

H. S. COLLINS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Chickamauga; and was captured on the retreat from Mission Ridge, November, 1863.

N. CRUMPTON, Barren County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died April 13, 1862.

LUTHER P. CHAUDOIN, Greene County, Ky., fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at Dallas, and disabled for further duty during the war.

CHARLES CLARKE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, November, 1862.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Glasgow, Ky., was enlisted at sixteen years of age, but refused to accept a discharge, November, 1862, when tendered to all under eighteen, and reënlisted. Was appointed corporal, November, 1862; was elected second lieutenant, February, 1863. Fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. Obtained a furlough in October, 1864, and returned to Kentucky, where he recruited a company for the regiment, but did not succeed in rejoining the army before the surrender.

J. F. DAVIDSON, Barren County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863, and captured. Died in prison at Nashville some time during that year.

WILLIAM H. ESTES, Greene County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the cavalry engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

DAVID EDWARDS, Edmonson County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh; fought also at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge.

HAL B. GARVIN, Hart County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was slightly wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the cavalry engagements up to March, 1864, when he was sent into Kentucky to recruit, and had not time to return before the army was surrendered.

THOMAS GALLOWAY, Barren County, Ky., was transferred to Company F, January, 1862, and died at Decatur, Alabama, some months afterward.

WILLIAM S. GILL, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, October 25, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM H. GILLOCK, Barren County, Ky., fought at Chickamagua, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Jonesboro', and in some of the mounted engagements.

F. G. R. GILLOCK, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, September 1, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was discharged in November, 1862, being under age.

GEORGE F. GIBSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; was mortally wounded in a skirmish, August 15, 1864, and died shortly afterward. At Shiloh, April 7, 1862, he was wounded and captured.

JAMES GIBSON, Barren County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1861.

TOM C. HELM, Glasgow, Ky., was enlisted at sixteen years of age, but refused to accept the discharge offered to all under eighteen, and reënlisted at the expiration of his term of service. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

RUFUS HELM, Russell County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and permanently disabled; died of disease, October 1, 1862.

L. V. HENDRICKSON, Barren County, Ky., was severely wounded and captured in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; fought, after having been exchanged, at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; was wounded in battle at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOSHUA HUCKABY, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at

Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Dallas and at Intrenchment Creek.

J. HIGDON, Barren County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, November, 1862.

WILLIAM H. HAZELWOOD, Greene County, Ky., was generally employed as teamster, but fought at Chickamauga and in all the mounted engagements.

E. S. JONES, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal in February, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was mortally wounded at Dallas, May 28, 1864, and died next day.

DAVID JONES, Barren County, Ky., died at Burnsville, Mississippi, of disease, April 1, 1862.

B. F. JACKSON, Barren County, Ky., served throughout as teamster.

AARON KINSLOW, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1861.

ELIJAH KINCHLOE, Barren County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

HENRY LAYMAN, Edmonson County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, and captured. Died in prison at St. Louis, Missouri, 1862.

J. N. McKENDREE, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, and after his recovery he served during the remainder of the war with the medical purveyor of department.

ZACH. T. MAYFIELD, Munfordville, Ky., was appointed sergeant, May 10, 1862. Fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'. Died of disease near Demopolis, Alabama, October, 1863.

ISAAC McCOLLOUGH, Hart County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

PRY MURPHY, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

GEORGE MARTIN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was wounded at the former place.

SAM MARTIN, Allen County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, February, 1863.

WILLIAM L. MUDD, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Murfreesboro', and fell into the hands of the enemy.

MARION MUDD, Greene County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1861.

M. S. MATTHEWS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamagua.

J. M. MEDLEY, Barren County, Ky., fought with Graves' light artillery at Donelson, and was captured there; rejoined Company D, in October, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro' and Jackson.

JAMES O. NORVELL, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Died of disease at Columbus, Mississippi, 1862.

E. M. NORVELL, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Died of disease at Montgomery, Alabama, 1862.

DUFF W. NEAL, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was dangerously wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war. He was discharged, October 7, 1862.

JOHN C. PEDEN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

GEORGE PEDEN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

JOSEPH RAY, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, March 1, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks;

both days at Jonesboro'; and after the command was mounted he served as scout until December, 1864, when he reëntered the ranks and took part in the subsequent engagements.

H. H. SMITH, Greene County, Ky., was appointed corporal, February 1, 1864; fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN G. SMITH, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, at Corinth, May 20, 1862.

JOSEPH STREET, Hart County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

ROBERT N. SANDERS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Jackson, Mississippi, October 1, 1862.

HENRY SIMMS, Hart County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and captured; was discharged on account of disability by wound, January, 1863.

JAMES P. TOLLE, Barren County, Ky., was appointed chief musician, February 18, 1862, and retained that position throughout the war; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864. After having recovered, he was mostly engaged in detail service, but participated in some mounted engagements in South Carolina.

ROBERT TINNELL, Barren County, Ky., was almost constantly disabled for service by disease, and died, September, 1864.

ED UNDERWOOD, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Corinth, Mississippi, 1862.

ELIAS UNDERWOOD, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Montgomery, Alabama, 1862.

JAMES B. WINN, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and captured, April 7, 1862; after having been exchanged, he fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'; was captured at the latter place, and was not exchanged in time to take part in the subsequent engagements.

SMITH E. WINN, Glasgow, Ky., was on the field at Shiloh and under fire both days, carrying orders and messages between General Hardee and his medical director; was appointed second sergeant, September, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'; was wounded at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864. After the command was mounted, he engaged in scouting till December 17, 1864, when he rejoined the company and took part in the subsequent engagements.

A. WILKINSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; died of disease at Montgomery, Alabama, 1862.

E. M. WOODSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JESSE WHELOCK, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

ROBERT YOUNG, Greene County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 27, 1864.

COMPANY E, SIXTH REGIMENT.

D. P. BARCLAY, Rocky Hill, Ky., was elected captain, November 19, 1861; died of disease at Bowling Green, January 8, 1862.

JOHN G. HUDSON, Rocky Hill, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, November 19, 1861; was elected captain, January 10, 1862; fought at Hutcherson's and at Shiloh; was slightly wounded at Shiloh, and resigned, May 10, 1862.

THOMAS J. MATTHEWS, Rocky Hill, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and resigned, July 10, 1862.

THOMAS G. PAGE, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 19, 1861; elected first lieutenant, January 10, 1862; elected captain, May 10, 1862; fought at Hutcherson's, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro',

and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Murfreesboro' January 2, 1863.

JAMES B. HOLMAN, Rocky Hill, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November 19, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, January 10, 1862; reelected second lieutenant, at reorganization of the regiment, May 10, 1862; and was promoted to first lieutenant, February 19, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Murfreesboro', on the evening of the 29th December, 1862.

M. D. L. WINN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, November 19, 1861, and first sergeant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was badly wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

SANDY T. EDWARDS, Edmonson County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; and during the cavalry operations was with the dismounted detachment.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, November 19, 1861, and fought at Shiloh.

A. SINKS, Prussia, was appointed fifth sergeant, November 19, 1861.

DAN ATKINSON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh.

BERRY MITCHELL, Barren County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh.

WM. MARTIN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh; died of disease, June, 1862.

ASA LEWIS, Barren County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh, where he displayed more than ordinary gallantry; also at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. He was killed at Murfreesboro', December 26, 1862.

SAM ANDERSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Hutcherson's, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. When the command was mounted, he was detailed for duty in the saddle shop, and served there during the remainder of the war.

WM. H. ANDERSON, Barren County, Ky., fought with Company H, Third Arkansas Infantry, during the first two years of the war; was transferred to the Sixth Kentucky Regiment, January 13, 1863, and fought with it at Jackson and Chickamauga; was placed on the corps of sharpshooters at Dalton, and fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was engaged almost daily from Dallas to Atlanta; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THEODORE ALCOCK, Glasgow, Ky., was appointed corporal, September 1, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. During the autumn of 1864, he met with a railroad accident, by which he lost some teeth, and was otherwise severely wounded.

LOT BRADSHAW, Roseville, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864, where he was severely wounded and died of wound and disease, at Macon, Georgia, the following November.

MIKE BOWMAN, Tennessee, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Chickamauga.

SAM BORDERS, Roseville, Ky., fought with the Seventeenth Tennessee Infantry during the first eighteen months of the war; was transferred to the Sixth Kentucky, November, 1863, and fought with it at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed by a cannon shot at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JOSEPH W. BUTLER, Rocky Hill, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

JOHN BUTTON, Rocky Hill, Ky., was enlisted at about fourteen years of age, but refused to be discharged, and served with all the courage and fortitude of a man. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

J. B. BENEDICT, Rocky Hill, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

JOHN BURGESS, Roseville, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, September 20, 1862.

JOSIAH CHAMBERS, Roseville, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, July, 1862.

S. G. CHAMBERS, Roseville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES L. CARVER, Rocky Hill, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was left sick at hospital near Amite River, Louisiana, August, 1862.

JOHN CARVER, Pageville, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, January, 1862.

AMBROSE CLAYTON, Glasgow, Ky., was at first siege of Vicksburg; and was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

M. N. CRAIN, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place; was discharged, November, 1862, being under age; was captured at the house of his father (Rev. Eli B. Crain) shortly afterward, but manfully refused to take the oath, and was sent south, to be exchanged; joined Morgan's cavalry, and was killed in East Tennessee, in the autumn of 1864, by bushwhackers.

FRANK M. DRISCOLL, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

TUCKER W. DOCKERY, Russellville, Ky., was disabled by disease for duty in the ranks, and was employed as ambulance driver until September, 1864, when he was detailed to make saddles for the brigade.

FIELDING W. DAVIDSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg and Jackson; was generally unfitted by disease for duty in the ranks, and died in Atlanta, May, 1864.

JESSE W. DURHAM, Barren County, Ky., was transferred from Company F, April 26, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton

Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and in some of the mounted engagements.

GEORGE B. DODD, Allen County, Ky., fought with Company H, Third Arkansas Infantry, during the first two years of the war; was transferred to the Sixth Kentucky, January 13, 1863, and fought with it at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

JOHN DRANE, Barren County, Ky., enlisted at fourteen years of age, and was the "drummer-boy" of the Sixth Regiment till November, 1862, when he was discharged.

JUDD EMERSON, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December, 1861.

JOHN H. ELMORE, Barren County, fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

SETH B. ELMORE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

WILLIAM W. FRANKLIN, Barren County, Ky., was transferred from Company F, April 26, 1862. Was appointed corporal, 1862, and promoted to sergeant, 1863. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded and permanently disabled at the latter place, and was afterward retired.

H. E. FERGUSON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, February, 1862, and fought at Shiloh.

JAMES GILLOCK, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

HEZ. GILLOCK, Barren County, Ky., was enlisted at sixteen years of age, but fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge with all the spirit and hardihood of a man. Was discharged, November, 1862.

THOMAS J. GRINSTEAD, Warren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ISAAC J. GREER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

A. JEFF HENDERSON, Barren County, Ky., was another boy soldier, but hardy, courageous, and faithful. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, where he lost a finger, July 20, 1864, and in some of the cavalry engagements.

G. MARSH HUDSON, Barren County, Ky., served on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh.

J. W. HAINES, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Was disabled by disease for further duty, and died in May, 1863.

MARK H. JEWELL, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was appointed second corporal, September, 1862. (See p. 245.)

JERRY S. JORDAN, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 6, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was badly wounded at the latter place, May 28, 1864, but rejoined the company in August and fought at Jonesboro'; when the command did mounted service he was sometime in command of a mounted patrol, or police, and took part in the engagements in South Carolina.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F, and was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the cavalry engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh and at Murfreesboro'.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F, was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, and Intrenchment Creeks; was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864, receiving two or three shots in quick succession.

BEN MARR, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'.

WILLIE MARTIN, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Goodwin, Mississippi, June, 1862.

NATHANIEL MARTIN, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Goodwin, Mississippi, June, 1862.

CY. MOSBY, Barren County, was transferred to Morgan's squadron, December, 1861.

THOMAS L. NEWBERRY, Barren County, Ky. (See notice of medical officers, p. 543.)

WILLIS B. NEWBERRY, Barren County, Ky., was disabled by ill health for duty in the ranks, and was employed in detail service until October, 1862, when he was discharged.

—— NEIGHBORS, Barren County, was discharged on account of disability by disease, December, 1861.

TOM KELLEY, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

JACK LEWIS, Glasgow, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Was discharged, November, 1862, being under age, and entered the military academy; was afterward assigned to duty as cadet at the Augusta arsenal.

D. S. OLIVER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was severely wounded in the left leg at the latter place, and fell into the hands of the enemy. His limb was amputated at Marietta, but he recovered and returned home at the close of the war.

GEORGE W. OLIVER, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.

JAMES OSBORNE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, July, 1862.

S. J. J. PARRIS, Barren County, Ky., fought at Jackson, and Chickamauga; was captured on the movement between Mission Ridge and Dalton, November, 1863.

JOHN H. PHILPOTT, Cumberland County, Ky., was wounded in the knee at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face

Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and was with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry engagements.

C. R. PALMORE, Warren County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was relieved from duty at the latter place, having taken an affection of the eye that rendered service impossible; was generally incapacitated by ill health for duty in the ranks, but recovered and fought in cavalry engagements.

THOMAS W. PAYNE, Barren County, Ky., was disabled by ill health for field duty until the battle of Murfreesboro', when he won the admiration of his officers and comrades for his eagerness and intrepidity; was among the first to reach the river, where he received a rifle-ball in the forehead, which killed him almost instantly. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

GEORGE R. PAGE, Barren County, Ky., was another boy soldier and a hero; fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtreee, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the cavalry engagements.

ANDREW J. PARRISH, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F, and was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded through the left thigh at the latter place, January 2, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

D. W. PRICE, Barren County, Ky., was at Shiloh, in charge of ordnance wagon; was discharged at Manchester, Tennessee, April, 1863, on account of disability by disease, having been almost constantly afflicted from the first.

JAMES W. PAYNE, Roseville, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

W. G. PARKER, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Murfreesboro', February, 1862.

JOHN L. STOUT, Covington, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F, was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862; was appointed a corporal of Company E, 1862, and was promoted to first sergeant, 1863; fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chick-

amauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Utoy Creek; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

T. W. SPILLMAN, Barren County, Ky., was appointed corporal, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was dangerously wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted detachment.

WM. M. STEINBERGEN, Barren County, Ky., was dangerously wounded in battle at Shiloh, and fell into the hands of the enemy; rejoined the company in the autumn, and served on the field at Murfreesboro' as orderly for medical officers; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he was with the dismounted detachment.

WM. A. SETTLE, Barren County, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians, but was on almost every field, sometimes in the ranks, but generally engaged in carrying off the wounded.

ED. PORTER THOMPSON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant of Company F, March 2, 1862, and fought with that company at Shiloh, where he was wounded; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862, and appointed fifth sergeant of that company; was elected first lieutenant, May 10, 1862; fought at Vicksburg and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place and fell into the hands of the enemy, January 2, 1863; was one of the thirty-six officers who cast lots at City Point, Virginia, May 25, 1863, for the chance of being remanded to prison and afterward shot in retaliation, but was fortunately exchanged. Though disabled for service in the line, he voluntarily rejoined the regiment in November, 1863, and was promoted to captain in the quartermaster's department, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war, five months of which time he had a running wound and was on crutches.

ELLIOTT W. THOMPSON, Barren County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg; was on the field at Murfreesboro', in charge of ordnance wagon, having been accidentally crippled just before the battle; fought at Jackson and Chickamauga; was on detail service during the campaign of 1864; conducted the medical stores twice

across the line of fire, in rear of the troops, during the battle at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864, and was in the mounted engagements.

WM. A. TERRY, Barren County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant of Company F, November, 1861, and fought with that company at Shiloh; was transferred to company E, April 26, 1862, and was appointed a sergeant of that company; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was elected second lieutenant, October 24, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He took part in the mounted engagements until March, 1865, when he was ordered into Kentucky on recruiting service, and, having been captured, was under guard at Glasgow when the war closed.

A. W. TRACY, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place January 2, 1863.

JOHN G. TISDALE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F, where he was severely wounded in the arm; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862, and fought at Baton Rouge; died of disease at Manchester, Tennessee, 1863.

JOHN S. TOLLE, Barren County, Ky, fought at Shiloh with Company F; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS WILSON, Barren County, Ky., was appointed a sergeant of Company F, November 19, 1861, and fought with that company at Shiloh; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862, and was appointed sergeant; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was but once slightly wounded during the whole war, though nearly seven feet high, and an excellent mark.

JAMES T. WILSON, Barren County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh, where he was wounded on Monday; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

JOSEPH T. WINLOCK, Barren County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh; was transferred to Company E, April 26,

1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company in July, and fought at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was captured at the latter place, and was not exchanged in time to participate in the closing engagements.

WILLIAM L. WITT, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F, and was captured, April 7, 1862. Was attached to Company E, after the exchange, September, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; after this time his health so failed that he was wholly unfit for duty. Afterward procured a furlough and went to Virginia, thence, after the war closed, to his father's, in Kentucky, where he died of consumption, 1865.

JAMES O. WILKINSON, Nelson County, Ky., was transferred from Company A, October, 1863, and fought with Company E at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

JOHN H. YANCEY, Barren County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh; was transferred to Company E, April 26, 1862, and was one of the non-commissioned officers of that company. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was captured near McDonough, November, 1864, and was not exchanged in time for further service.

COMPANY F, SIXTH REGIMENT.

WILLIAM W. BAGBY, Hiseville, Ky., was elected captain, November 19, 1861; was severely wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, but was brought off under fire by some almost exhausted but heroic members of his company. (See p. 99.) He died from the effects of his wound, and general ill health, at Mr. Ed Trewitt's, near Okolona, Mississippi, July 7, 1862.

WILLIAM W. PAGE, Allen County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh; resigned, May 10, 1862, and afterward served with Morgan's cavalry.

E. M. SMITH, Barren County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh; resigned May 10, 1862;

was captured before he left Corinth, and while in prison contracted disease, of which he died, after having been released, at the house of William B. Rogers, in his native county.

THOMAS C. MULLIGAN, Allen County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 19, 1861; fought at Shiloh; resigned May 10, 1862.

CHARLES R. BAGBY, Hiseville, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November 19, 1861, but was discharged March 20, 1862, on account of lameness induced by an accident previous to the war.

ED. PORTER THOMPSON, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 831.)

FOUNT P. RANDLE, Sumner County, Tenn. (See Company I, p. 859.)

WILLIAM A. TERRY, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 832.)

WILLIAM R. BARLOW, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 854.)

JESSE E. GRIFFIN, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 856.)

JOHN H. YANCEY, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 833.)

JO RENFRO, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 860.)

JOHN L. STOUT, Covington, Ky. (See Company E, p. 830.)

WILLIAM H. ANTHONY, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 853.)

S. A. BEAMER, Hart County, Ky. (See Company D, p. 817.)

W. A. BUSH, Allen County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, March 2, 1862.

J. T. CARVER, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 854.)

J. W. CARVER, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 855.)

MOSES N. CRAIN, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 826.)

C. C. DUKE, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 855.)

JESSE W. DURHAM, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 826.)

JOHN VINCENT ELMORE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was dangerously wounded and captured; recovered and was exchanged, but was not able for further service.

THOMAS M. FIELD, Barren County, Ky., was left sick in Kentucky, February, 1862, and died shortly afterward.

T. M. FISHER, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 855.)

WILLIAM W. FRANKLIN, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 827.)

JOHN GAVIN, Ireland. (See Company I, p. 855.)

JOHN GREGORY, Barren County, Ky. (See Company I, 856.)

C. T. GALLOWAY, Barren County, Ky., was sick, and absent from command after November 15, 1861. Fate unknown.

WILLIAM S. GILL, Barren County, Ky. (See Company D, p. 819.)

JOHN HAMILL, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, January 5, 1862.

CLABE D. HANDY, Barren County, Ky., was left sick at Decatur, Alabama, March 20, 1862. Fate unknown.

F. M. HAINES, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 856.)

A. W. HESTER, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

J. J. HAGAR, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 857.)

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at John Gorin's, on Jennings' Creek, Kentucky, January 18, 1862.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 828.)

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 828.)

ALEC LAWSON, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 857.)

THOMAS H. McFARLANE, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 858.)

C. R. McCANDLESS, Barren County, Ky., was severely wounded in battle at Shiloh, and was discharged in consequence, July, 1862.

JOHN W. McGARVEY, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 858.)

M. S. MATTHEWS, Barren County, Ky. (See Company D, p. 821.)

PRY. MURPHY, Barren County, Ky. (See Company D, p. 821.)

THOMAS L. NEWBERRY, Hiseville, Ky. (See sketch of medical officers, p. 543.)

WILLIS B. NEWBERRY, Hiseville, Ky. (See Company E, p. 829.)

JAMES H. ODLE, Barren County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 858.)

THOMAS W. PAYNE, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 830.)

ANDREW J. PARRISH, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 830.)

JOHN H. PHILPOTT, Cumberland County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 829.)

FRANK PORTER, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 859.)

D. W. PRICE, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 830.)

C. W. PALMORE, Barren County, Ky., was discharged by substitute, January 20, 1862.

JOHN R. PARRIS, Barren County, Ky., was transferred to Second Regiment Tennessee Infantry, March 20, 1862.

ELISHA W. PURRINGTON, Barren County, Ky., died of disease December, 1861.

GEORGE W. PATTON, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 859.)

THOMAS J. PEERS, Barren County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, February 2, 1866.

MATT. RAINEY, Allen County, Ky., was sent sick to hospital at Nashville, February 1, 1862. Fate unknown.

OSCAR E. READ, Louisville, Ky. (See Company I, p. 859.)

WILLIAM H. READ, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 859.)

GIDEON B. RHOADES, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 860.)

NATHAN B. THOMPSON, Barren County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

ELLIOTT W. THOMPSON, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 831.)

JOHN S. TOLLE, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 832.)

JAMES P. TOLLE, Barren County, Ky. (See Company D, p. 822.)

THOMAS M. TRAMMELL, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at John Gorin's, on Jennings' Creek, December 31, 1861.

JOHN G. TISDALE, Barren County. (See Company E, p. 832.)

JOHN F. TERRY, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Mr. Headman's, near Bowling Green, December 8, 1861.

WM. W. WILSON, Barren County, Ky., died of disease at Harvey Dishman's, on Jennings' Creek, December 5, 1861.

THOMAS WILSON, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 832.)

DAVID C. WALKER, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 852.)

JOSEPH T. WINLOCK, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 832.)

JAMES T. WILSON, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, p. 832.)

JOHN H. WALKER, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, p. 861.)

MATT. WILLIAMS, Allen County, Ky. (See Company I, page 861.)

WM. L. WITT, Barren County, Ky. (See Company E, page 833.)

COMPANY G, SIXTH REGIMENT.

GRAN. UTTERBACK, Lawrenceburg, Ky., was elected captain, October 8, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was mortally wounded while in command of the skirmish party, at the latter place, January 2, and died, January 6, 1863.

J. K. GAINES, Lawrenceburg, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October 8, 1861, and died of disease at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, May 23, 1862.

GEORGE J. PENNY, Anderson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 8, 1861; resigned, February, 1862.

WM. STANLEY, Shelby County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 8, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant, May, 1862; to captain, January, 1863; fought at Shiloh; was A. I. G. on the staff of General Preston during the summer of 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', was on detached service during the campaigns of 1863, and was assigned to general court-martial duty, as judge advocate, March 22, 1865, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war.

JAMES H. COLE, Anderson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. It is not in strict accordance with our plan in the arrangement of these company accounts to speak in commendation of the living; but this officer displayed so much courage and fortitude, and such devotion to the cause and to his men, that he deserves special mention, which we can not forbear to make. Of a naturally tender constitution, he was afflicted almost from the first, and during the entire service; but, instead of taking advantage of this, to abandon the cause, or to shirk the bloody field, he could scarcely ever be persuaded to leave the company for the purpose of recruiting his health; and when he chanced to "smell a battle," expostulation was in vain—he would drag himself to the scene of conflict, and make almost superhuman

exertions to do his whole duty, whether the banner waved in triumph or trailed in defeat. After the battle of Chickamauga, Colonel Cofer made special mention of him, and recommended that a medal of honor be awarded him for gallant and meritorious conduct.

SAMUEL M. ORR, Anderson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant, January, 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded in the thigh at the latter place, July 22d, and died from the effects of it at Forsythe, Georgia, August 9, 1864.

JOSEPH J. WATERFILL, Anderson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 28, 1863; fought at Shiloh; was long afterward disqualified for service by ill health, but rejoined the company at Tyner's Station, November 29, 1863, and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted men.

THOMAS J. DYER, Woodford County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 8, 1861, and died of disease at Nashville, Tennessee, February 21, 1862.

DAVID W. BOND, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 8, 1861; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'; was with dismounted detachment during cavalry operations.

EUCLID WALKER, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 8, 1861; was discharged at Knoxville, on account of disability by disease, October, 1862.

LLOYD REDMAN, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, October 8, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

ADELBERT WALKER, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, October 8, 1861; fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

J. L. ABBOTT, Lawrenceburg, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and captured; his leg was amputated in prison, but he recovered and was finally exchanged, and reached home.

THOMAS ABBOTT, Lawrenceburg, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JOS. WM. ALLEN, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Shelbyville, Tennessee, May 8, 1862.

BEN F. BOND, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed corporal, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

W. D. BROWN, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge.

JACOB BOWMAN, Grant County, Ky., served as teamster until after the battle of Shiloh, when he was detailed as blacksmith, and was engaged in this duty till the command was mounted. He then took part in the cavalry operations in Georgia and South Carolina.

T. M. BAXTER, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS H. BOWLES, Barren County, Ky., was transferred from Company D in 1862; fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga; was permanently disabled at the latter place by the loss of an arm, September 20, 1863.

R. P. BAUGH, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and was killed at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862.

JOHN COLTER, Anderson County, Ky., was wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was wounded again at the latter place; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded on the skirmish line at Kenesaw Mountain; fought both days at Jonesboro', and in all the cavalry engagements.

SILAS F. CROOK, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Jackson, and was captured at the latter place, July, 1862.

WM. CLARKE, Grant County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Murfreesboro', January 2, 1863, and permanently disabled.

BEN F. DICKERSON, Franklin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he served with the dismounted detachment.

C. H. DAWSON, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

CHARLIE DAWSON, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was appointed commissary sergeant in 1862, and served in that capacity during the war.

GEORGE S. ESSEX, Louisville, Ky. (See Company B, p. ——.)

ELIJAH FLOYD, Owen County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, February 5, 1862.

JAMES FIGG, Fayette County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, 1862.

THOMAS GIBBONY, Scott County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, Tennessee, 1861.

WILLIAM GRIFFIE, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga; and was killed at the latter battle, September 20, 1863.

WILLIAM GUDGEL, Anderson County, Ky., served as teamster during the war.

T. S. GILLISS, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, May 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

JOHN W. HACKLEY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

GEORGE W. HUMES, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Chickamauga, and in the mounted engagements between Stockbridge and Savannah. Was afterward with the dismounted detachment.

D. G. HANKS, Anderson County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

GEORGE HARRISON, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, April 26, 1862, and fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

W. T. JOHNSON, Anderson County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, October, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CHARLES W. JONES, Anderson County, Ky., was generally unfitted by ill health for active field service, but fought at Baton Rouge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

P. H. JONES, Anderson County, Ky., was wounded in the hip by a shell at Shiloh, and disabled, April 7, 1862.

JOSEPH L. KENDRICK, Grant County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged, March, 1863, being over age.

WILLIAM T. KNIGHT, Shelby County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh. Was discharged, March, 1863, being over age.

ELI LONAKER, Grant County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; was wounded on the skirmish line near Lovejoy's Station; and fought in the mounted engagements until just about the time the fighting ceased, when he accidentally killed himself with his rifle, April, 1865.

WILLIAM LYON, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, April 26, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, May 28, and died in consequence of it, July 22, 1864.

WILLIAM H. MORTON, Anderson County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, July, 1862.

O. MARTIN, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations, he was with dismounted detachment.

THOMAS J. MATTHEWS, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was discharged, November, 1862, being over age.

J. F. MATTHEWS, Woodford County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded and captured at the latter place, and detained in prison until after the surrender.

A. McMURRAY, Anderson County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Baton Rouge, and died in consequence of it shortly afterward.

H. OLIVER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, and was discharged, November, 1862, being over age.

D. H. PRATHER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. Was sent sick to hospital, August, 1863, and never again heard from.

JAMES T. PRATHER, Mercer County, Ky., was wounded and captured at Shiloh on the second day; rejoined company after exchange, September, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro', where he was again wounded and captured, in a skirmish on the picket line, December 29, 1862; rejoined company in April, 1863, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

D. C. PRATHER, Mercer County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca. Was sent to Covington, Georgia, sick, May, 1862; was captured there by Stoneman's raiders, and never afterward heard of.

GEORGE PEACH, Lincoln County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, March 3, 1862.

P. D. PATTERSON, Mercer County, Ky., fought with Graves' Battery at Donelson, and was captured; rejoined company in September, 1862; and was afterward employed till the close of the war as brigade blacksmith.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Owsley County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, through the breast, and died at Corinth, in consequence of it.

G. POWELL, Greene County, Ala., was transferred from Company I, Sixth Florida Infantry, September 1, 1864; fought and was

captured at Jonesboro' the same day; and after the exchange he took part in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM W. PENNY, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, January 11, 1862.

WILLIAM P. ROUTT, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, April 25, 1862.

R. G. ROUTT, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Died of disease at Columbus, Mississippi, September 20, 1862.

WILLIAM L. ROUTT, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for any further service during the war.

C. T. SHELEY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

Z. W. SHELEY, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease in Hinds County, Mississippi, August 15, 1862.

SMITH SHERWOOD, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged April, 1863, on account of disability by disease.

JOSEPH SEARCY, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, January 10, 1862.

JAMES SEARCY, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. No other facts known to the writer.

Z. M. SUTHERLAND, Anderson County, Ky., was not enlisted till July, 1862; fought at Chickamauga, and was afterward employed in detail service.

PHILIP THURMAN, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease near Mooresville, Alabama, June 30, 1862.

CHARLES P. THOMPSON, Burlington, New Jersey, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro', both days. During the cavalry operations, he was with the dismounted detachment.

JOHN C. VALCOUR, Owen County, Ky., was one of the regimental drummers; fought at Shiloh and Murfreesboro'. Was transferred, August, 1864, to the Florida infantry.

WM. M. WATERFILL, Anderson County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, November 25, 1861.

J. P. WATERFILL, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease at Ringgold, Ga., April 11, 1863.

JOHN WILSON, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, and Jonesboro'; was captured while on picket near Stockbridge, Ga., November, 1864, and was not exchanged in time for further service.

C. M. WALKER, Anderson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas.

ROBT. WOOLDRIDGE, Anderson County, Ky., served on the Infirmary Corps at the battle of Shiloh. Nothing further known by the writer.

G. S. WILLIAMS, Anderson County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died at Corinth, April 14, 1862.

WM. YOUNG, Anderson County, Ky., was transferred to this company in March, 1864, and fought with it at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

COMPANY H, SIXTH REGIMENT.

WM. LEE HARNED, Hardin County, Ky., was elected captain, October 10, 1861; was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 6, and died at Burnsville, Miss., April 15, 1862.

FRANK D. MOFFITT, Elizabethtown, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October 10, 1861; was elected captain, April 26, 1862, and again at the reorganization, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded in the neck and shoulder; at Vicksburg, and at Murfreesboro'; was again wounded at the latter place; at Jackson and Chickamauga; was dangerously wounded at the latter place, September 20, 1863, and disabled for further service during the war.

JAMES HARGAN, Hardin County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 10, 1861, and resigned May 10, 1862.

FRANK HARNED, Nelson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 10, 1861, and first lieutenant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh. Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

JAS. CLAY HAYS, Hardin County Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; resigned on account of ill health, October, 1862.

WM. JUDD SHAW, Bullitt County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was severely wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

VIRGIL HEWITT, Elizabethtown, Ky., served during the first year of the war with General Helm; was attached to this company, September 18, 1862; was elected second lieutenant, January 12, 1863, and was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant Sixth Regiment, October, 1863; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, but recovered in time to take part in the battle of Intrenchment Creek, at which place he was so severely wounded as to be disabled for further service during the war.

L. WARREN, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 10, 1861; was discharged on account of disability by disease, March 27, 1862.

WM. WARREN, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 10, 1861; was discharged on account of disability by disease, March 27, 1862.

THO. W. COX, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, May 10, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain; volunteered to occupy a dangerous position at Kenesaw Mountain, and was killed by the enemy's sharpshooters, June 20, 1864.

WM. HARNED, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 10, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton

Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

JAMES M. LEE, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, 1863; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements till sent into Kentucky on recruiting service. He was wounded at Murfreesboro'; was one of the McMinnville guard, 1863, and was captured there

FRANK HARDY, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, October 10, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was discharged by substitute in the spring of 1863.

JOHN KINNISON, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, October 10, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but rejoined the company in the autumn, and served with the dismounted detachment till the close of the war.

HENRY HAYMAN, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, October 10, 1861; was severely wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, but recovered in time to fight at Chickamauga, where he was again dangerously wounded, and disabled for further service during the war.

L. BOGARD, Hardin County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, Oct. 10, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

GEO. W. SCOTT, Bullitt County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, October 10, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded in the right arm at Dallas, and permanently disabled.

JAMES ROSS, Nelson County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, October 10, 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died at Estill Springs, La., August 9, 1862.

HORACE B. CULLEY, Hardin County, Ky., fought with Company K, Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry, at first Manassas, Leesburg, Dam No. 2, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Frazier's farm, and Malvern Hill; was transferred to Company H, Sixth Kentucky,

October 7, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was wounded at the latter place. After the command was mounted, he was detached for service with Captain Cameron, provost marshal of Wheeler's corps, and was thus engaged till the guard was surrendered at Greensboro', North Carolina.

ALEXANDER BURTON, Bullitt County, Ky., fought with Graves' Light Artillery at Donelson, and was captured; rejoined the company in September, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro'; died of disease, 1863.

JAMES BREWER, Bullitt County, Ky., served as teamster.

JAMES BOHANNAN, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and died of disease at Vicksburg, July, 1862.

JEDEDIAH BRANCH, Hardin County, Ky., died of disease in Atlanta, May 6, 1862.

JOHN CLARK, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

FRANK CLARKE, Grayson County, Ky., was generally incapacitated by disease for active field duty, and died, September 10, 1862.

BEN CHAMBERS, Louisville, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 6th, and was discharged, May 20, 1862.

HENRY C. COLSTON, Louisville, Ky., fought with Graves' Battery at Donelson, and was captured there; rejoined the company in September, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was appointed ensign of the Sixth Regiment, February, 1864; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain, and died of disease at Newnan, Georgia, July, 1864.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Hardin County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862. "A boy," says a comrade, "in years, but a man in action."

WM. CARLISLE, Hardin County, Ky., served as teamster till November 10, 1862, when he was discharged, being over age.

JOHN CHINN, Shelby County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was incapacitated by disease for active field duty during the remainder of the war, but did detail service in the hospital department.

WM. DAWSON, Bullitt County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh; was generally incapacitated by disease for duty in the ranks, and served as teamster from May to November, 1862, when he was discharged.

J. H. DURBIN, Edmonson County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, January, 1861.

WM. S. B. HILL, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

JAMES A. HILL, JR., Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

A. L. HARNED, Nelson County, Ky., lost right arm in battle at Baton Rouge, and was discharged, December, 1863.

HENRY S. HARNED, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN HARNED, Nelson County, Ky., was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died at Corinth, April 30, 1862.

JOHN HOLSCLAW, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; died of disease, at Tullahoma, Tennessee, June 20, 1863.

HERCULES HAYS, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. HIBBS, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Baton Rouge, and was wounded at the former place.

JOHN HOSKINS, Hardin County, Ky., died of disease, 1862.

JO. HARBOLT, Hardin County, Ky., was disqualified by disease for duty in the ranks, and served as teamster till September 12, 1862, when he was discharged.

JOHN HUFF, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Baton Rouge.

WM. HUBBS, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

PETER HASTINGS, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was discharged, November 10, 1862, being over age.

LUKE KENNADY, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, June 20, 1862; was generally thereafter actively engaged in his official duties, but fought at Chickamauga and Jonesboro'; was so badly wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, as to be disabled for further service during the war.

DAVID L. LEE, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at Dallas, and disabled for further duty in the ranks, but was engaged in various detail service till the close.

THOMAS T. LEE, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro'; was generally disabled by disease for duty in the ranks, and was detailed in 1863–4 for post duty; rejoined the command after it was mounted, and took part in the subsequent engagements.

JAMES MASDEN, Bullitt County, Ky., was a boy hero—willing, ready, vigilant, and brave; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1864.

JESSE McWILLIAMS, Bullitt County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December 10, 1861.

WM. McCULLOM, Hardin County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh; fought also at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; died of disease at Chattanooga, May, 1863.

JOHN MULLIGAN, Davies County, Ky., was transferred to Kentucky Cavalry, 1862; died of disease, May, 1863.

SAMUEL MILLER, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge.

JAMES METCALFE, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg and Murfreesboro'; died of disease in Atlanta, 1863.

HARDIN MASDEN, Bullitt County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, March 12, 1862.

THEODORE PEARL, Bullitt, County, Ky., died of disease at Nashville, January, 1862.

GEORGE PATE, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was afterward detailed and served till the close with the corps of pioneers.

JOHN PURCELL, Nelson County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

SAMUEL H. RUNNER, Bullitt County, Ky., served in Company C, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, during the Mexican war; fought with Company H, Sixth Regiment, during the late war, at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was discharged, November 29, 1862, being over age.

HEZEKIAH H. STOVALL, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded on the skirmish line at Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864, and did not participate in the subsequent engagements.

JOHN SMITH, Bullitt County Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

ALLEN A. SNELLEN, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

JAMES SWENEY, Bullitt County, Ky., was captured at Shiloh, and died of disease at Camp Douglas, June, 1862.

HENRY C. THOMPSON, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was captured at the latter place, July 2, 1864, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

WM. TROUTMAN, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

PHILIP TROUTMAN, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, in May, and died at home in July, 1862.

JOHN TABB, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was killed at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

WM. H. VAN METER, Hardin County, Ky., was not enlisted till November 6, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was placed on the corps of sharpshooters at Dalton, and fought with them at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was

engaged almost daily from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, August 31, and died from the effects of it, September, 1864.

CHARLES VISE, Union County, Ky., died of disease at Fayetteville, Tennessee, March 4, 1862.

JOHN VIERS, Hardin County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; lost a leg in the latter battle, but remained South during the war.

THOMAS WITHERS, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; died of disease in Atlanta, May, 1863.

WM. YOUNGER, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was discharged, November 29, 1862, being over age, but died of disease in camp at Manchester, Tennessee, February, 1863.

GEORGE W. YOUNGER, Bullitt County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'; was wounded at the latter place, but took part in the mounted engagements.

COMPANY I, SIXTH REGIMENT.

SAMUEL B. CREWDSON, Simpson County, Ky., was elected captain, November 30, 1861. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and resigned, October 30, 1862.

RICHARD P. FINN, Franklin, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, November 30, 1861; promoted to captain, December 16, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

J. P. EDMONDS, Simpson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 30, 1862; fought at Shiloh, and was severely wounded, April 7, and resigned, May 10, 1862.

J. D. BRYAN, Simpson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November 30, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; resigned, May 10, 1862.

DAVID C. WALKER, Scottsville, Ky., was enlisted in Company F, but was shortly afterward appointed quartermaster of the

Sixth Regiment, and served in that capacity till the reorganization, when he attached himself to Company I, and was elected second lieutenant, May 10, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant, December 16, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; commanded the company in the latter engagement; fought also at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca; lost his left arm at the latter place, May 14, 1864. After having recovered sufficiently to enter upon duty of any kind, he reported to Colonel Cofer, then provost marshal-general, who assigned him to provost duty at Americus, Georgia, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war.

C. M. MOORE, Simpson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 19, 1862. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; resigned, December 11, 1862.

THOMAS M. GOODKNIGHT, Franklin, Ky., was appointed chaplain of the Sixth Regiment, December 1, 1861. Resigned that position and returned to ranks, December 1, 1862. Was elected second lieutenant, December 10, 1862. Fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was severely wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and fell into the hands of the enemy, who detained him in prison till after the close of the war.

TULLIUS C. HERRINGTON, Simpson County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, April 11, 1863. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

A. P. ANDERSON, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed second corporal, November 30, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree. Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro'; was captured at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and sent to Camp Chase, where he soon afterward died of small-pox.

WILLIAM H. ANTHONY, Allen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; was appointed third sergeant, June 4, 1862; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

J. T. ALEXANDER, Allen County, Ky., was transferred from Company K, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, May 1, 1864. Fought with the Louisianians at different places, and with the Sixth Kentucky at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

A. P. BARLOW, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease at Knoxville, Tennessee, October 22, 1862.

FRANCIS BELL, Simpson County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, January 30, 1862.

WILLIAM R. BARLOW, Allen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F, and was wounded there; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN S. BARLOW, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca. Was blown up with a shell at the latter place, May 14, 1864, but recovered and returned to duty in time to participate in the mounted engagements.

R. C. BRYAN, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. Died of disease, at La Grange, Georgia, March 16, 1864.

J. C. BRYAN, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

W. W. BUSH, Simpson County, Ky., was discharged by substitute, January, 1862.

J. O. CUSHENBERRY, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. Died of disease at Cassville, Georgia, May 12, 1864.

J. F. COMPTON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at Dallas, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

J. T. CARVER, Allen County, Ky., fought with Company F, at Shiloh; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; and died of disease at Vicksburg, July, 1862.

J. W. CARVER, Allen County, Ky., was transferred from Company F, April 26, 1862; died of disease at Vicksburg, July, 1862.

C. C. DUKE, Allen County, Ky., was transferred from Company F, April 26, 1862. Fought at Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; was sent sick to hospital, July 21, 1864, but returned in the autumn and did detail service till the close of the war.

T. H. FORD, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, November 30, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

T. M. FISHER, Allen County, Ky., was transferred from Company F, April 26, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg; was one of the Infirmary Corps at the battle of Baton Rouge; fought at Murfreesboro', and was killed there.

D. H. GIBSON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was severely wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864; fell into the hands of the enemy and afterward died.

JOHN GAVIN, Ireland, fought at Shiloh with Company F, and was wounded there; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; was appointed corporal, June 4, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

J. R. GORDON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. Died of disease, March, 1864.

J. S. GORDON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at Dallas, and did not recover to take part in the subsequent engagements.

G. D. GRAINGER, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, June 4, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He was captured at Jonesboro',

September 1, 1864, but escaped, and went into Kentucky, where he was again captured, and while in custody, under orders of Burbridge, he was three times subjected to casting lots for the chance of being murdered for outrages said to be have been committed by guerrillas, but was fortunate every time, and was finally released.

A. S. GRAINGER, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca; was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

JESSE E. GRIFFIN, Allen County, Ky., was first corporal of Company F, and fought with that company at Shiloh; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN GREGORY, Barren County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh, where he was seriously wounded in the arm, April 7, 1862; was transferred to Company I, April 26, and was shortly afterward discharged on account of disability by wound.

JOHN HOPE, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, November 30, 1861; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded; fought also at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. Died of disease at Jackson, Miss., 1862.

F. M. HAINES, Allen County, Ky., was transferred from Company F, April 26, 1862; was discharged on account of disability by disease, September, 1862.

J. W. HUNT, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded in a skirmish at Lost Mountain, June 18, and died at Milner Hospital, August 21, 1864.

W. J. HERRINGTON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded and captured at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and soon afterward died in a Federal hospital.

J. B. HOPKINS, Simpson County, Ky., fought at different points with the First Arkansas Infantry, till January 1, 1864, when he was transferred to Company I, Sixth Kentucky, and fought with it at

Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

D. C. HERRINGTON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Died of disease at Corinth, shortly afterward.

J. J. HAGAR, Allen County, Ky., was appointed ordnance sergeant, November 11, 1861; was discharged, November, 1862, being over age.

J. D. JENNETT, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and Dallas. During the cavalry operations, he was with the dismounted detachment.

THO. A. JONES, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. C. KYLE, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

ALEXANDER LAWSON, Allen County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh; was transferred to Company I, April 25, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements from Stockbridge to Sandersville, where he was captured, and did not return in time to take part in the closing operations. He was appointed first corporal of Company I, June 4, 1862.

B. F. McCUTCHEN, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'. Was discharged by substitute, April 8, 1863.

JAMES McCUTCHEN, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, November 30, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, May 28, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

JOHN B. McCREARY, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS H. McFARLANE, Allen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; was accidentally wounded at Murfreesboro' and long disabled; fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was mortally wounded at the latter place, July 22, and died near Atlanta, August 7, 1864.

PHIL. W. MILLER, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca. He was wounded in the foot at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and lost an arm at Resaca, May 14, 1864.

J. J. MORTON, Simpson County, Ky., was left sick in Kentucky, February, 1862, but rejoined the company near Baton Rouge; fought there, and was wounded; fought also at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was killed at the latter place, May 28, 1862.

JOHN W. McGARVEY, Allen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in some of the mounted engagements.

JOHN W. McGUIRE, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro'; was captured at the latter place and shortly afterward died.

T. M. NEWMAN, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was with a cavalry command during the siege of Vicksburg and battle of Baton Rouge; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CHARLES W. NEELEY, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, April 6, 1862.

JAMES H. ODLE, Barren County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F.; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862;

fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was badly wounded in the foot at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but recovered sufficiently to take part in all the mounted engagements.

GEORGE W. PATTON, Allen County, Ky., fought with Graves' Light Artillery at Donelson, and was captured there; was attached to Company I, September, 1862, and fought at Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; was wounded at Jonesboro', August 31, 1864, but recovered to take part in the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

FRANK PORTER, Allen County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862, and was discharged, November, 1862, being over age.

FOUNT P. RANDLE, Sumner County, Tenn., was appointed second sergeant of Company F, November 19, 1861; fought with Company F at Shiloh; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; was appointed third sergeant, Company I, May, 1861; was appointed sergeant-major of the Sixth Regiment, October 23, 1863. Fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; after the latter engagement, he was awarded medal of honor for "gallant and meritorious conduct;" fought also at Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca; was again wounded at the latter place; took part in the skirmish engagements between Dallas and Atlanta; fought at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he was acting adjutant of the regiment, and took part in all the engagements.

WILLIAM H. READ, Allen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; was appointed second corporal June 4, 1862; promoted to third sergeant, November, 1863. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was one of the McMinnville Guard, and was captured there; rejoined the company in August, 1863, and fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was slightly wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

OSCAR E. READ, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; was appointed fourth corporal, June 4, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton

Rouge, Jackson, and Chickamauga. Died of disease, in Atlanta, May 2, 1864.

GEORGE D. ROBEY, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; was severely wounded at the latter place, and did not recover to take part in the closing engagements.

R. B. ROBINSON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

GIDEON B. RHODES, Allen County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862, and died of disease at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, during the summer.

J. RENFRO, Allen County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh, and with Company I at Vicksburg.

JAMES S. ROBEY, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, November, 30, 1861; was promoted to first sergeant, June 4, 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements to March, 1864, when he was sent into Kentucky on recruiting service, and was there when the war closed.

ALLIE SALMON, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, November 30, 1861; fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

TOM J. SIMMONS, Franklin, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, November 30, 1861.

JOHN C. SMITH, Ireland, was not enlisted till April 1, 1863; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was detailed for duty in hospitals.

JAMES STARKS, Simpson County, Ky., belonged to a Mississippi regiment, but escaped capture at Donelson, and fought with this company at Shiloh, and remained with it until his own command was exchanged.

ALONZO N. THOMPSON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded and permanently disabled at the latter place, January 2, 1863.

JAMES VENABLE, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge.

JOHN H. WALKER, Allen County, Ky., fought with Company F at Shiloh, where he was slightly wounded; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; was appointed second sergeant, June 4, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, and Intrenchment Creeks; was captured at the latter place, July 22, 1864; afterward escaped, but did not reach the command in time to participate in the closing engagements.

SAMUEL L. WILSON, Simpson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

G. F. WILSON, Simpson County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, November 30, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there. No other facts known to the writer.

J. H. WICKWARE, Simpson County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, September, 1862.

MATT WILLIAMS, Allen County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with Company F; was transferred to Company I, April 26, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

COMPANY K, SIXTH REGIMENT.

This company was informally organized on the 8th of October, 1861, but never completed the minimum complement of men, and was, therefore, broken up when reorganization and consolidation of companies took place at Corinth. The company went through the battle of Shiloh under the lead of its own officers; but as most of those who fought there were incorporated with Companies A and B, and are accounted for with them, it is unnecessary to make further mention of them in this place than merely to record their

names as among those who originally composed the company. About forty were united with different companies of the Sixth Regiment; the remaining private soldiers were transferred to other commands of all arms, and the officers resigned and went into the cavalry service. It will be seen by a glance at the following names, and a reference to accounts of A and B, that some of the most excellent soldiers of the command were members of this company.

OFFICERS.

JOHN G. JONES, Captain.
JAMES W. JOHNSON, First Lieutenant.
GEORGE WALKER, Second Lieutenant.
JOHN R. HINKLE, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

J. W. DABNEY, First Sergeant.
ELIJAH BASEY, Second Sergeant.
WM. T. CAPLINGER, Third Sergeant.
NAPOLEON B. GENTRY, Fourth Sergeant.
WM. C. PRICE, Fifth Sergeant.
A. D. HOPE, First Corporal.
W. B. H. FARMER, Second Corporal.
WM. HENTON, Third Corporal.
W. O. DAVIDSON, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

James Anderson.
Thomas Ashby.
Marion Ashby.
J. W. Ashby.
JOHN BRINBY.
S. G. Byers.
L. D. Burden.
D. C. Breckinridge.
H. B. Coleman.
Robert F. Cox.
Stinson Cox.
John H. Chinn.
John H. Coleman.
John F. Davis.
James Donohue.
John B. Gentry.
T. V. Gentry.
George B. Gibbon.
James Guthrie.
Ross Greer.
M. E. Hocker.
Joseph Helm.
John Henton.
Wm. Hagerman.
Henry Hedges.
W. G. Harrison.
W. P. Kelley.
Wm. Lyon.
Wm. Minor.
David McGrath.

Joseph McIntire.
H. N. Oliver.
John Peters.
Wm. Pearce.
Walter Pearce.
Frelinghuysen Paul.
R. S. Payne.
J. F. Sweazy.
J. V. Sweazy.
J. G. Sweazy.
John A. Thomas.
Wm. Thompson.
Henry C. Travis.
Nat Walford.
Alexander Wells.
George W. Wells.

NINTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

IT will be seen that only six companies of this regiment are regularly accounted for here. In the temporary organization, which was effected before the battle of Shiloh, there were eight companies, under command of the following officers: John W. Caldwell, John C. Wickliffe, Wm. Mitchell, Ben Desha, George A. King, James T. Morehead, Chris. Bosche, and J. R. Bright. After the battle of Shiloh, at the reorganization which had been ordered, the companies of King and Morehead were thrown together, and lettered G, with Morehead as captain. A number of men, who had belonged to Crews' battalion (which was, at that time, broken up), were organized into a company, under Captain B. A. Fitzgerald, and attached to this regiment, with the title of F. There were thus, though some changes had taken place, still eight companies, and the requisite number of men for a full regiment.

After the command had reached Murfreesboro', in the autumn of 1862, the newly-formed companies of Captains Joe Desha and W. D. Acton (the latter commanded by First Lieutenant John T. Gaines), reported to Colonel Hunt, and were included in the regiment under the designations of I and K, thus making the full complement of ten companies. Two companies, however (E and F), commanded then by Captains W. P. Simpson and W. B.

Powers, respectively, were composed chiefly of Tennesseeans, and were transferred, about this time, to Colonel Newman's regiment, Tennessee infantry, thus again reducing the regiment to eight companies. A still further reduction took place in May, 1863, when Captains Desha and Gains were ordered to report to General Preston, at Abingdon, leaving the six companies only, which are included in the following pages. The reports of I and K will be found in connection with others of the Fifth Regiment. It is impossible to procure material for a full account of the Tennessee companies, and they are, accordingly, omitted.

THOS. H. HUNT, Lexington, Ky. (See Biography, p. 417.)

JOHN W. CALDWELL, Russellville, Ky. (See Biography, p. 425.)

JOHN C. WICKLIFFE, Bardstown, Ky. (See Biography, p. 439.)

HENRY W. GRAY, Louisville, Ky., was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, September, 1861, and served with the regiment till February, 1862, when he resigned.

J. MORT. PERRY, Russellville, Ky. (See Company A, p. 866.)

PHIL. VACARO, Louisville, Ky. (See Company B, p. 885.)

WM. BELL, Louisville, Ky., was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant, October, 1861. He was mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died at Memphis shortly afterward.

JOHN E. PENDLETON, Hartford, Ky., was appointed surgeon, October 6, 1861, and served with the Ninth Regiment till the autumn of 1862, when he was assigned to duty as medical director on the staff of General Breckinridge, commanding cavalry. (See "Medical Officers," p. 544.)

ALFRED SMITH, Bardstown, Ky. (See "Field and Staff, Fourth Regiment," also p. 546.)

WALTER J. BYRNE, Russellville, Ky., was appointed surgeon, November 26, 1862, and assigned to duty with this regiment. (See p. 545.)

B. L. HESTER, North Carolina, was appointed assistant surgeon October 1, 1862. He was assigned to temporary duty with the Sixth Regiment December, 1863, and remained with it till April, 1864, when he was assigned to the Ninth, and served with it till the close of the war.

JOHN H. BRYSON, Tennessee, was appointed chaplain of Crews' battalion, March 25, 1862. When the battalion was broken up, he was assigned to this regiment, with which he was connected till the spring of 1863, when he was assigned to duty in hospitals.

W. D. CHIPLEY, Louisville, Ky., was appointed sergeant-major, October, 1861, and served in that capacity till the fall of Lieutenant Curd, acting adjutant, when he was recommended to the department of war, and was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant, to rank from March 1, 1863. He fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there. He returned to the command at Corinth, but was there accidentally wounded, and disabled until autumn; after which he fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and, at the latter place, was wounded again. He fought on the campaign from Dalton, at Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. At the latter place, July 22, 1864, he was captured, and was not exchanged in time to take part in the subsequent engagements. He was appointed, August 29, 1863, by Governor Richard Hawes, "commissioner and agent for the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of collecting, arranging, and perpetuating the names, rank, services, casualities, etc., of the native born and citizens of Kentucky who have entered into the service of the Confederate States," and succeeded in collecting a large amount of valuable material of that nature (though he maintained his place and did service in his regiment meanwhile), all of which fell into the hands of the Federal force that occupied Augusta after the surrender.

COMPANY A, NINTH REGIMENT.

JOHN W. CALDWELL, Russellville, Ky. (See Biography, page 425.)

J. MORT. PERRY, Russellville, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 22, 1861; again elected to the same position at the reorganization, May 14, 1862; was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department, April 17, 1862, and soon afterward promoted to be captain and A. Q. M. He fought at Shiloh, but was afterward confined to the legitimate duties of his office till the close.

JOHN W. GILLUM, Logan County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 22, 1861, and was elected captain at the reorganization, May 14, 1862. He took part in all the principal engagements of his company, and was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

W. L. HARDING, Logan County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 22, 1861. Fought at Shiloh. Resigned, May, 1862.

THOMAS A. McLEAN, Logan County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September 22, 1861; was elected first lieutenant, May, 1862. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca, and was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

O. J. RHEA, Logan County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September 22, 1861, and was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

GABE LEWIS, Russellville, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September 22, 1861, and was elected second lieutenant, May 14, 1862. He took part in most of the engagements of his company; was wounded at Murfreesboro', fell into the hands of the enemy, and was some time in prison.

DANIEL SAFFRANS, Logan County, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September 22, 1861, and was transferred to Biggs' cavalry, February 20, 1862.

GEORGE SMALL, Logan County, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 22, 1861, and was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

A. CASEY, Logan County, Ky., was appointed first corporal, September 22, 1861; and was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

JOHN H. CALDWELL, Russellville, Ky., was appointed second corporal, September 22, 1861; fought at Shiloh; was appointed ordnance sergeant soon afterward, and was engaged in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

SAMUEL RYAN, Logan County, Ky., was appointed third corporal, September 22, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; and was discharged, November, 1862, on account of disability by wound.

OSCAR HARDAWAY, Logan County, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September 22, 1861, and was afterward promoted to

fifth sergeant. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

E. ALLISON, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, October, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro'; died of disease at Wartrace, Tennessee, May 15, 1863.

GEORGE R. BEALL, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE M. BIBB, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Logan County, Ky., was appointed a corporal of the company in 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

HENRY BARKER, Logan County, Ky., was at one time a sergeant of the company; fought in nearly all the engagements to the close, and was wounded at Shiloh and at Resaca.

THOMAS CALDWELL, Russellville, Ky., was a boy-hero, being but sixteen years old when he went into the battle of Shiloh, and was killed there.

JOHN CHASTAIN, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

BOONE CHASTAIN, Logan County, Ky., was in most of the engagements of his company, and was wounded at Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864.

JESSE CORNELIUS, Logan County, Ky., fought in nearly every engagement of his company up to Jonesboro'; was wounded at Shiloh, Dallas, and Jonesboro, mortally at the latter place, and died shortly afterward, at Griffin, Georgia.

W. E. CLARKE, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; was discharged at Murfreesboro', November, 1862; reënlisted in November, 1863; fought in nearly all subsequent battles, and was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

J. A. CHESTNUTT, Logan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

GEORGE CORBIN, Logan County, Ky., fought in most of the engagements up to Murfreesboro', where he was mortally wounded. He died near Manchester, shortly afterward.

C. COLEMAN, Logan County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and disabled. He was soon afterward discharged.

E. E. DUNN, Logan County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and took part in nearly all the battles. He was wounded at Chickamauga and Peachtree Creek, and was killed at Jonesboro'.

JOHN DUNN, Logan County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was killed at the latter place; and was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct.

GEORGE DOYLE, Logan County, Ky., was in most of the engagements of his company until April, 1865, when he was captured by some of Potter's negro troops, near Statesburg, South Carolina, and murdered.

JOHN W. EDMONSON, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was one of the McMinnville Guard, March and April, 1863; fought afterward at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and was killed at Resaca.

W. C. EDMONSON, Logan County, Ky., took part in nearly all the engagements, and was wounded at Chickamauga and at Pine Mountain.

D. EDMONSON, Logan County, Ky., was discharged at Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

B. FOURQUERAN, Logan County, Ky., participated in most of the engagements, and was wounded at Jonesboro'.

JOHN M. FRANCE, Logan County, Ky., was in most of the battles up to Resaca, where he was killed, May 14, 1864.

J. B. FINCH, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Resaca and at Intrenchment Creek.

JAMES G. FOULKS, Logan County, Ky., took part in nearly all the engagements of the regiment; was appointed ensign in 1864; was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

JOHN H. FUQUA, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

PLEASANT L. FAULKNER, Logan County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh and disabled, and was soon afterward discharged.

WILEY P. FLETCHER, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson, and was captured at the latter place, July, 1863.

WM. H. GRUBBS, Logan County, Ky., was in most of the engagements of the company.

SAMUEL GRUBBS, Logan County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh and disabled, and was soon afterward discharged; but in 1864, having measurably recovered, he reënlisted and took part in the subsequent engagements.

T. E. GILLUM, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Resaca.

W. H. GILLUM, Logan County, Ky., was usually employed in various detail service for the regiment.

D. W. GRINTER, Logan County, Ky., was in most of the engagements of the company to the last, and was wounded at Resaca.

H. C. GRAHAM, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

CHARLES GORHAM, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was killed at the latter place.

W. F. HENRY, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was captured at the latter place, and did not return in time to take part in the closing engagements.

MOSES H. HESTER, Logan County, Ky., took part in most of the engagements of his company, and was wounded at Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864.

G. M. D. HESTER, Logan County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and disabled, in consequence of which he was soon afterward discharged.

DAVID HERRING, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

ISAAC HUNTER, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

GEORGE HARPER, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and shortly after the latter engagement, he died of disease at Dalton.

SAMUEL HOBBS, was enlisted at Augusta, Ga., in the autumn of 1864, and took part in all the subsequent engagements.

R. M. HOGAN, Logan County, Ky., took part in nearly all the engagements, and was wounded at Resaca.

W. T. HARDISON, Logan County, Ky., was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

URIAH JOHNSON, Logan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

WILLIAM KING, Logan County, Ky., participated in most of the engagements up to Resaca, and was killed there, May 14, 1864.

GEORGE KING, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there.

E. T. KIRKMAN, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was one of the McMinnville Guard, March and April, 1863, and was wounded at Resaca, May 14, 1864.

GEORGE KENNERLY, Logan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

CHARLIE LOFTLAND, Logan County, Ky., was not a member of the company, but fought with it at Shiloh, and was wounded there.

THOMAS LYLE, Logan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

WM. LYLE, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; and was discharged in November, 1862.

ROBERT LYLE, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

WM. H. LAWRENCE, Logan County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

WM. LYON, Logan County, Ky., was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

JAMES M. MATLOCK, Logan County, Ky., was sent to hospital in Jackson, Miss., 1862, and is supposed to have died there.

JAMES R. McALLEN, Logan County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, May 16, 1862, and was elected second lieutenant, January 20, 1864. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

L. W. C. MASON, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in

the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

THOMAS MASON, Logan County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, January, 1862.

MARCUS MARRS, Logan County, Ky., was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

B. MUIR, Logan County, Ky.

T. W. NEELY, Logan County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease.

GEORGE T. PRICE, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was shortly afterward appointed wagon-master; was detailed, April 16, 1864, as forage-master for Bates' division, and was generally employed in various detail duty of this description throughout the war.

W. H. PRICE, Logan County, Ky., was usually employed as a teamster for the regiment.

ALBERT PRICE, Logan County, Ky., died of disease, January, 1862.

JOSEPH PAGE, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, 1862, and died of disease, some time afterward, at Dalton, Ga.

J. W. PALMER, Logan County, Ky., was transferred to a Tennessee regiment in the spring of 1862.

FRANK G. PATTERSON, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and died of disease, some time afterward, at Meridian, Miss.

JOHN PILLOW, Logan County, Ky., was another heroic boy, and was killed in battle at Shiloh, being but seventeen years of age. (See page ——.)

JOSEPH S. RICHARDSON, Logan County, Ky., was disabled by wound received in battle at Shiloh, and was discharged shortly afterward.

JOSHUA N. RICKMAN, Logan County, Ky., was in some of the engagements prior to November, 1862.

BLAKEY RYAN, Logan County, Ky., was disabled by wound received at Shiloh, and was discharged; but after having recovered somewhat, he joined Morgan's cavalry, and did service with that command.

W. H. RUST, Logan County, Ky., served with Company F, Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, till April 24, 1864, when he was transferred to this company, and took part in its subsequent engagements. He was wounded at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

J. RUST, Logan County, Ky., served with Company F, Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, till April 5, 1864, when he was transferred to this company, and fought with it at Rocky Face Gap and Resaca; was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died a short time afterward.

J. L. SIMMONS, Logan County, Ky., took part in some of the engagements, but was usually employed as teamster, and on various other detail service.

JOHN W. SIMMONS, Logan County, Ky., died of disease at Jackson, Miss., 1862. He fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there.

T. B. SMALL, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Resaca.

JOHN E. SMALL, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements; and was once wounded.

ROBERT E. SMALL, Logan County, Ky., was disabled by wound received at Shiloh, and was soon afterward discharged.

SIDNEY SMALL, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was afterward discharged on account of disability by disease, and died in a short time.

W. W. SMITH, Logan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

CHARLIE SMITH, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighth Kentucky Infantry some time during the year 1862, and took part in all the subsequent engagements of the company.

GEORGE B. STARLING, Hopkinsville, Ky., took part with this company in some of the earlier engagements, and was transferred, December 15, 1863, to Martin's artillery.

W. H. WATERS, Logan County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, soon after having enlisted.

W. C. WALKER, Logan County, Ky., participated in nearly all the engagements of the company, and was wounded at Resaca.

ST. CLAIR WALKER, Logan County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

J. G. WAKEFIELD, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro'; and in the mounted engagements, and was never wounded. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro'.

T. P. WIMMS, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Hartsville; was wounded at the latter place, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He rejoined the company after having been exchanged, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded at the latter place, June, 1864, and died in Atlanta shortly afterward.

BEN WHITE, Logan County, Ky., participated in most of the engagements of his company, and was wounded at Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864.

WM. WHITESCAWER, Logan County, Ky., is supposed to have died of disease at Brandon, Miss., some time in 1863.

LESLIE WAGGONER, Russellville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was so badly wounded there as to be thought disabled, in consequence of which he was discharged soon afterward. Having measurably recovered, however, he reënlisted in the autumn, and was elected second lieutenant on the 29th of November, 1862. He fought in almost every subsequent battle of the regiment, and was again wounded at Chickamauga.

COMPANY B, NINTH REGIMENT.

JOHN C. WICKLIFFE, Bardstown, Ky. (See Biography, p. 439.)

N. A. CROUCH, Bardstown, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, October 2, 1861, and was promoted to captain, June 10, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; after which he was unfitted for field duty by ill health, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

G. G. SCHAUB, Bardstown, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 2, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant, June 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, where he was so severely wounded in the arm as to be disabled for further service during the war. He resigned, in consequence, March 6, 1863.

JOE BENEDICT, Louisville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 2, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant, March 6, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. He was aid-de-camp to General Hanson, November and December, 1862, and during the battle of Murfreesboro'; and was also aid to Colonel Hunt during the time he commanded the brigade, 1863. He resigned on account of ill health, December 8, 1863. He afterward joined Morgan's cavalry, and served with it.

D. W. HOLTSHOUSER, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, October 2, 1861, and was appointed second lieutenant, June 10, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. Was transferred to Company C, Second Kentucky Cavalry, March, 1863.

THOMAS H. ELLIS, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, October 2, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, February 27, 1863; and was promoted to first lieutenant, December 8, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga and Intrenchment Creek.

JOHN C. APPLEGATE, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, October 2, 1861; and was elected second lieutenant, June 30, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

GEORGE R. MATTINGLY, Bardstown, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 8, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and in all the mounted engagements. He was one of the McMinnville Guard, 1863.

WM. AMBROSE, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, October 2, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge,

Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. At Pine Mountain, June, 1864, he was placed on the corps of sharpshooters, and served in that capacity till the command was mounted—fighting almost daily from Pine Mountain to Atlanta; then at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. In the autumn of 1864, he was one of Buchanan's party of scouts (see page ——), but took part in the mounted operations in South Carolina. He was wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

GEORGE AMBROSE, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain, after which he was disabled, by ill health, for further service during the war.

IGNATIUS ALVEY, Bardstown, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, February, 1862.

JASPER ANDERSON, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, January 8, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; was wounded at Pine Mountain; fought also at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

CHARLES APPLEGATE, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Hartsville, and died of disease at Ringgold, Georgia, June 24, 1863.

ISAAC BRYANT, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was so badly wounded at the latter place as to be disabled for further service during the war.

JAMES BURBA, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; was wounded at the latter place, but fought afterward at Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree, and Intrenchment Creeks, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

H. C. BEULMEUR, Bardstown, Ky., was left sick at Nashville, February, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability by disease.

JAMES BEMISS, Bloomfield, Ky., was employed in the medical department, but was present on all the battle-fields, and did good service in his capacity.

A. BLACKSHEAR, Savanna, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro'. He was transferred to a Tennessee regiment some time in 1863.

W. S. BARNETT, Savanna, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Jackson, and was transferred to a Tennessee regiment some time in 1863.

TYLER BALLARD, Marion County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

THOMAS BRENT, Louisville, Ky., was transferred to Morgan's cavalry in the autumn of 1861.

CHARLES CECIL, Marion County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded in the latter engagement, July 22, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

JAMES CRUTCHFIELD, Louisville, Ky., was made an orderly for General Breckinridge, and served with him and other general officers during the war.

L. M. CANNON, Savanna, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was wounded at the latter place, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

DAVID W. CARUTH, Louisville, Ky., was appointed third corporal, October 2, 1861, and was promoted to second sergeant, January 8, 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Mission Ridge; was wounded at the latter place, November 25, 1863; fought also at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN DRURY, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge,

Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements.

AL DURBIN, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

H. D. DOUGHERTY, Kentucky, was captured at Whippoorwill Bridge, November, 1861, and was never again heard from.

E. C. DANCER, Purdy, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Utoy Creek. He was wounded at Chickamauga and at Utoy Creek—the latter wound disabling him for further duty during the war.

H. P. ELLSTON, Louisville, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 2, 1861, and was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

JOHN EDWARDS, Louisville, Ky., was transferred, November, 1861, to the Army of Northern Virginia, and promoted to the rank of major and A. C. S. on the staff of General McLaws, in which capacity he served during the war.

HENRY W. FRY, Louisville, Ky., was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, October, 1861, and served in that capacity with the regiment until the close of the war.

WM. FOX, Louisville, Ky., was captured at Whippoorwill Bridge, November, 1861, but was exchanged next year, and rejoined the company in September. Fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN GATES, Nelson County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, December, 1862; but afterward joined Morgan's cavalry, and served till the close of the war.

FRANCIS A. GERVERS, France, was disabled by disease for duty in the ranks, and was detailed, soon after having enlisted, as clerk in the department of engineers, and served as such till the war terminated.

JOHN GREEN, Louisville, Ky., was appointed sergeant-major, April, 1863; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought

also at Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

NORBORNE G. GRAY, Louisville, Ky., was placed by his father in a military academy at the beginning of the war, but left it as soon as opportunity offered, and enlisted in this company, November, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was dangerously wounded at the latter place. He was appointed second lieutenant, February 20, 1864, on account of gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga, and after having measurably recovered, July, 1864, he reported to Colonel Chestnutt, at Columbia, South Carolina, who assigned him to duty as drill-master of conscripts. He was afterward assigned to duty on the staff of General Hodge as A. I. G., in which capacity he served about two months. He was then ordered to Mobile for post duty with Colonel Tom Taylor, and remained there till the war closed.

ED. HAGAN, Marion County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded in an arm at Chickamauga, and lost an arm at Jonesboro'.

J. C. HOLTSHOUSER, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was wounded at the latter place, July 2, 1864, but recovered and participated in the mounted engagements.

JAMES HUNTER, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

J. S. HILL, Nelson County, Ky., engaged in nearly all the battles of 1862–3, and was badly wounded at Chickamauga. Having measurably recovered, he was placed on detail duty at Dalton, 1864, which he continued to do till the close of the war.

RICHARD HART, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; was wounded at the latter place, June 17, 1864, and disabled for further service during the war.

JAMES HUSTON, Tennessee, was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was transferred, early in 1864, to a Tennessee regiment.

JOSIAH HUSTON, Tennessee, was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was transferred to a Tennessee regiment early in 1864.

O. HENRY, Tennessee, was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JOHN HEAD, Bardstown, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

WM. HAGAN, Bardstown, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, February, 1862.

THOMAS F. HOSKINS, Marion County, Ky., fought till August, 1864, with the Second Arkansas Infantry, when he was transferred to this company, and fought with it at Jonesboro', and was wounded there, September 1, 1864. After having recovered he took part in the mounted engagements in Georgia. He was wounded and captured near Savannah, December, 1864, and detained in prison till the war closed.

H. JUPIN, Bardstown, Ky., was killed in the fight at Whippoorwill Bridge, November, 1861.

JOHN S. JACKMAN, Nelson County, Ky. Being disabled by ill health for service in the ranks, he was assigned to duty as regimental clerk, and acted in that capacity most of the time during the war, but generally entered the ranks, and fought when the regiment was in battle. He was with the medical officers at Shiloh, and on the field; fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; was on detail duty during the battle of Chickamauga, and on the field; fought at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. He was wounded at Pine Mountain, June 14, 1864, by a fragment of shell that struck him across the top of the head a little to the right of the crown—seriously breaking and depressing the skull. He was thus disabled for any further service during the war, but measurably recovered, though experiencing some ill effects from it through life.

DANIEL JENKINS, Bullitt County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

THOMAS LILLEY, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Whippoorwill Bridge, and was captured there, but was exchanged and rejoined the company in September, 1862; fought at Hartsville; was sick in hospital at the time of the battle at Murfreesboro', and was again captured; returned after having been exchanged, May, 1863, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; and lost an arm in the latter engagement, July 22, 1864.

WM. LIVERS, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease at Mississippi Springs, Miss., July, 1862.

J. L. LOCKHART, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and in the mounted engagements. He was appointed first sergeant, March, 1863.

A. J. MOORE, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree Creek, and at Intrenchment Creek. He was captured at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

PAUL I. MOORE, Washington County, Ky., was left sick in Kentucky, February, 1862, but came out with Bragg's army, and rejoined company. Fought at Chickamauga and in the mounted engagements. The remainder of the time he was employed on pioneers' duty. He was wounded at Swift Creek, S. C., April, 1865.

ROBERT G. McCORKLE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Hartsville, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. His wound received at Shiloh prevented him from taking part in the battles of 1863, as it was impossible for him to march.

LEN MILLER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He was after-

ward with the Army of Tennessee, and accompanied it on the Nashville campaign.

COLUMBUS NEWTON, Nelson County, Ky., was transferred from McClung's battery, October 13, 1862. Fought at Chickamauga, after which he was detailed as blacksmith, and served as such during the remainder of the war.

N. OVERALL, Nelson County, Ky., was left sick at Gallatin, Tenn., February, 1862, and died there.

ELIJAH OSBORNE, Nelson County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

F. OSBORNE, Meade County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; at Baton Rouge, and was wounded again. Died of disease early in 1863.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Nelson County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, December, 1862.

JOHN B. PIRTLE, Louisville, Ky., fought in the ranks at Shiloh, where he attracted the attention of Colonel Trabue, who, after the return to Corinth, had him detailed for duty as clerk in the office of his A. A. G., and he was some time aid-de-camp. He was assigned to duty, July, 1862, as adjutant of the Thirty-first Mississippi Infantry, on application of Colonel Orr, and recommended for appointment to that position. At Baton Rouge, he was acting lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-first Mississippi, and was complimented, after the battle, for gallantry and skill. He was then recommended by Colonel Orr, Colonel Trabue, and General Breckinridge, for a commission in the Regular Army of the Confederate States. When the Kentucky Brigade started north, September, 1862, he gave up his position with Colonel Orr, and went to Knoxville with Colonel Trabue, as temporary aid. He here obtained authority from General Breckinridge, based upon an order from the War Office, to raise a company of infantry in Kentucky, and set out for that purpose in advance of the division, but returned with Bragg's army. In March, 1863, he was commissioned by the President, second lieutenant for "valor and skill," and assigned to Company D, Fourth Kentucky, but was immediately thereafter made additional aid-de-camp and provost marshal for General Helm, and served in this capacity till the death of that officer. When the army went into winter-quarters at Dalton, he was assigned to duty with Colonel Cofer as adjutant of the post; and when the spring campaign opened, he was chosen for staff duty with General Bate, and was afterward promoted to be captain and A. A. G. He served with General Bate, during the remainder of the war. He took part in the various

battles from Baton Rouge to Jonesboro', and those of the Nashville campaign; and was wounded at Resaca and Jonesboro'.

TOM PORTER, Bardstown, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

GEORGE PRUNTY, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

F. PRICE, Louisville, Ky., was chief musician of the regiment.

GEORGE PASH, Nelson County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Hartsville, and lost an arm at the latter place. He was left at Murfreesboro', and fell into the hands of the enemy; was exchanged, and returned to the company, December, 1863. During the campaign from Dalton, he was frequently engaged in voluntary detail service, but was discharged some time in the autumn, 1864.

WM. POPE, Louisville, Ky., was severely wounded in battle at Shiloh; suffered amputation of the arm, and died shortly afterward.

WM. F. POOLE, Bardstown, Ky., was transferred from Stonewall Jackson's division, December, 1862. Fought at Jackson and Resaca; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Jonesboro'.

CHARLES RAPIER, Bardstown, Ky., was disabled by an accident, near Nashville, Tenn., February, 1862, and was left in that city.

D. W. ROBERTSON, Bardstown, Ky., was unable for active duty, on account of lameness contracted before he enlisted, and was left at Nashville, February, 1862.

BOOKER REED, Louisville, Ky., was on the field at Shiloh, as mounted courier for General Breckinridge. He was detailed in the spring of 1862, for temporary service with General Morgan, but rejoined the company, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. During the mounted operations he was with the scouting party under Buchanan, till December, 1864, after which he took part in the various engagements in South Carolina.

J. T. ROBERTS, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862, and engaged in some of the subsequent engagements. He was transferred, in 1864, to a Tennessee regiment.

GREEN ROBERTS, Louisville, Ky., was transferred to Morgan's squadron, 1861, and was killed in battle at Lebanon, Tennessee.

SYLVESTER SMITH, Bardstown, Ky., was mortally wounded at Shiloh, and died at Corinth, May 23, 1862.

L. SMITH, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

H. SHOTWELL, Bardstown, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, January 4, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

WILLIAM STONER, Bardstown, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, February, 1862.

ROBERT TYLER, Louisville, Ky., was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, April 23, 1862. He fought with this company at Shiloh.

PHIL THOMPSON, Bardstown, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, February, 1862.

JOE TYDINGS, Louisville, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He took part in the cavalry operations till he was accidentally wounded, near Savannah, after which he was unable for further service.

PHIL VACARO, Louisville, was appointed captain and A. C. S., 1861, and served in the commissary department throughout the war.

S. P. WIEL, Jefferson County, Ky., fought first years of the war with the Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry; was transferred to this company, November, 1863, and fought with it at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro'. During the cavalry operations he was with the dismounted detachment.

JOE WILSON, Bardstown, Ky., fought at Whippoorwill Bridge, and was wounded there, November, 1861; fought also at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

A. M. WAYNE, Bardstown, Ky., died of disease at Oxford, Mississippi, August, 1862.

CHARLES L. WARD, Louisville, Ky. (See Company D, Fourth Regiment, page 688.)

L. WINN, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862, and died of disease at Murfreesboro', December, 1863.

JAMES WALKER, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

JOHN WALKER, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg and Jackson, and was afterward transferred to a Tennessee regiment.

A. P. WALKER, Tenn., was transferred from Crews' battalion, May, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Mission Ridge, and Rocky Face Gap, after which he was transferred to the Fourth Confederate Infantry.

TYLER WILSON, Bardstown, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry, March, 1863. Fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

M. WEEDMAN, Meade County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded and captured there; but rejoined the company, after having been exchanged, September, 1862, and fought at Murfreesboro', Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, but recovered and took part in the mounted engagements.

BEN WEBER, Bardstown, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

COMPANY C, NINTH REGIMENT.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Hartford, Ky., was elected captain, September 22, 1861, and was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

MOSES WICKLIFFE, South Carrollton, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 22, 1861. He took part in nearly all the engagements of the command up to the autumn of 1864 after which he was the acting quartermaster of the regiment till the close.

PRICE C. NEWMAN, Louisville, was elected second lieutenant, November, 1861, and was elected captain at the reorganization, May 15, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements.

H. H. HARRIS, Greenville, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, November, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was severely wounded at the latter place, August 5, 1862, and resigned on account of it, February 27, 1864.

FIELDING FORMAN, Hartford, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 14, 1862. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro; and in the cavalry engagements up to December, 1864, when he died of a wound received near Savannah, Georgia.

JAMES W. FORD, Hartford, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, March 10, 1864. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

ALEXANDER T. HINES, Hartford, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September, 1861. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

STEPHEN W. ROWAN, Livermore, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, September, 1861. He fought in nearly all the battles of his company to the close, and was wounded at Jonesboro'.

J. L. COLLINS, Hartford, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September, 1861. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Chickamauga, and was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro'.

S. O. PEYTON, Auburn, Ky., was appointed fourth sergeant, September, 1861. He took part in nearly all the engagements of his company to the close.

JOSEPH G. HALL, Glasgow, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September, 1861. He was captured at Whippoorwill Bridge, in 1861, but was exchanged, rejoined the company in September, 1862, and took part in nearly all the subsequent engagements to the close. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JAMES H. FAUGHENDER, Greenville, Ky., was appointed first corporal, September, 1861. He fought in nearly all the battles of his company to the close.

C. C. AMBROSE, Paradise, Ky., was appointed second corporal, September, 1861. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was wounded at Murfreesboro', and long disabled, but reëntered the ranks at Dalton, and took part in nearly all the subsequent engagements.

JAMES W. YOUNTZ, Paradise, Ky., was appointed third corporal, September, 1861. He was generally in ill health, but took part in most of the battles, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

WM. T. SMITH, Hartford, Ky., was appointed fourth corporal, September, 1861. He was enlisted when a mere boy, but served throughout, and was once or twice wounded.

J. L. F. AMBROSE, Paradise, Ky., died in Atlanta of a wound received in battle. No other facts are known to the writer.

J. R. AUSTIN, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was wounded at Murfreesboro', and died from the effects of it.

JOHN T. BERRYMAN, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and died of wound received at the latter place.

WM. F. BISHOP, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; served some time as regimental clerk; was captured at Manchester, 1863; escaped into Canada, and remained there some time, but rejoined the company.

W. D. BURNEY, Kentucky, died at Griffin of wound received in battle. No other facts are known to the writer.

R. S. BROOKS, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

JOHN BLAZER, Russellville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chicka-

mauga. He was captured near Mission Ridge, November, 1863, and was detained in prison till near the close of the war.

W. T. BARNETT, Kentucky. No other facts than that he was a member of the company have been communicated to the writer.

I. P. BARNARD, Hartford, Ky., took part in some of the earlier engagements, but was discharged at Murfreesboro', November, 1862, being under age.

SAMUEL L. BERRY, Cromwell, Ky., took part in some of the earlier engagements, but was discharged in November, 1862, being under age.

HENRY G. COWLING, Louisville, Ky., took part in the earlier battles of 1862, but, being over age, he was discharged in November of that year. He was afterward engaged in the ordnance department at Augusta, Georgia.

JOSEPH CRAIG, Kentucky, died of disease at Tishamingo bridge, on the retreat from Corinth.

CHARLES CHINN, Cromwell, Ky., fought in most of the battles of his company, and was twice wounded.

JAMES S. CHINN, Hartford, Ky., took part in most of the battles of his command, and was once wounded.

W. R. CHAPMAN, Hartford, Ky., engaged in most of the battles, and was wounded at Chickamauga. He was sometimes employed as pioneer.

RICHARD GREEN, Kentucky, took part in some of the engagements, and was captured at Murfreesboro'. No other facts are known to the writer.

HENRY E. HEWES, Louisville, Ky., was appointed commissary sergeant, February 12, 1862, and was retained in that office, and almost constantly engaged in its duties till the close of the war.

W. P. HARRIS, Kentucky, was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

HARRY HENDRICKS, Muhlenburg County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

D. C. HAY, Greenville, Ky., was wounded and captured at Shiloh.

O. P. HILL, Hartford, Ky., fought in nearly all the battles to the close, and was once or twice wounded.

JOHN JERNIGAN, Greenville, Ky., was one of the infirmary detail during the battle of Shiloh, and fought in most of the subsequent battles.

B. G. JERNIGAN, Greenville, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh. No other facts are known to the writer.

J. L. JACKSON, Rochester, Ky. No other facts than that he was a member of the company are known to the writer.

C. K. JONES, Kentucky, fought in most of the earlier engagements, and died in 1863 of wounds received at Jackson, Miss.

J. ED JONES, ——, was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

R. W. JONES, Kentucky. No other facts than that he was a member of the company have been communicated to the writer.

A. H. KINCHELOE, South Carrollton, Ky., fought in some of the earlier battles, but was discharged in November, 1862, being under age.

A. J. KIRTLEY, South Carrollton, Ky., in nearly all the battles of the company, and was wounded at Chickamauga and Jonesboro'.

W. W. KIRTLEY, South Carrolton, Ky., took part in some of the battles of 1862–3, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

N. R LETNER, South Carrollton, Ky., took part in some of the engagements, and was wounded at Shiloh.

W. C. LANDER, Kentucky, was not enlisted till the second year of the war, but engaged in some of the subsequent battles.

J. J. MAHAN, Paradise, Ky., fought in most of the battles of his company, and is believed to have been once or twice wounded.

DAVID MIDKIFFE, Hartford, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, October, 1862.

JAMES S. MITCHELL, Hartford, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, 1861.

C. W. MILLER, Hartford, Ky., was generally on detail service till November, 1862, when he was discharged, being over age.

JAMES H. NEVILLE, Cynthiana, Ky. No other facts than that he was a member of the company have been communicated to the writer.

W. C. PENDLETON, Hartford, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

CRAVEN PEYTON, Hartford, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Hartsville, and was killed at the latter place, December 7, 1862. He was at that time serving on the staff of General Morgan.

JAMES H. ROLL, Kentucky, was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

GEORGE RANNEY, Muhlenburg County, Ky., took part in nearly all the battles up to the spring of 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability by disease. He was wounded at Shiloh.

L. D. REED, Paradise, Ky. No other facts than that he was a member of the company have been communicated to the writer.

CHARLES W. ROTHNOCK, Hartford, Ky., fought at Shiloh. No other facts known to the writer.

JOSEPH RICKETTS, Kentucky, fought in one or two of the battles of 1862.

E. C. SHULL, Kentucky, was generally disabled by disease for active service, but engaged in some of the battles, and was killed at Chickamauga.

E. G. SMITH, Kentucky, was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

PHILIP SNAPP, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta, and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

DAVID SAULSBURG, Owensboro', Ky., died of disease at Columbus, Mississippi, 1862.

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Bowling Green, Ky., engaged in nearly all the battles, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

WM. TAYLOR, Ohio County, Ky., took part in some of the earlier engagements.

W. F. TATUM, Hartford, Ky., was generally disabled by disease for active duty, but took part in some of the engagements.

MONROE TINSLEY, Livermore, Ky., engaged in nearly all the battles, and was wounded at Shiloh and Resaca.

EDWARD TINSLEY, Livermore, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

GUS THOMPSON, Kentucky, died of disease at Russellville, Kentucky, 1861.

H. L. VICKERS, Hawesville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, April 7, 1862. He was discharged soon afterward, being disabled by the effects of the wound.

JOHN K. WICKLIFFE, Greenville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Bouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chicka-

mauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

ELIJAH WOODWARD, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh.

JEROME B WILLIAMS, Manchester, Tenn., was enlisted in the spring of 1863; fought at Jackson and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, and afterward, March 27, 1864, he was transferred to Company B, Twenty-ninth Tennessee Infantry.

JAMES WEEKS, Rochester, Ky., took part in some of the battles, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

JAMES L. WALTHALL, Kentucky, died at Montgomery, Alabama, of wound received in battle. No other facts are known to the writer than that he fought at Shiloh.

R. W. WALLACE, Paradise, Ky., was disabled by lameness for active field duty, and was generally employed as ward-master of hospital.

THOMAS YOUNG, Bowling Green, Ky., engaged in most of the battles of his company, and was more than once wounded.

COMPANY D, NINTH REGIMENT.

BEN DESHA, Cynthiana, Ky., was elected captain, October 21, 1861, and was promoted to major, April 6, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, where he was so severely wounded as to be long disabled for duty, but rejoined the command and fought at Jonesboro', where he was again wounded and disabled for further service during the war.

R. F. ARNETT, Harrison County, was elected first lieutenant, October 21, 1861, and was at the battle of Shiloh.

ANDREW J. BEALE, Cynthiana, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 21, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant, May 7, 1862, and to captain, April 6, 1863. He fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro', and was wounded at the latter place. He was appointed surgeon, October 1, 1863, and served, during the remainder of the war, in the medical department.

HUGH M. KELLER, Cynthiana, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, October 21, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant, April 6, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He was severely wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and finally had to abandon

field service on account of it, though he retained his connection with the army till the termination of the war.

OSCAR KENNARD, Cynthiana, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, May 7, 1862, and was promoted to captain, February 15, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements to Savannah, after which he was engaged in other duty till the close of the war. He was wounded at Baton Rouge.

JOHN H. WEBB, Cynthiana, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, June 30, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and at Jonesboro'. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, August 31, 1864, and died in Atlanta shortly afterward.

JOHN W. CARROLL, Scott County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January, 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Died of disease at Newnan, Ga., 1864. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.

RICHARD M. WALL, Cynthiana, Ky., was first one of the sergeants of the company, but was elected second lieutenant, January 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Jonesboro'. He was captured at Jonesboro', and was not exchanged in time to participate in the closing engagements.

JOHN ADAMS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was generally afterward incapacitated, by ill health, for duty in the ranks, and was employed as teamster.

FAN ADAMS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; and was discharged, July, 1862, on account of disability by disease.

W. W. ADAMS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, April 7, 1862; fought also at Hartsville. Was transferred to Company K, Second Kentucky Cavalry, December, 1862.

W. A. ALLEN, Scott County, Ky., was made one of the sergeants of the company in 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg,

Hartsville, and Chickamauga. He was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

ALVIN AGNEW, Cynthiana, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, April 7, 1862. He was generally afterward employed as blacksmith, till the close of the war.

JAMES BARNETT, Scott County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN O. BRYANT, Cynthiana, Ky., was generally employed as teamster, but fought in some of the engagements between Dalton and Atlanta, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.

M. BOND, Harrison County, Ky., was appointed corporal, October 21, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge.

A. N. BARRETT, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, was wounded there, and disabled for further infantry service during the war, but took part in the engagements of the mounted infantry.

E. J. BARLOW, Scott County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was afterward disabled by disease for further service, and died at Montgomery, Alabama, 1864.

JAMES BURGESS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and afterward died of disease.

E. V. BRIGHT, Fleming County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company; and fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JAMES BELL, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and afterward died of disease.

L. C. CLIFFORD, Harrison County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, December, 1861.

J. B. CLEARY, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

A. C. CLARKE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was afterward disabled by disease, and was discharged, December 20, 1862.

JAMES M. CHANCELLOR, Mason County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was captured at the latter place, and kept in prison till the close of the war.

JOHN T. COURTNEY, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; in skirmishes at Pine and Kenesaw Mountains; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was captured at the latter place, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

P. CRAWFORD, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was discharged on account of disability by disease, May 10, 1862.

NEWTON COOK, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Died of disease in Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

M. DEVERS, Harrison County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN H. DILLS, Cynthiana, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, February 12, 1862.

GEORGE W. DRAKE, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOMAS EVANS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, was severely wounded there, and was afterward discharged in consequence of it.

STEVE ESTILL, Scott County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Afterward died of disease.

JOHN FIGHTMASTER, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

JOHN FIELDS, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

WM. GLASSCOCK, Scott County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

GEORGE W. HILL, Scott County, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 21, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, December 15, 1862.

JOHN W. HENRY, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

JOHN HARDIN, Harrison County, Ky., died of disease.

W. H. HICKS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

JACOB HAMILTON, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Hartsville, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

S. HEDGER, Harrison County, Ky., died of disease at Selma, Alabama.

N. F. HEDGER, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga; and was killed at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

JAMES HEDGER, Harrison County, Ky., was generally employed as teamster, but fought at Chickamauga, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. HEDGER, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, and Utoy Creek; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

THOS. HEDGER, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

E. B. HAWKINS, Kentucky. No other facts relative to this man, except that he was wounded at Chickamauga, are known to the writer.

W. R. HOFFMAN, Cynthiana, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged, October, 1862, on account of disability by disease.

L. C. HORN, Harrison County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', both days at Jonesboro', and in all the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

CHARLES HOWELL, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

LEWIS HARRIS, Scott County, Ky., was generally unfitted by ill health for duty in the ranks, and was employed in various detail service, but fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Jackson.

W. P. INGRAHAM, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Died of disease at Knoxville, Tennessee, October, 1862.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was captured at the latter place, and detained in prison till the close of the war.

F. M. JACKSON, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

C. C. KENNON, Bracken County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company; and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro', both days, and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

ED KERNES, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was discharged on account of disability by disease, July, 1862.

JOS. MAY, Scott County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was severely wounded at Chickamauga, and disabled for further duty during the war.

R. M. MARTIN, Cynthiana, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, December, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN W. MARTIN, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy

Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

W. L. MOONEY, Mason County, Ky., was generally disabled by disease for duty in the ranks, and was employed in hospital and other detail services, but fought at Shiloh, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pine Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain.

T. McKINNEY, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

W. T. MAYNE, Cynthiana, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 21, 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant, November 10, 1861. Fought at Shiloh. Was discharged on account of disability by disease, December 10, 1862.

A. McLONEY, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was captured at the latter place, and died in prison, of disease.

JAMES McNEISS, Harrison County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. Was killed by accident, at Chickamauga River, October 10, 1863.

JOHN McMAHAN, Harrison County, Ky., was not enlisted till June, 1862. Fought at Chickamauga, and was killed there.

JAMES PRICE, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was afterward discharged on account of disability by disease.

S. C. PERRIN, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and so disabled that he was discharged in consequence of it.

THOMAS PEMBERTON, Scott County, Ky., fought at Jonesboro', and was killed there, August 31, 1864.

H. REESE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro'.

JOHN REESE, Harrison County, Ky., was not enlisted till June, 1862. Was made one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Intrenchment Creek. He was wounded at the latter place, July 22, 1864, and died from the effects of it.

HENRY REESE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WILLIAM H. ROWLAND, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was wounded and captured at the latter place.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Mason County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

THOMAS SNODGRASS, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and was discharged some time afterward, on account of disability by disease.

NAT SHARON, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded there, April 7, 1862, and disabled for further duty in the ranks, but rejoined the command in the autumn of 1863, and served during the remainder of the war as orderly for General Lewis.

JOHN T. SMARR, Georgetown, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

H. SAULS, Harrison County, Ky., was transferred from cavalry, December, 1862. Fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca and Jonesboro', and served with the dismounted detachment during the cavalry operations. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JAMES SAULS, Harrison County, Ky., was transferred from cavalry, December, 1862. Fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; and though he remained with the command until the close of the war, he was not again engaged. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

WILLIAM SIDNEY, Ky., fought at Shiloh; and was afterward discharged on account of disability by disease.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

JAMES H. TAYLOR, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

D. W. TAYLOR, Harrison County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek,

Utoy Creek, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

A. C. TAYLOR, Harrison County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

POLK WHALEN, Harrison County, Ky., was accidentally killed at Abingdon, Virginia, November, 1861.

W. J. WILLIAMSON, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. H. WHALEY, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

A. J. WHITE, Harrison County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Was transferred to Morgan's cavalry, November, 1862.

ROBERT WALKER, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was discharged, June 12, 1862, on account of disability by disease.

HENRY WEBSTER, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'.

JAMES L. WEST, Cynthiana, Ky., died of disease at Burnsville, Mississippi, May 5, 1862.

JOE W. WELLS, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded and disabled for further service in the ranks. He remained with the company, however, to the last, and sometimes engaged in light detail duty.

GEORGE W. WOLFE, Scott County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Murfreesboro', after which he was sent sick to hospital, and, when he had recovered, was detailed as blacksmith, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Scott County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and he fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further service during the war.

COMPANY G, NINTH REGIMENT.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Cloverport, Ky., was elected captain, September 24, 1861. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He commanded the Ninth Regiment at Hartsville; was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro', and died of disease, January 7, 1863.

PETER V. DANIEL, Hardinsburg, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 24, 1861, and was promoted to captain, February 8, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; and was killed in the latter battle, September 20, 1863.

J. B. LILLARD, Cloverport, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, September 24, 1861, and resigned, April, 1862.

GEORGE A. KING, Logan County, Ky., was elected captain of a company, October 17, 1861, but his men were afterward consolidated with those of Captain Morehead. He fought at Shiloh, and resigned when reorganization took place, May, 1862.

J. W. BURKS, Logan County, Ky., was elected first lieutenant of King's company, October 17, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and resigned, April 22, 1862.

J. T. SHACKLEFORD, Logan County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant of King's company, October 17, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and resigned, April 22, 1862.

R. M. SIMMONS, Logan County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant of King's company, October 17, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there. Resigned in the autumn of 1862.

HENRY C. BOYD, Cloverport, Ky., was appointed third sergeant, September 24, 1861; was promoted to first sergeant, December, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, February 8, 1863, and was promoted to first lieutenant, September 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg; was then assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department, but rejoined the company in the autumn, and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro'. He was killed at the latter place, September 1, 1864.

ALEXANDER M. MOSELEY, Logan County, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, February 8, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicks-

burg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and in all the engagements of the Dalton campaign, up to July 22, 1864, when he was wounded in battle at Intrenchment Creek, and disabled for further service in the line. He was assigned to provost duty in the autumn, and was thus engaged during the remainder of the war.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS, Hawesville, Ky., was appointed second sergeant, October 8, 1861; was elected second lieutenant, April 25, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant, February 8, 1863, and to captain, September 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements up to March, 1865, when he was ordered into Kentucky on recruiting service, and was thus engaged when the war closed. He was wounded at Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Intrenchment Creek.

ED GREGORY, Cloverport, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, 1862, and was elected second lieutenant, December 8, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

NATHAN ANGELL, Cloverport, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge and Jonesboro'; was mortally wounded at the latter place, September 1, 1864, and died shortly afterward.

J. E. ADAMS, Logan County, Ky., fought in all the battles of his company up to that of Jonesboro', September 1, 1864, where he was killed.

R. E. T. ADAMS, Logan County, Ky., was in a number of the engagements up to Resaca, May 14, 1864, when he was wounded. He recovered, however, and took part in the fights of the mounted infantry.

J. W. ADAMS, Logan County, Ky., took part in all the battles of his company up to July 22, 1864, when he was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died on the train that was conveying the wounded to hospital.

H. C. ALLEN, Logan County, Ky. Nothing definite known to the writer with regard to his service.

THOMAS BROWN, Breckinridge County, Ky., was long in bad health, but took part in every battle that he could, to the close.

JAMES BRUCE, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought in most of the battles of his regiment; was wounded at Chickamauga, and severely wounded at Jonesboro'.

SAMUEL W. BOUTCHER, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also in most of the other engagements up to Jonesboro'. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Resaca, and Jonesboro'; at the latter place, we believe, mortally.

J. W. BURNETT, Hawesville, Ky., went to the Army of Virginia, May, 1861, with Captain (afterward Major) Jack Thompson, but was not sworn into the service, and drove a team for General Magruder until December, 1861. He then came to Bowling Green, and joined this company, and fought with it at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was twice wounded at the latter place, but did not leave the field; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

J. H. BURKS, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and in a number of other battles up to Intrenchment Creek, when he was captured, July 22, 1864, and did not return in time to participate in the mounted engagements.

PAUL BURGESS, Logan County, Ky., was captured at Whippoorwill Bridge, November, 1861, and detained in prison about two years, but was finally exchanged, and fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and in some other battles that the company engaged in afterward.

L. F. BOLTON, Edmonson County, Ky., was in several of the infantry engagements, but it is not definitely remembered whether he served as mounted trooper or not.

HENRY BEATTY, Logan County, Ky., was transferred to the company, July, 1864, and fought with it at Utoy Creek, Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He had fought with another command in the earlier engagements.

WM. BEAUCHAMP, Davies County, Ky., fought in most of the battles; was wounded at Baton Rouge and Resaca; was cap-

tured at Intrenchment Creek, and detained in prison until about the close of the war.

C. C. BEASLEY, Cloverport, Ky., fought at Hartsville.

NATHAN BOARD, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and in most of the other engagements up to Chickamauga, where he was wounded by a Minie-ball that penetrated the brain, but did not instantly kill him. He lay nine days in that condition, and then died. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.

D. J. BURKS, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

JOSEPH BOLTON, Edmonson County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh and captured, and died in prison at Camp Chase.

A. J. BAILEY, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was permanently disabled by wound received there, and was discharged, October, 1862.

W. W. BADGER, Hawesville, Ky., was appointed fifth sergeant, September 30, 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant, September 20, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements, till about a month prior to the close, when he was detailed to take charge of the regimental papers and baggage, at Washington, Ga.

J. WILSON BAIRD, Logan County, Ky., was a sergeant in the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, and was transferred to this company in October, 1862, retaining his non-commissioned rank. Fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, and Jonesboro'. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JOHN BEARD, Breckinridge County, Ky., was discharged on account of disability by disease, October, 1862, and died before the close of the war.

JOHN E. COOK, Logan County, Ky., fought at Whippoorwill Bridge, and escaped capture; remained on duty with the company till November, 1862, when he was discharged, being under age.

THOMAS B. CLARKE, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, October, 1862, and fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mis-

sion Ridge, in some of the engagements on the Dalton and Atlanta campaign, and in the fights of the mounted infantry. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

SQUIRE CUMMINGS, Grayson County, Ky., was discharged soon after having enlisted, on account of disability by disease.

BUFORD CUMMINGS, Grayson County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

RICHARD COONEY, Davies County, Ky., died of disease at Bowling Green, soon after having enlisted.

E. W. DENT, Cloverport, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 3, 1862, but resigned some time afterward and served with Morehead's partisan rangers till they were ordered to the infantry, when he rejoined his old company and fought with it at Murfreesboro' and other important battles, among which Jonesboro' is remembered. He fought also in the mounted engagements.

JAMES C. DODSON, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and in most of the other battles, both as infantry and mounted infantry. He was wounded at Resaca.

JAMES L. DAVIDSON, Ohio County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought in most of the battles with it. He was wounded at Jonesboro'.

M. V. DYER, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought in several of the infantry engagements, and in all those of the mounted men. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

WM. DYER, Breckinridge County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7th, and died from the effects of it, May 7, 1862.

ALLEN DERRYBERRY, Logan County, Ky., fought in some of the engagements up to Jackson.

R. S. DOBBIN, Kentucky, was a member of the Eighth Kentucky, but escaped capture at Donelson, and reported to Colonel Hunt. He was taken up on the rolls of Company G, and was in one or two battles with it, after which he died of disease.

J. W. EVANS, Hawesville, Ky., was one of the regimental musicians, but was sometimes on the field with the infirmary corps, and was painfully wounded at Chickamauga while on that duty.

J. N. FLOWERS, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; fought also at Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

R. E. FARMER, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

A. G. FISHER, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and in nearly all the other engagements of his company to the close. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

MARK FISHER, Robertson County, Tenn., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Hartsville.

JOE FISHER, Logan County, Ky., was wounded in battle at Shiloh, and died from the effects of it shortly afterward.

H. J. FISHER, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and in other important engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh and Chickamauga.

A. J. GROSS, Cloverport, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and both days at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place and captured, but escaped and rejoined company in a few days. After the command was mounted he was sent out on a scout in the region of Rock Mountain, and was again captured. He was put on board cars, and started for a Northern prison, but escaped while passing through Tennessee, made his way back through the country, then in entire possession of the Federals, rejoined his command again, and took part in the closing operations—sometimes scouting, sometimes fighting in the ranks.

A. H. GILBERT, Logan County, Ky., was generally unfitted by disease for duty in the ranks, but fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Hartsville. He was sent to hospital, January 11, 1863, and is supposed to have died.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Logan County, Ky., was transferred to this company from a Tennessee regiment, August, 1864, and took part in the subsequent operations.

J. B. GORDON, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

A. J. GEE, Logan County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought in most of the battles of 1862 and 1863, after which he died of disease.

S. G. GIVEN, Logan County, Ky., died of disease at Burnsville, Mississippi, 1862.

D. B. GORDON, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh with the company of Captain King, and nothing further is known of him.

H. N. HAYNES, Breckinridge County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

J. W. HAMPTON, Logan County, Ky., fought in all the battles of the company till the close.

OTHO HAYDEN, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, October, 1862. Fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

MIKE HEAD, Logan County, Ky., was a member of the Eighth Kentucky, but escaped capture at Donelson, reported to Colonel Hunt, and was taken up on the roll of Company G. He fought at Murfreesboro' and in several other engagements up to Kenesaw Mountain, where he was wounded and disabled for further service during the war.

W. F. HOLCOMB, Hancock County, Ky., was transferred from a cavalry command, November, 1861, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and in various other engagements. In one of the earlier ones he lost a finger, and again, at Chickamauga, he lost another.

CUB HOWARD, Cloverport, Ky., was one of the regimental teamsters until after the battle of Baton Bouge, when he was detailed to drive General Breckinridge's ambulance, and continued to do so as long as the general kept to the field. After the surrender, he accompanied him to Cuba and thence to Canada.

A. J. HAYDEN, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and died of disease at Jackson, Mississippi, 1862.

NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, Hancock County, Ky., was discharged on account of disease, October, 1862, but afterward joined a cavalry company, and served with it during the war.

WILLIAM HALDEMAN, Louisville, Ky., was not at first an enlisted member of any company, but entered the ranks, and fought at Jackson and Chickamauga. He then spent some time in the naval academy, after which he joined this company and took part in the subsequent engagements.

ROBERT HAYS, Breckinridge County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

T. J. JACKSON, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought at Baton Rouge, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was captured near Ringgold, Georgia, November, 1863, and died in prison.

C. C. KIGER, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, October, 1862, and afterward fought at Murfreesboro' and Jackson.

JOHN KIGER, Logan County, Ky., was assigned to the company by special order, November, 1863, but was soon afterward discharged, being under age.

JOSEPH KIRBERG, Cloverport, Ky., fought with the company in several of its battles up to Chickamauga, where he was mortally wounded, and died in a short time.

ALBERT KEITH, Meade County, Ky., served a short time with cavalry, but joined this company at Bowling Green, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Chickamauga.

FRANK KEITH, Meade County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was mortally wounded at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

J. W. LAWSON, Hawesville, Ky., was generally unfitted by ill health for duty in the ranks, but fought at Murfreesboro' and in the mounted engagements.

ELI H. LAWSON, Hawesville, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. He had a thigh terribly mangled at the latter place by a piece of shell, weighing four and a quarter pounds, but had almost recovered of the wound when he took sick, and died of disease.

JOHN C. LINDSAY, Hancock County, Ky., fought at Murfreesboro'.

THOMAS LINDSAY, Hancock County, Ky., died of disease at Jacksport, Arkansas, 1862.

WM. LINDSAY, Breckinridge County, Ky., was one of the infirmary detail at Shiloh; was captured at Tuscumbia River, Mississippi, while on picket duty, June, 1862.

J. W. LAWRENCE, Adairsville, Ky., was transferred from a cavalry company, early in 1863, and was appointed corporal; fought afterward at Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

W. LOCKETT, Hancock County, Ky., fought in some of the earlier battles, but which specific ones are not remembered; was one of the McMinnville Guard, March and April, 1863, and was captured there, but rejoined company after having been exchanged, and fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro', at which latter place he was killed, September 1, 1864.

JESSE LOCKETT, Obion County, Tenn., was transferred from the Fifty-first Tennessee Infantry, December, 1862, and fought afterward at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; was captured at the latter place, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

WM. MOORE, Logan County, Ky., was in nearly all the infantry engagements of his company; was wounded at Chickamauga and at Jonesboro'; was captured at the latter place, and kept in prison till the close of the war.

J. B. McCLENDON, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, October, 1862, and fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Intrenchment Creek.

J. N. McCLENDON, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, October, 1862, and fought afterward at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'. Died of disease at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, 1863.

H. H. MOSELEY, Logan County, Ky., was in all the battles of the company to Chickamauga, where he was wounded and disabled for further service.

W. C. MOSELEY, Logan County, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and in nearly all the infantry engagements. He was killed by a cannon shot at Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864.

FRED MOOSE, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place.

JOSEPH MILLER, Grayson County, Ky., died of disease, 1862.

MITCHELL MILLER, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

PETE MURRAH, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, October, 1862, and fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks, and at Jonesboro', at which latter place he was killed.

JOHN MURRAH, Logan County, Ky., was left sick in Kentucky, February, 1862, and, after having recovered, joined a cavalry command, and served with it.

MIKE McCARDEN, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro', and Jackson. He was wounded at Baton Rouge.

WM. MURPHY, Logan County, Ky., fought in one or two of the earlier engagements, and was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

T. J. MOORE, Logan County, Ky., was transferred from a Tennessee regiment, August, 1864; fought at Jonesboro', and was killed there.

WALKER NASH, Grayson County, Ky., fought in several of the earlier important engagements; was severely wounded at Chickamauga; was placed on the corps of sharpshooters at Dalton, and was engaged almost every day during the four months' campaign from that place. After the command was mounted, he was usually employed as a scout, and sometimes sent out on important tours of observation to the enemy's flank and rear.

OBADIAH NEWMAN, Breckinridge County, Ky., was appointed sergeant, October, 1861; fought at Shiloh, and died of disease in Arkansas, May, 1862.

J. S. NEWMAN, Hancock County, Ky., was in nearly all the battles of the infantry; was one of the McMinnville Guard, March and April, 1863; and was killed in battle at Jonesboro'.

ED NEWMAN, Hancock County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

MAC NEWMAN, Kentucky, died of disease at Murfreesboro', December, 1862.

G. W. NAPIER, Hawesville, Ky., was in some of the earlier engagements, and died of disease at Catoosa Springs, Ga.

WM. A. ORNDORFF, Russellville, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and took part in every battle except that of Baton Rouge. He still carries a ball in his left arm, received at Shiloh.

JOHN ORAM, Cloverport, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and perhaps another engagement or two; and was captured at McMinnville, April, 1863.

J. H. PEARSON, Logan County, Ky., was in several of the infantry and in the mounted engagements to the close, and was wounded at Resaca. He was one of the McMinnville Guard, March and April, 1863.

S. P. POOLE, Breckinridge County, Ky., was not enlisted till 20th April, 1862. He was generally unfitted by ill health for duty in the ranks, but fought at Vicksburg, and in some other engagements at different times during the war.

H. P. POOLE, Breckinridge County, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

SAMUEL A. PORTER, Breckinridge County, Ky., was appointed corporal, October, 1861. Fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Chickamauga. He carried the regimental colors at Jackson and Chickamauga; and he was wounded at the latter place and disabled for further service during the war.

H. P. PULLIAM, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and was killed on the skirmish line at the latter place, August, 1864.

ALFRED H. PEYTON, Hardinsburg, Ky., was appointed sergeant, October, 1861, but was detailed soon afterward for duty in the commissary department, and served in that capacity during the war.

E. R. PENNINGTON, Breckinridge County, Ky., was appointed first sergeant, September, 1861. Fought at Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and at other points during the summer campaign of 1864. He was captured while on a scout, near Atlanta, after the fall of that place, and did not return in time to participate in the closing engagements.

HENRY C. RUTHERFORD, Logan County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought in several of the infantry

engagements. He was killed on the skirmish line near Atlanta, 1864.

S. C. RUSSELL, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh; was wounded there, and permanently disabled.

RICHARD ROBERTS, Logan County, Ky., was in almost every battle and skirmish to the close; and was wounded at Chickamauga and Resaca. He was wounded in left wrist at the latter place, and permanently disabled.

THOMAS W. STITH, Cloverport, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson; and afterward died of disease. For gallant conduct at Shiloh, he was mentioned in the colonel's report, and was appointed color-sergeant; and he was detailed, April 9, 1862, to carry banners and other trophies of the battle-field to Richmond.

THOMAS STROTHER, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and in nearly all the other engagements up to Intrenchment Creek, where he had an arm carried away by a cannon-shot. He was wounded also at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

BEN SMEATHERS, Davies County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there. He was then employed as teamster for the regiment till some time in 1863, when he reëntered the ranks, and fought at Chickamauga, where he was wounded in both hands. After having recovered, he was again detailed as teamster, and served in this capacity during the remainder of the war.

D. SCANLAN, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, and some other engagements during the war. He was wounded at Shiloh, and was captured at Jonesboro', August 31, 1862, and did not return in time to take part in the mounted engagements.

WM. INLOW SMITH, Breckinridge County, Ky., fought at Shiloh. Was discharged, May, 1862, being under age.

D. W. SIMMONS, Logan County, Ky., was discharged, September, 1862, being under age.

RICHARD SHACKLEFORD, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Was discharged, November, 1862, being under age.

NOAH STOVALL, Logan County, Ky., was appointed third sergeant of Captain King's company, 1861. He was on the Infirmary Corps at Shiloh, and fought in other engagements up to Chickamauga, where he was killed, September 20, 1863.

JAMES STRATTON, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. Obtained a furlough after the army reached Murfreesboro', in the autumn of 1862, and died of disease while absent.

JASPER TOMS, Grayson County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought in a number of the infantry engagements, in one of which, at Jonesboro', he was severely wounded, and disabled for further service during the war.

E. J. TOWNSEND, Logan County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died a few days afterward.

ROBERT K. TAYLOR, Scotland, was killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

B. C. TISON, Logan County, Ky., was in every engagement up to Chickamauga. He was wounded at Shiloh, and was killed at Chickamauga.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Hancock County, Ky., was one of the corporals of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and in other engagements up to Chickamauga, where he was wounded and disabled for further duty in the ranks. He afterward died of disease at Newnan, Ga.

JOSEPH WHITEFIELD, Grayson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh.

M. S. WILSON, Breckinridge County, Ky., was detailed for secret service under General Buckner, 1861, and remained under his orders until after the fall of Donelson, when he rejoined the company and took part in its engagements until General Buckner was exchanged, when he again entered the secret service. Besides other duty, more immediately connected with the army, he visited all the principal Northern cities, but finally took small-pox and died in Illinois.

GREENVILLE WOOSLEY, Edmonson County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He was wounded at the latter place and disabled for further duty in the ranks, and afterward died of disease at Catoosa Springs, Ga.

DAVID YOUNGER, Logan County, Ky., was almost all the time unfitted by ill health for duty in the ranks, but took part in some of the engagements, and sometimes did detail duty in hospitals.

COMPANY H, NINTH REGIMENT.

CHRISTIAN BOSCHE, Germany, was elected first lieutenant, October 7, 1861, and was elected captain, April 25, 1862. Fought with the company in various engagements during the years 1862 and 1863, though he was much of that time in command of the Pioneer Corps. He was assigned to duty, April 3, 1864, as A. A. I. G. on Bate's staff, and served with that officer on the field during the summer campaign of that year. After the command was mounted he was placed in charge of the detail of saddlers sent to Newnan, and continued in that duty till January, 1865, when he rejoined the brigade and took part in the subsequent engagements.

HENRY CURD, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, April 25, 1862, and was appointed adjutant, June 1, 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro', and was killed at the latter place.

HENRY BUCHANAN, New York, was elected second lieutenant, October 18, 1861, and was reëlected, April 25, 1862. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1862. Fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and both days at Jonesboro'. After the command was mounted, he was placed in command of a company of scouts, and continued in that service till December, 1864, after which he was some time with the dismounted men, and then took part in the closing engagements.

PETER H. O'CONNOR, New York, was elected second lieutenant, May 14, 1862. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, after which he was so disabled by ill health as to be unfitted for further duty in the line during the war.

LEONARD H. ATWELL, Ky., was elected second lieutenant, January 22, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Shiloh and Baton Rouge.

LEANDER W. APPLEGATE, Louisville, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta;

at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga and at Resaca. At Jonesboro', September 1, when the Federal soldiers began to turn the flank of the Ninth Regiment, and ordered it to surrender, this man ventured an attempt to save the colors, and succeeded—escaping unhurt with them to the rear.

JAMES ASHFORD, Ky., was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. Fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and killed at Resaca.

ED. ASHER, St. Louis, Mo., fought in most of the engagements during the first two years, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

ALHENAN BARRE, Trimble County, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was disabled for life by the loss of an arm at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

J. T. BERRY, Louisville, Ky., was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and was appointed sergeant, October 15, 1862. He fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was transferred to the navy, April 11, 1864.

R. S. BERRY, Ky., was in some of the earlier engagements, but was detailed, June 4, 1863, for duty in the ordnance department, under Major-General W. H. C. Whiting, Wilmington, N. C.

JACOB BROWN, Germany, was enlisted at Corinth, April, 1862, and fought in several engagements, and was almost always on the field as bugler when not fighting in the ranks.

C. M. BERRY, Ky., was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers. He was attached to this company, November, 1862, and fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Dallas; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

ALEXANDER BARRY, Louisville, Ky., was enlisted at seventeen years of age; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and was killed at the latter place.

RICHARD F. BARNES, Texas, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga,

Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Dallas; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks, and was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Louisville, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was killed at the latter place, May 14, 1864.

JOHN COYLE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

JOHN CONNELLY, Ky., was one of Morehead's Rangers, and was attached to this company, November, 1862. He participated in most of the engagements after that date, both infantry and cavalry.

W. D. COLEMAN, Ky., was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He took part in nearly all the subsequent battles and skirmishes, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

JAMES L. CATES, Texas, fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was transferred, July 27, 1864, to Company C, Tenth Texas Cavalry.

WILLIAM A. CLOVER, Ky., fought at Shiloh, and died shortly afterward of disease, at Okolona, Mississippi.

GEORGE CARDINAL, Canada, was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company in December, 1862. He fought afterward at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and was transferred, April 11, 1864, to the navy. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

ANDREW CRONAN, Ireland, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; and was killed at the latter place. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

ISAAC DUCKWALL, Louisville, Ky., was captured at Whippoorwill Bridge, November, 1861, but rejoined company after the exchange, and took part in almost every subsequent engagement to the close.

BEN DAVIS, Louisville, Ky., is represented by some of his officers as having taken part in every engagement.

JOHN DICKMAN, Germany, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought at Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

WM. E. DAVIS, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. Fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and afterward served with a cavalry command.

S. P. DORRIS, Texas, was enlisted, May, 1862, and took part in most of the subsequent engagements up to Pine Mountain, at which place he was killed, June, 1864.

E. B. DORRIS, Texas, was in some of the engagements prior to May 2, 1863, when he was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry.

E. P. ELLIOTT, Kentucky, was wounded in battle at Shiloh. No other facts are known to the writer.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Kentucky, was enlisted in May, and killed at Vicksburg in July, 1862.

PETER FRITZ, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Baton Rouge and at Jackson.

CHARLES FREEBURG, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and was killed at the latter place, August 5, 1862.

WM. FIFE, Louisville, Ky., was killed in battle at Shiloh.

JOHN FOX, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was wounded at the latter place and disabled for further service during the war.

JAMES L. FORTINBERRY, Texas, was enlisted at Corinth, May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap,

and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. He was killed at the latter place, July 22, 1864.

PETER GOOD, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company, November, 1862. Fought afterward in almost every engagement to the close.

JOHN GOLDEN, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He was generally incapacitated by disease for duty in the ranks, but remained to the last, and was employed in various detail service.

GEORGE GRAINGER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was transferred to the navy, April 11, 1864, and was one of the party that afterward attacked and captured the Water Witch.

JOHN GOSSON, Germany, was enlisted in May, 1862, and took part in every subsequent engagement.

HENRY H. GILLESPIE, Texas, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred, May 2, 1863, to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry.

ROBERT C. GRAVES, Texas, fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred, May 2, 1863, to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry, and afterward lost an arm at Chickamauga.

JOHN GATON, Ireland, was in nearly every engagement of his company up to Chickamauga, where he was killed.

HIRAM GARR, Louisville, Ky., was killed at Oakland Station, Ky., by the explosion of a boiler in a mill at which he was doing some grinding for his regiment, January, 1862.

JULIUS HERR, Germany, was an old "soldier of fortune," and had fought with the German armies, with the army of Great Britain in the campaigns against the Sepoys, etc. He was enlisted in this company in May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was wounded at the latter place, and died from the effects of it shortly afterward, in Atlanta.

JOHN HUGHES, Louisville, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. He was killed at the latter place.

ROCK HERRON, Kentucky, was one of the corporals of the company, and fought in almost every engagement to the last. He was wounded near Statesboro', Ga.

A. W. HOPTON, Kentucky, was one of the corporals of the company, after December, 1862, at which time he was attached, having served with Morehead's Rangers. Fought in most of the subsequent engagements to the close, and was wounded at Chickamauga and at Jonesboro'.

A. J. HARRISON, Texas, was enlisted, May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred, May 2, 1863, to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry.

ERNEST HALEY, Germany, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died in Atlanta shortly afterward.

JAMES HUNT, Kentucky, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. He was wounded at the latter place, and disabled for further duty during the war.

JAMES M. HARMON, Texas, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred, May 2, 1863, to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry. He was wounded during the siege of Vicksburg, July, 1862.

JOHN H. HENDERSON, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Partisans, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

ROBERT H. HESTER, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, was attached to this company in November, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and was transferred to the navy, April 11, 1864.

JAMES JOHNSON, Kentucky, was captured at Whippoorwill Bridge, November, 1861; rejoined company after having been exchanged, September, 1862, and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements till December, 1864, when he was captured, and was detained in prison till after the termination of the war.

H. C. JOHNSON, Texas, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca. He was transferred, July 27, 1864, to Company C, Tenth Texas Cavalry.

C. R. JORDAN, Texas, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred, May 2, 1863, to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry.

JOHN JANUARY, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He fought in nearly every one of the subsequent engagements, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

JACK KELLEY, Kentucky, was one of the Partisan Rangers, attached to this company in November, 1862. He was generally employed afterward as brigade butcher.

DAVID KIMBERLY, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

PETER KAY, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Hartsville. He was killed at the latter place.

WM. KINMAN, Louisville, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was awarded medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at Murfreesboro', and was killed at Chickamauga.

KONSHATTOUNTZCHETTE, or Flying Cloud, was a Mohawk Indian chief, and served awhile with General Jeff Thompson, then with Morehead's Partisan Rangers, was then attached to this company, November, 1862, and fought with it at Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was dreadfully wounded in the face on the latter field—a ball shivering and destroying a large portion of the upper jaw. After this, he was long disabled, but rejoined the command in the autumn, and took part in the mounted operations.

MATT LEWIS, Louisville, Ky., was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, In-

trenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements.

RICHARD T. LAMB, Louisville, Ky., was not enlisted till December, 1862, after which he was one of the sergeants of the company, and fought in nearly every subsequent engagement.

JOHN P. LAPAILLE, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded there.

MOODY LASSITER, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and was killed at the latter place.

GREEN H. LASSITER, Louisville, Ky., was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He fought afterward in almost every engagement of the company up to Kenesaw Mountain, where he was killed, June, 1864.

ED S. LAUDERBACK, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He fought afterward at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga.

THOMAS LIVELY, Louisville, Ky., was a member of the First Kentucky Infantry, and served in Virginia until that regiment was disbanded. He then joined this company during the siege of Vicksburg, and fought at Baton Rouge, where he was killed, August 5, 1862.

MATT LITTLE, Kentucky, was one of the Partisan Rangers; was attached to this company, November, 1862; fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'; and was transferred to the navy, April, 1863.

WM J. LITTLE, Kentucky, was a member of the First Kentucky Infantry, and served in Virginia till that regiment was disbanded; he then joined this company, but, having been wounded in Virginia, he was disabled for duty in the ranks. He was also under age, and, in a short time after having reënlisted, he was discharged.

JOE M. LEE, Texas, was enlisted at Corinth, after the battle of Shiloh, and was in several of the engagements, prior to May 2, 1863, when he was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry.

A. LOVELL, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Partisans, and was attached to this company, November, 1862; fought at Murfreesboro', was left sick on the retreat to Tullahoma, and was captured.

WM. McFATRIDGE, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro', and in the mounted engagements. He was wounded at Baton Rouge.

HIRAM MALLORY, Kentucky, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; from Resaca to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; and at Jonesboro'. He was wounded at Shiloh.

WM. McGREEVEY, Kentucky, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and took part in almost every subsequent engagement to the close.

WM. B. MOONEY, Texas, was enlisted, May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; and was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry, May 2, 1863.

JOHN NICHOLAS, Greece, fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there; he fought also at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was transferred to the navy, April 11, 1864, and afterward died of disease at Richmond, Virginia.

J. NELSON, Texas, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and took part in a number of the subsequent engagements, up to April 26, 1864, when he was transferred to Company C, Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry.

S. D. POER, Texas, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry, May 2, 1863.

WM. POWER, Kentucky, was one of the Partisan Rangers; was attached to this company, November, 1862, and took part in some of the subsequent engagements.

GODFREY POLFUS, Germany, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and took part in all the subsequent engagements. He was wounded at Baton Rouge.

JOHN W. RICKETTS, Louisville, Ky., is believed to have been in every engagement of his company, and was wounded at Resaca.

JOHN E. ROCKHOLT, Kentucky, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and took part in all the subsequent engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

JOHN RHODES, Texas, was enlisted after the battle of Shiloh, and fought in all the subsequent engagements, up to July, 1864, when he was killed in a skirmish at Kenesaw Mountain.

ALBERT RHEA, Texas, was enlisted May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Hartsville. He was killed at the latter place, December 7, 1862.

FRANK ROWELL, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Partisans; attached to this company in November, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga; was wounded at the latter place, and died from the effects of it at Newnan, Georgia.

AUGUSTUS REYNAUD, Louisville, Ky., was not enlisted till after the battle of Shiloh; was made one of the sergeants of the company; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; was wounded at Chickamauga; and was transferred to the navy, April 11, 1864.

D. A. SMITH, Texas, was not enlisted till May, 1862; fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, and Resaca; was transferred, July 27, 1864, to Company C, Tenth Texas Cavalry; and was afterward killed near Atlanta.

THOMAS STEVENS, Kentucky, was one of the sergeants of the company, and took part in almost every engagement of his company to the close. He was wounded at Intrenchment Creek.

CHARLES SMITH, Kentucky, was one of the Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company, in November, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', and Jackson.

JERRY SULLIVAN, Kentucky, was one of Morehead's Rangers, and was attached to this company in November, 1862. He took part in nearly every subsequent engagement to the close. He was wounded at Chickamauga.

A. M. SWIMM, Kentucky, was not enlisted till after the battle of Shiloh; fought then at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He was wounded at Chickamauga; and was transferred to the navy, April 11, 1864.

LEVI W. SURRATT, Texas, was not enlisted until after the battle of Shiloh. He fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'; was transferred, May 2, 1863, to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry; and was afterward wounded in battle at Chickamauga.

JOHN S. SHACKLETT, Kentucky, was one of the Partisan Rangers, and was transferred to this company, November, 1862. He fought at Hartsville and Murfreesboro'; and was transferred to the navy, April, 1863.

LOUIS STOLSENBERG, Germany, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought in the subsequent engagements of his company. He was wounded at Baton Rouge.

NELSON UNDERWOOD, Louisville, Ky., is represented as having been in every engagement of his company, and never wounded.

J. L. VAUGHAN, Buffalo, New York, was one of Morehead's Partisan Rangers, and was attached to this company, November, 1862. He fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga, and was killed at the latter place.

ANDREW WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky., fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was permanently disabled by loss of a leg at the latter place, September 20, 1863.

RICHARD WILBURN, Texas, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry, May 2, 1863.

WM. H. WALKER, Texas, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro'. He was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry, May 2, 1863.

FRANK WOODSON, Louisville, Ky., was generally unfitted by ill health for duty in the ranks, and finally died of disease, in Atlanta.

P. W. WOODWARD, Texas, was enlisted in May, 1862, and fought in some of the subsequent engagements, up to May 2, 1863, when he was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Texas Infantry.

CHARLES ZEIGLER, Germany, was enlisted at Corinth, after the battle of Shiloh, and fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, and Chickamauga. He was mortally wounded at the latter place, and died soon afterward.

BYRNE'S BATTERY.

THE action of Light Artillery, under command of Captain (afterward Major) Byrne, in two battles with the Kentucky Brigade, those of Shiloh and Murfreesboro', has been treated of heretofore; but we may notice here the origin and organization of the battery, and some incidents not elsewhere alluded to.

When it was announced that South Carolina had passed the ordinance of secession, Edward P. Byrne, a native of Kentucky, but residing at that time in Washington County, Mississippi, determined to recruit and organize a company of Light Artillery, and accordingly set about the work. He repaired to Memphis, and contracted with Quinby & Robinson for the manufacture of six brass field-pieces, and with Street & Hungerford for carriages and caissons. This was the first battery manufactured in Memphis, and was furnished to Captain Byrne, and contributed to the service, by the citizens of Washington County, Mississippi. The guns were four six-pounders and two twelve-pound howitzers; the company consisted of a fine body of the better class of young men—Kentuckians and Mississippians; the horses were excellent, and largely in excess of what was actually demanded for the officers and for draught; and the whole was thoroughly and handsomely equipped.

Pending the manufacture of the guns and equipments, Captain Byrne proceded to Louisville, where he met Colonels Temp Withers and Robert A. Johnson, who, aided by some of the prominent and wealthy citizens of that city, were completing their arrangements for recruiting the Second Regiment of Infantry, as

observed in a preceding part of this work. Meanwhile, however, he had contemplated adding the battery, when completed, to the forces at Charleston, and telegraphed to General Beauregard to know if he desired more artillery, whereupon the following telegram was sent to Captain Lockwood: "The Confederate flag now floats over Fort Sumter," and that night of wild excitement ensued in Memphis which has been noted by others as a part of the history of those times.

He proposed to the officers aforementioned that he would attach his battery to the Kentucky troops, now about to be organized on the Tennessee border, but remained some time in Louisville, assisting in transporting recruits and their effects to Camp Boone, and participating in those exciting scenes about the Nashville depot, where the Government detective, with a force at his command, was constantly on the alert to prevent what he was pleased to denominate "blockade-running," and would have prohibited the transportation of men and their baggage to the rendezvous on the border, could he have done so without arousing the fury and the vengeance of the friends of the South who gathered about the out-going train whenever men and baggage were to be shipped. He then returned to Greenville, Mississippi, and organized his battery under the following officers, whose commissions bore the dates written opposite their respective names, though their services began at a time even prior to the organization:

Edward P. Byrne, *captain*, July 13, 1861; Guignard Scott, *first lieutenant*, August 29, 1861; Thomas Hinds, *first lieutenant*, October 9, 1861; Bayless P. Shelby, *second lieutenant*, August 29, 1861; John Joyes, Jr., *second lieutenant*, October 11, 1861. Elias D. Lawrence, of Louisville, Kentucky, was the sergeant-major; and Frank Peak, of Chicot County, Arkansas, was first sergeant. Both of them were afterward promoted to be lieutenants of artillery.

Captain Byrne reported to Colonel Robert A. Johnson, then commanding at Camp Boone, early in August, and entered upon the necessary drill and other disciplinary measures to secure order

and efficiency. He was well supplied with blankets, tents, transportation, and whatever else was requisite to the comfort of his men; but he found the new recruits who had gathered there, in some measure, destitute of blankets. He communicated this fact to the ladies of Greenville and the country immediately surrounding, when they took from their beds, regardless of their own discomfort, and notwithstanding the liberal contributions which they had already made, five hundred pairs of fine blankets, which were immediately shipped to Camp Boone, for the battery and the Second Regiment.

When General Buckner advanced into Kentucky, Captain Byrne's artillery was sent forward, with the Second Regiment, to Green River, capturing at Bowling Green a six-pound gun, which was added to the battery; and he was here instrumental in mounting some twenty-five or thirty men who had come out with General Morgan, without horses, and thus materially contributing to render the afterward famous "squadron" at once effective. The citizens of Washington County, Mississippi, had furnished him a number of horses in excess of his absolute need at that time, and, as most of those not already under harness were too light for artillery purposes, and could be made useful chiefly as saddle-horses, and choosing to dispose of them himself, he placed them at the disposal of Captain Morgan, who mounted that number of men upon them, and largely increased his already active and daring scout.

The part played by Byrne's battery at Shiloh will be found in our account of that engagement. After the battle, when the reorganization of the Reserve Corps took place, Captain Byrne and his lieutenants, deeming themselves so seriously aggrieved by the manner in which favors were distributed as to make service in another command more agreeable, resigned, and the battery was broken up, the pieces and appurtenances thereto being turned over to the Department of Ordnance, and the horses to the Quartermaster's Department, while the men were assigned, some to

Hoxton's battery, Light Artillery, and some to Cobb's. But their conduct on that first terrible field had been such as to win the warmest encomiums of the general and other officers who witnessed it, and they were awarded, by General Beauregard, the post of honor at the last—being selected as the battery that was to aid the Reserve Corps in covering the retreat, and arriving in Corinth three days after the main artillery force engaged had reached that place.

After his resignation, Captain Byrne repaired to Richmond, and was nominated colonel of cavalry, with orders to report to General Bragg, which he did as Bragg was moving into Kentucky. After the return of the army to Murfreesboro', he was offered a command to consist of all Kentucky companies not regularly brigaded with troops of their own State, but preferred the command of a battalion of horse artillery with General Morgan, which he was offered and which he accepted, with the rank of major, before his nomination as colonel was acted on by the Senate. It was agreed that he should name his own officers, and he selected those who had served with him in the old battery, and had distinguished themselves in battle. Among them were Elias D. Lawrence, John Joyes, Jr., and Frank Peak, lieutenants; and A. G. Talbott, Danville, Kentucky, who was sergeant-major. Other worthy names of the old company we have found it impossible to procure, except those of some who were non-commissioned officers and gunners (and we have only the surnames of those), which may be sufficient, however, to identify them. They were Gantry, McGrath, Johnson, and Cleaveland, of Washington County, Mississippi; and Wheatley and House, of Kentucky. Two gunners of the old battery were Hawes, of Kentucky, and Cleary, of Chicot County, Arkansas. A gunner, by name Wilson, is also remembered. Johnson was shot through both hips at Shiloh; and gunner Wilson, while a member of the horse artillery, distinguished himself greatly. While working his piece, in one of the engagements in which he took part, he had his right hand

shot off, but refused to leave his post, wishing still to behold in others what he was now no longer able to perform himself.

Major Byrne, as has been seen, was detached from General Morgan, and fought with Breckinridge's division at Murfreesboro'. When General Morgan returned from his Kentucky campaign, he rejoined him, and, with his battalion, took part in the subsequent operations of that officer.

COBB'S BATTERY.

THIS artillery has been so often referred to, in the course of the work, that it is scarcely necessary to notice it at length as a separate organization.

We have faithfully endeavored, however, to procure the names of the men who composed the company, that they might each be accounted for, but have been unable to do so.

Captain Robert Cobb, of Lyon County, Kentucky, commanded it till after the battle of Chickamauga, when he was promoted to be major and chief of artillery on the staff of General Breckinridge, and served on the division staff during the remainder of the war. He was engaged with his battalion of artillery almost daily from Dalton to Jonesboro', during the campaign of 1864, and acquitted himself with his usual gallantry, and with all the promptness and excellent judgment which had characterized him previous to his promotion.

The lieutenants were, originally, Francis P. Gracey, appointed first lieutenant, October 1, 1861; Robert B. Matthews, appointed first lieutenant, March 1, 1862; Barclay A. James, appointed second lieutenant, July 16, 1861; and Alexander B. Davis, appointed second lieutenant, October 1, 1861.

Of the precise fate of all these officers we are not wholly informed, but their standing in the army was wholly unimpeachable, and they are justly ranked among those who achieved honorable distinction in the Kentucky Brigade.

We have gathered up, here and there, the following names of non-commissioned officers and privates—entered without regard

to alphabetical arrangement or non-commissioned rank: J. R. Dudley, J. H. Brindley, and G. E. Sarlls, who were at different times first sergeants; W. E. Etheridge, also a sergeant; David Watts, —— Sandifer, James Donoh, T. C. Carnhill, B. F. Perdue, Henry Williams, John Leonard, John Thomas, R. F. Lear, W. Osborne, John A. Ryer, Charles B. Scott, L. A. Fuqua, Reuben Clarke, J. H. Woolfolk, Stephen Gordon, Wm. Orr, A. Doom, J. Edwards, —— Boatwright, G. Gray, L. Green, M. Smith, J. Haron, Riley Mitchell, James W. Gobin, W. S. Johnston, Joseph M. Barnett, Martin Rafter, S. Crevison, Levi Jones, Sergeant Wayne, and Corporal J. F. Hawes.

Of these, we find that Sergeant Etheridge and privates Watts and Sandifer were killed at Hartsville; T. C. Carnhill, B. F. Perdue, Henry Williams, John Leonard, John Thomas, and R. F. Lear were wounded at Hartsville; and Sergeant Wayne and Corporal Hawes were killed at Murfreesboro'.

It would afford us great pleasure to publish the entire list of names, engagements of each, and casualties; but the attentive reader will be at no loss to discover that they were not only an important part of their brigade, but that they challenged the admiration of superior officers throughout the war, as no report of their division or brigade commanders was made without complimentary allusions to "COBB'S BATTERY."

THE END.

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