

Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, USA

By Jerry Long
c.2023



Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky , Volume 1, 1861-1866
Frankfort, KY: Kentucky yeoman office, 1866-1867 p. 985:

The 17th Kentucky Infantry was organized in December, 1861, at Calhoon Kentucky, under Colonel Jno. H. McHenry, jr., and was mustered into the United States service on the 4th day of January, 1862, at Calhoon, Kentucky, by Captain Jno. E. Edwards, 3d United States Artillery, Mustering Officer.

Immediately after organization it was placed upon active duty, and proceeded to the front. In April, 1862, this regiment and the 25th Kentucky, having been so much reduced by disease and the ordinary exigencies of the service, an order was issued for their consolidation, the regiment to retain the name of the 17th. The 25th Kentucky, under Colonel J. M. Shakleford, was thus consolidated and lost its designation, but during its existence won great distinction for the unflinching valor displayed by both officers and men in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Tennessee.

The new organization, under command of Colonel McHenry, numbering over a thousand men, was one of the most gallant regiments from Kentucky, and won the admiration of all for the prompt and efficient manner in which it performed the duties assigned it. In December, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Stout was commissioned Colonel, and commanded the regiment until its final muster-out.

It has participated in the following named engagements in which loss was sustained, viz: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Corinth, Atlanta, Marietta, Kingston, Georgia; Dallas, Georgia; Cassville, Georgia; New Hope Church, Georgia, and Altoona Mountain, Georgia.

It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 23d January, 1865, the recruits and veterans being transferred to the 21st Kentucky Veteran Infantry.

[Roster of the 17th Kentucky Infantry are listed on pages 940-985.]



**National Park Service:
Union Kentucky Volunteers
17th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry**

Organized at Hartford & Calhoun, KY September to December 1861. Duty at Calhoun, Ky., till February, 1862. Action at Woodbury, Ky., October 29, 1861. Morgantown October 31. Moved to Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 11-13. Investment and capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 13-16. Expedition to Crump's Landing, Tenn., March 14-17. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Bridge Creek before Corinth May 28. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 12. Buell's Campaign in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee June to August. March to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Louisville, Ky., in pursuit of Bragg August 21-September 26. Moved to Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Russellville, Ky., and duty there till December. Ordered to Clarksville, Tenn., and duty there till March, 1863. Moved to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and duty there till June. Middle Tennessee (or Tullahoma) Campaign June 23-July 7. At McMinnville till August 16. Passage of Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River and Chickamauga (Ga.) Campaign August 16-September 22. Battle of Chickamauga September 19-20. Siege of Chattanooga, Tenn., September 24-November 23. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign November 23-27. Orchard Knob November 23-24. Mission Ridge November 25. March to relief of Knoxville November 28-December 8. Operations in East Tennessee December, 1863, to April, 1864. Moved to Cleveland, Tenn. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May to September. Demonstration on Rocky Faced Ridge May 8-11. Battle of Resaca May 14-15. Adairsville May 17. Near Kingston May 18-19. Near Cassville May 19. Advance on Dallas May 22-25. Operations on Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Pickett's Mills May 27. Ackworth June 6. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. Pine Hill June 11-14. Lost Mountain June 15-17. Assault on Kenesaw June 26. Ruff's Station July 4. Chattahoochie River July 5-17. Peach Tree Creek July 19-20. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30. Battle of Jonesboro August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station September 2-6. Operations against Hood in North Georgia and North Alabama September 29-November 3. Moved to Nashville and Pulaski, Tenn. Columbia, Duck River, November 24-27. Battle of Franklin November 30. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., December, and mustered out January 23, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 7 Officers and 128 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 5 Officers and 158 Enlisted men by disease. Total 298.



**The Union Regiments of Kentucky, Capt. Thomas Speed,
Louisville, KY: Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, 1897, pp.449-463:**

Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry

Col. John H. McHenry, of Owensboro, Ky., who raised this regiment, read an account of it before the Federal Historical Society March 2, 1882, and the following sketch is made up from that narrative, which covered the period organization until November, 1862.

When President Lincoln called an extra session of Congress to meet July 4, 1861, a special election of Congressmen became necessary in Kentucky. This election was held June 20th, and James S. Jackson, of Hopkinsville, was elected from the Second District. Jackson had scarcely taken his seat when he resigned to enter the military service. He came back to Kentucky for that purpose, and John H. McHenry, being his personal friend and having had a military education at West Point, at once was associated with Jackson. It was soon arranged that several well-known Kentuckians, including themselves, would each recruit a regiment; Jackson a cavalry regiment, which became the 3rd; McHenry an infantry regiment, which became the 17th. Hawkins, of Warren, Burbridge, of Logan, and Shackelford, of Hopkins, were the others.

Col. McHenry says: "Great difficulty and even danger was experienced by recruiting officers in Western Kentucky in filling up their ranks. In many counties were numerous persons who desired to volunteer in the regiments then being formed for the Union army. They had no opportunity for doing so without fleeing to the north side of Green river. Leaving their homes and families unprotected, they would band together in squads, and with such arms as could be procured, cross the river at night and come hastily to the Union camps."

He says Col. Hawkins had assembled several companies on the south side of Green river, at Rochester, and he (McHenry) visited his camp early in September, his own camp being then at Hartford, Ohio county, and named Camp Calloway for a Revolutionary soldier who lived in that county. About September 11th Gen. S. B. Buckner came into the state, and Col. Hawkins made his way with his men to McHenry's camp at Hartford. A few days later they removed to Owensboro, and camp was established there; also one at Henderson and one at Calhoon. To these camps recruits came from all the adjacent counties to join as Col. McHenry says, "the vareigious regiments that were being recruited by Jackson, Hawkins, Love, Burbridge, Shackelford, Bristow, Buckner, myself and others."

These camps were in constant apprehension of invasion from the Confederates who had established themselves in Kentucky, at Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville and other places. The camp at Hartford was particularly exposed by its advanced position. It was in no condition to cope with the enemy's troops, for it must be remembered that in the Confederate camps in Tennessee not only the Tennessee troops but a number of State Guard troops from Kentucky, with the arms of the State of Kentucky, had been organizing and drilling for many months previous, and the Kentucky Unionists were now taking their initial steps. From the day of enlistment these Unionists may be said to have entered into active service, and the 17th engaged the enemy at Big Hill near Morgantown, Ky., October 29, 1861.

Col. McHenry says: "Our regiments, still only partially organized, were concentrated at Calhoon in November, 1861, and placed under command of Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, of Frankfort. They were the 11th Ky., Col. P. B. Hawkins; 17th Ky., Col. McHenry; 25th Ky., Col. J. M. Shackelford; 26th Ky., Col. S. G. Burbridge; 3rd Ky. (Cav., Col. J. S. Jackson, and the 31st, 42d, 43rd and 44th Indiana, and a battery of artillery." Here the recruits suffered greatly from measles, colds and pneumonia, and many were so disabled that they were afterwards discharged.

They remained at Calhoon about two months. In January, 1862, four of these regiments were sent to join the command of Gen. Grant. They were transported by steamboats. They were the 17th and 25th Ky., 31st and 44th Indiana. Col. Cruft being the ranking officer, commanded them as a brigade. When the steamers reached Ft. Henry it had been captured. They at once went

back down the Tennessee river and then up the Cumberland to Ft. Donelson. They reached that place in time to share in all the fighting that preceded the surrender.

Col. McHenry says: "As my regiment was disembarking, Gen. Grant, who was at the place, said, 'I have a big contract on hand, and will have some work for you and your regiment to-day or to-morrow, and I expect to hear a good report from the Kentuckians.'"

The next day they engaged in the fighting; Col. McHenry describes it as very severe. He says the lines of the armies were in full view of each other and in gunshot range for hours, it being the intention of Grant to draw his enemy out, and the intention of the others not to be drawn out. And the matter was determined by an assault by Grant's forces. During this engagement the attacking forces were exposed to severest weather.

At Donelson the 17th and 25th were in Gen. Lew Wallace's division. He says: "Col. Jas. M. Shackelford, 25th Ky., and Col. John H. McHenry, 17th Ky., and their field and company officers all won honor and lasting praise; nor can less be given to the valor and endurance of the men who composed their regiments." Col. Cruft compliments all who were in his brigade, saying all behaved well. Col. Shackelford in his report, says: "He led his men in the face of a most terrific fire." Col. McHenry described the fighting as a "terrible battle." The casualties of the 25th were fourteen killed and fifty-eight wounded; of the 17th four killed and thirty-four wounded.

After the fall of Donelson Grant's army moved to Pittsburg Landing. Arrangements were made at that time for the consolidation of the 17th and 25th Ky., and Col. J. M. Shackelford returned to Kentucky to raise another regiment. The 25th continued under command of Lieut. Col. B. H. Bristow (afterwards Secretary of the Treasury) until after the battle of Shiloh when the consolidation was consummated, April 13, 1862. These two regiments were closely associated in the battle of Shiloh, being in the same brigade under Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman. Gen. Lauman in his report says the regiments in his brigade "fought from morning until night like veterans." Col. McHenry describes the 17th in line early Sunday morning, near the right of an open field in rear of a portion of the camp Gen. Prentiss had occupied. It first had to endure a terrible artillery fire, then a column of infantry attempted a left flank movement, and was driven back with dreadful loss. Fighting until cartridge boxes were exhausted, the regiment was moved to a new position, which it held until nearly sundown. He says: "About four o'clock, owing to the withdrawal of Lieut. Col. Bristow, who was wounded, and the wounding of Maj. Wall, of the 25th Ky., that regiment was turned over to me, and the gallant officers and men acted with the same courage that had characterized them during the day." Capt. Morton, of the 17th, was mortally wounded. Capt. Robert Vaughan was wounded. He specially mentions Capt. Beckham, Lieuts. Kieth, Nall, Brown, Campbell, Bratcher, Ferguson, Little, Heston, and Adj. Starling. The casualties were, one officer killed and two wounded; seventeen men killed and sixty-seven -wounded.

On the 13th of April, 1862, the 25th Ky. was formally consolidated with the 17th, and under the latter, designation continued during the remainder of their service. It moved with the army to Corinth and was engaged in severe skirmishing, lasting nearly all the night before the evacuation and it was with the first troops to enter the place. In the organization of the army of the Ohio, in April and May and the summer of 1862, the 17th was in Ammen's brigade, Nelson's division.

From Corinth it marched with Buell's army to Huntsville, Ala.; in June it was at Athens; in July at Pulaski and Reynolds' Station, Tenn. It was with Buell's army in the march to Louisville, being often near to Bragg's columns, and at the time of the battle of Perryville was in McCook's corps, Rousseau's division, Starkweathers' brigade. It was not in the battle of Perryville, having

marched from Springfield that day, where it had been sent as train guard, and arrived on the field after the close of the engagement

After the battle of Perryville the 17th followed Bragg's army as far as Livingston, Ky., and then was sent to Bowling Green and thence to Russellville, where, in Col. S. D. Bruce's brigade, it, with other troops, was employed in the protection of that part of the state during November and December, 1862. At this time Col. McHenry's connection with the regiment ceased.*

[* He had issued to his regiment an order to deliver to their owners all slaves found in his lines. This order was read at Bloomfield, Ky. It was in conflict with the policy of the administration, and when it reached the eyes of the President an order was made dismissing him from the service. The order was received at Russellville, Ky., and for some hours there was great danger of mutiny in the camp. In fact, some of the men left for their homes, and nothing but a personal appeal from Col. McHenry himself quieted them. It was more their love and affection for him that affected them than interest in the subject. Lieut. Col. Stout was promoted and commanded the regiment until its muster out.]

In December, the 17th was ordered to Clarksville, Tenn, where it remained until March, 1863, when it proceeded by steamboat to Nashville, Tenn. In April it was at Brentwood; in May at Murfreesboro; in June and July at McMinnville, and crossed the mountain to Pikeville. In the organization of Rosecrans' army, July 31, 1863, the 17th was in Crittenden's corps, VanCleve's division, Beatty's brigade, and it so remained until after the battle of Chickamauga, in which it was severely engaged both days. On the first day it assisted in capturing a battery which was sent to the rear.

In Gen. Crittenden's report of this battle he mentions three regiments, 44th Ind., 9th Ky., and 17th Ky., which rallied and formed on Snodgrass Hill on the right of the main line on the second day, and fighting all day, only left the field when ordered at 7:30 p. m. Gen. Thos. J. Wood mentions this fact in his report, and says the fact that these regiments preserved their formation and did not retire when other troops did, was most creditable.

Gen. Beatty, in the report of his brigade, says these regiments made a stand and held the hill by the most terrific fighting, until dark, when they withdrew by order and joined the array at Rossville. Col. Stout in his report describes the fighting of his regiment on the 19th and 20th. It was very severe both days; on the 19th Lieut. John D. Millman was killed and Capt. J. W. Anthony wounded. Lieut. Col. Robt. Vaughan was wounded on the 20th. On the 20th the 17th, with the other regiments, fought as has been mentioned. The casualties in this two-days' battle in the 17th were one officer killed, two wounded; five men killed, one hundred and three wounded, and fifteen missing. The fighting of the 17th is mentioned in the reports of many officers who were on the same part of the field.*

[* Of the engagement on Snodgrass Hill. Col. Stout, in a letter, November 23, 1893, says: "I have always contended that the 17th Ky, was the first to start the line, and the others came up and formed." In another letter, dated November 26, 1893, he says: "I lay great stress upon my statement that we were the first to form the new line upon the right of Thomas, almost at right angles with him. He (Gen. Walker) says that we were the first to raise our colors on the new line" Gen. M. B. Walker, who was then colonel of the 31st Ohio Volunteers and an officer in the regular army, was a member that day, of Gen. Brannan's staff, in a letter, December 2, 1881, to Col. Stout, says: "You will remember that there was much confusion with the troops on the morning of the 20th of September, 1863. Your regiment was formed on the line with some of Gen. Brannan's, and some others, which did not belong to his division. For instance, the 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and I

think, the general meant to include both your regiment, the 17th Ky., and 21st Ohio, in his report, but he ought to have mentioned both regiments in the most honorable manner. *I now say that your regiment, the 17th Ky., was the first* organized body of troops on the new line on the hills on the morning of the 20th. I well remember that when your regiment came upon the first hill one of your captains was carrying your colors, and I directed him where to plant the colors, as a guide to the deployment I wanted you to make. I offered to take the flag in my hand to indicate the precise point I wanted it to occupy, but the captain would not allow me to take it out of his hand, but stepped forward with me and planted the staff, saying that the flag should not quit his living hand. Your regiment immediately deployed on the right, and there remained and fought as bravely as men ever did. through the entire battle of the day."

As early as July 4, 1878, Gen. Walker wrote to Col. Stout, saying: "Yours were the first colors on the new line, and they waved in grand defiance of the enemy all the day long, and until the unfortunate order to fall back came."]

The 17th remained at Chattanooga until the 25th of November, when it participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge. It was in the grand assault made then, and Gen. Beatty especially complimented the work of Col. Stout and his men. Col. Stout says: "When the battalions in advance had advanced half way up the ascent, I advanced quickly, and had great difficulty in restraining officers and men in their ardor to reach the crest. Their enthusiasm, excited by the desire to reach the crest, and the tremendous cheering of our several lines, and the thundering of the guns on both sides knew no bounds... We reached the crest soon after the first flag had been planted on it, and while the balls of the enemy were flying thick around us."

After the battle of Missionary Ridge the 17th went with other troops into East Tennessee where it remained moving from place to place during the winter, being at Maryville, Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, Powder Spring, New Market and Dandridge. In April it was at Cleveland, May 4th at Catoosa Springs, and moved thence to take part in the Atlanta campaign, being in the 4th Corps, Wood's division, Beatty's brigade. May 7th, marched to Tunnell Hill, May 8th advanced and suffered loss at Rocky Face; also was engaged at Cassville, losing severely. There Capt. W. J. Landrum was killed and C. A. Brasher badly wounded May 24th, at Altoona. May 27th fought at Pickett's Mills, where Capt. Thos. R. Brown was wounded; June 6th at Ackworth; June 17th Capt. R. C. Sturgis received a wound from which he died. Fighting was continuous throughout the campaign about Kennesaw, Dallas, Marietta and across the Chattahoochee. Then in the battles around Atlanta, and in the movement to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's south of Atlanta. Col. Stout says in his report: "During the campaign the regiment made twenty-seven lines of strong defensive works and many slight lines and barricades. . . . The loss was one officer killed, four wounded, seven men killed, and eighty-three wounded." He compliments the officers and men of the regiment for their conduct.

After the fall of Atlanta, the 17th moved with Sherman's army in the pursuit of Hood, spending the entire month of October, 1864, marching through the northern part of Georgia, still being with the 4th Army Corps. When Sherman prepared to march to the sea, November, 1864, he sent the 4th Corps and 23d Corps to Nashville to serve under Gen. Thomas against Hood's army. The 17th Ky. went with the 4th Corps and in November was at Pulaski, Tenn., the 4th and 23d Corps being under Gen. Schofield. From Pulaski the troops fell back to Columbia, then to Spring Hill, then to Franklin, where the battle was fought November 30th. The 17th participated in all the movements and engagements of this campaign. After the battle of Franklin it was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out of service January 23, 1865. Few regiments had a record

equal to that of the 17th Ky. It had more than three years of service in the field, and participated in six of the greatest battles of the war, and an untold number of smaller engagements.

The following statistics of the 17th Ky. are taken from the official records at Washington:

Total enlistments.....	1,473
Killed in battle or died of wounds received	135
Wounded in action	363
Died in hospital, prison and by accidents, etc.	<u>163</u>
Total fatalities	661

Of the officers of this regiment it may be mentioned that Col. Stout was breveted Brig. General. He was a lawyer and died in 1895 in Chicago, where he located after the war. Lieut. Col. Vaughan became a business man in Louisville, where he now resides. Lieut. Col. I. B. Nall is a resident of Louisville, where he has been for twenty years engaged in newspaper editorial work. He served continuously through the war. Not only with the regiment, but also upon the staff of Generals Cruft, Beatty and Wood. Faithful as a soldier he has made one of Louisville's most prominent and useful citizens. Major Wall was a prominent lawyer and died in Owensboro soon after the war. Major Calhoon is leading a useful life in the lower Green river section. Major Claggett removed to the Northwest and became prominent as a lawyer, but died several years ago. Adjt. Ritter practiced law in Hopkinsville until his death. Adjt. Starling became colonel of the 35th Ky. regiment. Adjt. Gist was in the government service in Washington for several years. Surgeon Burgess lives in Illinois at a ripe old age.

Of Company A, Capt. Morton was a most excellent soldier. His company was the first recruited in the Green river section and was on its way to Camp Dick Robinson when overtaken by a message from Col. McHenry asking him to return and become the nucleus of the 17th regiment. Capt. Morton was killed at Shiloh. Capt. Cox is a banker in Hartford and one of its best citizens.

Of Company B, Capt. Frank H. Bristow has served several terms as county judge of Todd county. Lieut. Shelby Hicks is a prominent citizen of Owensboro and has been in the revenue service at different, times.

Of company E, T. W. Campbell became Lieut. Col. of the 17th Ky. Cavalry.

One of the first acts of the new recruits of the 17th was the disarming of the State Guard company at Hartford, which was done by Col. McHenry on the first demonstration of its purpose to side with the Confederacy. A conflict between the 17th and the State Guard in the streets was narrowly averted.

(The following Roster includes the officers and men of the 25th Kentucky Infantry, which was consolidated with the 17th, April 1, 1862.)

Field and Staff.

COLONELS—John H. McHenry, Jr., Alexander M. Stout, James M. Shackelford. LIEUT. COLS.—Ben. H. Bristow, Robert Vaughan, Ion Nall. MAJORS—William B. Wall, Isaac Calhoon, David M. Claggett. ADJTS.—John P. Ritter, Edmund L. Starling, George W. Gist. John M. Williams, George Deering. Q. MASTERS—Benjamin T. Perkins, Richeson W. Allen, John T. Jackson, Richard C. Gill. SURGEONS—Burkett Cloak, Warren J. Burgess. ASST. SURGEONS—Addison P. Shackelford, Albert D. Cosby, George W. Warmoth, Stuart Hubbard, John W. Compton. CHAPLAIN—George W. Kinsolving. COM. SERGTS.—Geo. Kuntz, Thomas

D. Davis. Q. M. SERGTS.—Barnes Parker, Robert J. Allen. HOSPITAL STEWARDS—Isaac D. Brown, Robert Dinwiddie, David Russell, Cornelius Tatter. SERGT. MAJORS—William S. Johnson, James H. Higdon, William B. Butler, Henry C. Marlow, John H. Frost, Alexander B. Sandefur, David Duncan, Henry M. West.

* NOTE.—Before the consolidation of the 17th and 25th regiments the following among the field officers named above were attached to the 25th and retired at the consolidation:

Col. Shackelford, Lieut. Col. Bristow. Major Wall, Adjutant Ritter, Quartermaster Perkins. Surgeon Cloak, Asst. Surgeon Shackelford.

Company "A."

CAPTAINS—Preston Morton, William Keith, Samuel K. Cox. 1st LIEUTS.—Thomas R. Brown, John D. Millman, Isaac Ferry, Wm. J. White. 2d LIEUTS.—James B. Harrison, John W. Howard, John H. Frost, Wm. J. Littell. SERGTS.—Henry Himler, Thos. Bradley, David Duncan, George L. O'Banion, Robert McCluthen, Edwin Forbs, Wardin Williams. CORPLS.—John W. Iler, Jasper Wilson. Benjamin Dexter, Jonathan E. Bratcher. Peter A. Howard, Larkin Williams, Robert Campbell, James E. Cope, Eli Davis, William Warren. MUSICIANS—Peter Carnes, Newton Williams, John Barr. WAGONER—Wesley Ezell.

PRIVATEES—James Ashley. Woodford Ashley, Stephen A. Bennett, Curran Butler, James B. Bryant, John D. Butler, Allen Burton, Samuel T. Brown, William H. Carter, Remus Carter. Thomas E. Carter, James W. Cobb, Thomas L. Davis, Thomas Evans, Elijah Fantrass, Ebenezer Godsey, George Hail, John B. Hobdy, Arthur Johnson, Wm. R. Jones, Solman Loyd, Wm. S. McIntire, Marcus D. Matthews, Lawson T. Matthews, James Murphy, Samuel Moxley, Reuben A. Miller, Wm. Neighbors, William Norris, William H. Pirtle, Robert Pollock, James H. Pollard, John C. B. Ramsey, John Sanderson, John Spencer, William P. Tate, John L. Warren, James Welch, John Wiley, Daniel Wilson, John C. Wilson, Samuel L. Wilson, Wm. F. Wakelend, Calvin Caloway, Jas. Carter, Amezrah Carter, Benjamin Davis, George Doss, Samuel Graham, Lycurgus James, James H. King, Thomas Russell, Edward Smith, John T. Staten, Jacob C. Stewart, Leonard Wilhite, William B. Jones, Michael Spencer, Thos. B. Wilson, John R. Abner, John W. Askma, William P. Bratcher, Henry Davis, Thomas Elder, Francis M. Everly, Leonard Garey, Simpson Garey, Samuel A. Godsey, John Hart, Wm. P. Matthews, James T. Potts, James F. Tuttle, William A. Tuttle, Harrel Stinson, John Combs, James McDonald, Frank Mason, Charles W. Moxley, John J. Tichener, James H. Bryant, Robert Duncan, Ezekiel Funk, Newton J. Ford, Presley King, Archibald Pollock, Lewis G. Sanders, Joseph Slaughter.

Company "B."

CAPTAINS—William H. Davison, William W. Briggs, Isaac Ferry. 1st LIEUT.—Barney M. Harwood. 2d LIEUTS.—Avery Byers, Alexander B. Sandifur. SERGTS.—Thomas Ferry, Boanerges V. Tyler, Josephus Handes, John P. Maston, Eli B. Allen, Samuel Feyrson, William J. White. CORPLS.—William C. Steddan, John Byers, Richard V. Wells, James A. Basden, Millegan Wright, Moses S. Ragland, William Webster, James O. Wilson, George M. Rowe, Thomas W. Pierce, Bromfield Newton, John Dewese, Daniel Morris, William Butcher.

PRIVATEES—James [sic Joseph M.] Ashford, Benjamin F. Autry, Henry Bratcher, William E. Bratcher, James M. Brown, William Burden, James D. Byers, William Cole, Charles Christian, Charles Dewese, John Dougherty, William Duncan, Charles Ferry, John S. Ferry, Bagges M. Faught, James P. Gilmore, Massa Hoover, William D. Kerum, Samuel Kerum, William Morris, Elisha M. Miles, John Murphy, James W. Pench, Martin W. Pence, Carey Raymey, Joshua

Raymey, Miles B. Raymey, John K. Sorrell, Henry C. Truman, George W. Tilford, James R. White, John E. White, Sylvester White, James D. Westflita, William H. Wilson, William Zachry, James I. White, William Bratchen, Daniel Byers, William L. Bright, Lowery Byers, Andrew J. Cochran, Thomas Daniel, Hasper J. Hegan, Mathew Kerkindall, Abram Kerkindall, Josiah M. Milo, James Megill, James W. Morris, Jesse Park, Edward Pierce, Joseph Renfrow, Killan Renfrow, James M. Renfrow, Wm. P. Render, Zeddoeck Smith, James J. Smith, Michael Zachariah, John M. Bishop. James G. Johnson, James Lee, William D. Parke, William C. Ashley, John E. Dockry, Jas. I. Edson, William Hughes, Jonathan Putt, Jesse Ashford, Morgan Bratcher, Russell Ford, Ralph Morris, William Raymer, Austin Stinson, William Smith, Dennis L. Bright, David Coats, James W. Coats, Elliott B. Davidson, Benjamin Lewellen, James Renfrow, James T. White. Stephen B. White, William S. Pollard. John Watson.

Company "C."

CAPTAINS—Isaac Calhoun, Robt. L. Beckham, David Duncan. 1st LIEUTS.—Finis H. Little, Wm. J. Landrum, Linus Fuller. 2d LIEUTS. —Marcus D. Bandy, Barney M. Harwood, Robt. J. Allen, Curtis A. Brasher. SERGTS.—James A. Smith, Thos. J. Alverson, Wm. O. Castlen, Samuel J. Efley, Thomas C. Ford, Edwin R. Lockett, Joshua Bonner, James J. Waltrip, CORPLS.—Luvias Morris, Charles M. Carey, Jessey Hyatte, Rufus Lynn, Jonathan F. Smith, Nathaniel Odle. John Waltrip. Jonathan D. McNeil, Benjamin F. Collier, John M. McCune, Isaac D. Brown, MUSICIANS—Joseph Lowery, William Lawhorn. WAGONER—Ancel Wilson.

PRIVATEES—George F. Brown, Allen Brackett, Moses Bridewell, Ino. H. Brisewell, Jesse B. Baxter, Jasper Brooks, Richard Butcher. Clark Barton, William T. Carrol, John Cox, Dillis D. Creitser, Amos B. Dicken, Thomas Elder, William Frajser, David C. Goode. William Gary, Jas. Gary, William H. Higam, Ino. P. Husk, Jesse Henson, John F. Hays, William House, Abner L. Jones, William H. Jones, George B. Jewell, John C. Kennedy, Samuel Kinney, Absalom M. Kerr, Israel M. Latham, William B. Lewis, Martin Mattingly, Win. J. Mahoney, James McDaniel, James C. McCarty, Alfred Nation, Isaac B. Riggs, Robert M. Ransom, Drury Rose, McNary Swift, Virgil A. Stewart, Shadrach P. Stephenson, Henry Vanover, Lewis W. Vanover, Mansfield Vanover, Jefferson Vanover, William Vanover, Miles Vertreese, Rufus Wall, James Whooberry, James H. Barton, James S. Carroll, Charles H. Crabtree, Thos. Crabtree, Benjamin Crabtree, Thomas Cary, Friley Jones, James W. Kennedy, James A. Mattingly, Newton Morris, James A. Reeks, Absalom Templeman, Henry Vanover, No. 1, Louis H. Vanover, Robert E. Vanover, Robert Willowby, Jackson Crabtree, Arthur Goodman, James H. Hays, Wm. M. Lashley, Thomas D. Mitchell, Irs H. Mitchell, Samuel H. Tanner, John A. Bratcher, Owen Bratcher, James V. Byers, Barney S. Brackett, Jackson Crabtree, No. 2. Henry H. Chew, Garland C. Chapman, George W. Dicken, William E. Hurst, John Kennedy, James Prickston, Washington Prickston, Edward Reynolds, Amos R. Vanover, Jonathan Bratcher, Samuel B. Ford, Presley M. Heal, George W. Vanover, Thomas J. Aikin, John R. Chapman, Nathaniel Crabtree, George W. Crabtree, Franklin T. Dick, Robert Elder, George C. Fletcher, William Hayes, Caleb Hayes, Robert Jennings, William Lawhorn, Davidson Willowby.

Company "D."

CAPTAINS—James Hudson, David M. Claggett, Elisha B. Edwards, Frank H. Bristow, George W. Gist. 1st LIEUTS.—Jesse W. Griffin, Richard F. Taylor, Edward S. Campbell, Robert M. Davis, Aaron S Hicks. 2d LIEUTS.—Seymore H. Perkins, Walter Evans, John D. Millman, Isaac Ferry, James M. Rogers. SERGTS.—Calvin W. Meacham, Martin V. Lyon, Michael P.

Kenedy, William Addison, William B. Wilkins, Granville W. Garth, Jesse Hinton, Joseph Carneal, James A. Reynolds, Henry C. Marlow, William Shelton, Chas. C. Drake. CORPLS. —Alveny Shelton, James W. Hart, Francis M. Latham, Amos H. Wilkins, John M. Canada, John F. Scott, William E. Wilkins, Geo. Simons. Joseph Dasset, James L. Grace, William H. Campbell, William H. Hardison, Joseph L. McGee, Samuel W. Kennedy, Lewis T. Tomerlin, Jno. T. Denton, Charles W. Wilkins, Wm. W. Winders, Charles W. Bivens, Micajah Shutt. WAGONER—Benjamin N. Bearden.

PRIVATEES—Richard Amas, Halem D. Adams, Michael Casting, Jas. H. Duncan, Stephen A. Franklin, John W. Gillam, Joseph H. Gant, Ammanah D. Harper, Benjamin C. Hale, John H. Helsley, John W. Hester, Hanly R. Hardison, Morris D. Hudleston, James H. Johnson, William M. Long, Perry S. Latham, John Lear, Nicholas Mayas, David Philips, John Reid, John C. Slaughter, Dampry C. Shelton, David Sweny, William Shannon, James A. Tomerlin, Edward D. Willis, A. Poe William, Henry L. Adams, John J. Allison, James Coleman, James F. Dukes, Silas Dukes, Albert Dorris, Wm. W. Franklin, Wm. M. Gant, Michael Helsley, John P. Helsley, Wm. H. Helsley, Cornelius Hamilton, Gabriel M. Jamison, Thos. J. Keeling, Wm. M. Keeling, William Keeling, Theodore F. C. Kannady, Wm. A. Kennady, John R. Latham, Jr., Thomas B. McCauley, Thomas B. McGee, Carroll B. Pepper, David S. Rodgers, Henry B. Rud, Thomas J. Sweeney, James D. Sullivan, Wesley L. Sparrow, George W Taylor, Theophilus H. Tomerlin, Jno. C. Rice, Ephraim T. Biven, Pryor Boatwright, James B. Lyon, Joseph S. Starks, Tery Brumfield, John M. Bivens, Thomas T. Bivens, John Blake, Wm. I. Calvert, Philip T. Dreskill, William G. Dreskill, Gillium Ezell, Harvey H. Farmer, John A. Gant, Patrick M. Gant, Mathias Helsley, Harris Horn, Josiah Hancock, John W. Hudleston. Richard Jones, John F. Jamison. John L. Johnson, Lawson T. Keeling, John B. Latham, Sr., William G. Lee, Wilson W. Ladd, Wm. E. Mayes, Wm. N. Mayes, Samuel H. McGee, Napoleon B. Rice, John Row, Silas Read, Green H. Rice, Theophilus M. Shernwell, James C. Sparrow, Jerome C. Youngs, George Draper, Geo. W. Latham, John W. H. Trent, Philip M. Wolf, James D. Wilkins, Jas. W. Deason, John Shaffield, Thomas D. Robison, Wm, M. L. Asher, Champ S. Beasley, John W. Beasley, Jefferson Bryant, Charles Ezell, Benjamin F. Ezell, Wm. B. Futrell, William Francis, James H. Greenfield, John B. Howard, Thomas D. Hutchinson, Lorenzo D. Harper, Nathan M. Joiner, William Keener, Jackson Knight, George W. Knight, James H. Knight, Granville H. Mansfield, Daniel P. Mathis, John M. McCaulley, John McGrah, Wm. C. MeIntaugh, Dennis Oneal, John Oliver, William D. Porter, William F. Reed, Francis B. Reynolds, William B. Rodgers, Joseph Reed, Preston Sweeny, George W. Stinson. John P. Seager, John M. Scott, Garvin P. Scott, Newton J. Sweeney.

Company "E."

CAPTAINS—Wesley Garey, Thomas W. Campbell, James W. Anthony, Wm. J. Lendrum, John H. Frost. 1st LIEUTS.—Perry Campbell, Albert R. Shackelford, George L. Sullivan, Wm. S. Johnson, Samuel K. Cox, Boanerges V. Tyler. 2d LIEUTS.—Richard L. Peyton, Benjamin T. Hobbs, James M. Wilson, Charles Bratcher, Campbell H. Johnson, Michael Mulvey. SERGTS.—Thomas K. Moore, Thomas Bush, Dares Cranor, David H. Dunn, Gabriel Yarbrough, Harvey Graham. John W. Gill, Thomas S. Mansell, David G. Hopson, Chas. A. Duvall. CORPLS. —George W. Henderson, H. Johnson Simpson, Winfield J. Bone, Hiram H. Hill, John B. Green, John B. Walker, Tawnley N. Redfern, John C. Sizemore, James M. Smith, F. Jerome Glass, Willis M Colman, Mallon J. Woosley, Isaac N. Sullivan.

PRIVATEES—Thomas F. Adams, Joseph Allen. John Brackett. Presly B. Beshears, Francis M. Adams, Wm. T. Bennett, Benjamin Baker, E. H. Brewer, Joel H. Brewer, William B. Butler,

Peter Bowles, William R. Brown, Wm. H. Crick, Charles H. Cates, Francis Conrad, Wm. A. Daugherty, Thomas Fletcher, James S. Gambell, Corydon W. Graham, Abner Gunn, Robert Gower, Doctor B. Griffin, John B. Hill, Andrew G. Hamby, Francis M. Hill, James L. Long, John McIntosh, Reese A. Miles, Richard M. Mitchal, John W. Marquess, James W. Marquess, George W. McFadden, Richard Nix, William Russell, Jesse Russell, Stephen H. Ruddle, William E. Ray, James J. Rodgers, James O. Stanley, Hosea B. Simpson, James K. P. Simpson, Madion Sullivan, Richard H. Smith, Fielding G. Southard, James K. Sizemore, John H. Stanley, Nicholas T. Tucker, David M. Vincent, John W. Wright, Henry N. Wilson, Elisha West, James H. Adames, Philip D. Brewer, James T. Blades, Enoch C. Duskey, James Gill, Andrew F. Gamble, Daniel Gorden, Patrick Howard, William A. Ladd, Arnold Malin, James A. Nolen, James W. Ray, William H. Rodgers, Robert C. Speed, George W. Simonds, George W. Scott, Henry B. Underwood, William S. Wiley, John F. Woodburn, James Williamson, Wm. M. S. Yarbrough, Benj. Yancy, Samuel Burnett, Jacob Dosier, George B. Favor, William T. Jones, Eli W. Knight, Joseph Pendley, Barnes Parker, Nathaniel J. Smith, William L. Troop, Vincent Braswell, Wilson J. Boyd, Bartis Barnes, James T. Crafts, Willis Cook, Jacob S. Duvall, John T. Duvall, John Dunkerson, A. Benten Duskey, Richard N. Findley, Willis H. Fuller, John K. Fuller, William A. Hicks, James M. Hampton, John W. Jones, Nicholas Jeffers, John Keith, John McDonald, John W. Marquess, Sr., Cornelius Murphy, Rufus A. Malin, John N. Nixon, James J. Parsons, William Powell, Albert H. Peyton, Joseph Rodgers, Azariah Riddle, Samuel C. Stanley, Ebenezer H. Smith, Thomas A. Underwood, William W. Webb, Josiah Winstead, John Carney, Andrew J. Frasier, Samuel F. Gamble, John A. Malin, Thomas Bishop, John C. Baston, Alijah Baldock, Thomas Crick, John Camplin, William Dunkerson, Martin Dunlap, Jeremiah E. Franklin, Vincent B. Gunn, Allen Gunn, William J. Hamby, James Holland, Patrick Jackson, James E. Miller, Mathew L. Morgan, John L. Oldham, George W. Pursell, Hugh W. Reed, Nathaniel S. Richardson, Alexander Shaw, Austin P. Smith, Manley G. Winstead, Andrew S. Wheeiden, Richard R. West, William Wilcox, William C. Oglesby, James B. Forbes.

Company "F."

CAPTAINS—Henry S. Barnett, Ion B. Nall. 1st LIEUTS.—William T. King, Jefferson H. Jennings, Thomas J. Alverson. 2d LIEUTS.—Jno. G. Ferguson, Oscar B. Kress, Thomas D. Davis. SERGTS.—Atha Aud, Isaac Ferry, Philip Rial, Francis M. Felix, Nicholas C. Daniel, William A. Wallace, George Bunger. CORPLS.—Wm. M. Ferry, Richard Shaver, William H. Felix, Henry C. Shaver, James Harrison, Meredith Hughes, Wesley Arterberry, Hugh Ferry, Chas. K. Metcalfe. MUSICIAN—Samuel P. Nall. WAGONER—James L. Harris.

PRIVATES—Luther G. Ambrose, John W. Black, John Brown, Andon Brooks, Curtis D. Bean, Cortez X. Bean, William R. Bean, Isaac Cotton, Harrison Cline, John W. Cannon, Robert Z. Duff, Zachariah Davis, Abraham Eaton, John Felix, Absalom P. Frazier, Henry C. Hand, Asberry Harrison, Henry Hurt, Berry Hurt, William Harrel, Samuel M. Hamilton, John Johnston, Warren Lewis, John R. McCoy, John Oller, Jasper Oller, Benjamin P. Petty, Charles M. Ragsdale, August Rulander, George W. Reddish, Jesse Shaver, Sam'l Smith. Richard A. Stevens, Michael J. Thomas, William A. Walter, James B. Wright, William F. Wright, John H. Wright. Thomas York, James M. Boone, Thomas A. Barnett, Lindsay Bennett, John B. Cline, William H. Combs, James Faught, John S. Fuqua, John H. Hand, John T. Stone, William Smith, Thomas R. Wilhite, Hiram B. Ward, Samuel C. Crawford, Daniel C. Guthery. Virgil Bennett. Martin Brown, William Boyd, James H. Cannon, William H. Hamilton, Cyrus A. Howard, John J. Hamilton, Hiram B. McSherry, Elijah Mitchell, John Rust, Marquis L. Reddish, Henry C. Stephens. Charles D. Sandefur, William

H. Ashford, Jaberry Mitchell, James W. Sandefur, John M. Calloway, Abram Hornback, Thomas N. Smith, Peter Smith, Nathaniel P. Wedding, Eugene York, John Zimmerman.

Company "G."

CAPTAINS—Benjamin T. Underwood, Hugh C. Cooper, Thomas J. Kirby, John V. Boyd, Samuel T. Fruit. 1st LIEUTS.—William Ashby, Rich. W. Williams, John H. Frost, Alexander B. Sandefur. 2d LIEUTS. —Thomas B. Boyd, Isaac Condett, Albert E. Brown, David Cartwright, Wm. H. Meglemery. SERGTS.—Wm. F. McAtee, Curtis A. Brasher, Henry C. Brasher, James G. Yancey, Henry H. Witty, Joseph H. Wilson, Henry M. West, Robert P. Johnson. CORPLS.—Meander B. Brown, Milton A. Littlefield, John G. Anderson, John W. Lynn, John M. Crag, John J. Armstrong, Tillman Russell, John M. Cramer, Albert Grace, George M. Brashear, Marcellus M. Brown, Charles W. May, Wm., H. West, Daniel L. McKnight, John H. Babbett, F. C. Gresham, Thos. H. Gilliland, Joseph H. Settle. Nathaniel Grace, Marion Moore, Win. H. Teague, Alexander Gilliland, Jos. M. Rice. DRUMMER—Daniel Cartwright.

PRIVATEs—James Anderson, Jr., Fields Blanchard, Sam'l E. Boyd, George E. Boyd, William H. Boyd, James M. Bennett, James D. Brown, Lewis H. Bouland, Francis Codier, Isham A. Cook, John W. Coartney, William Doss, Thomas Ewing, William Fortner, Wesley Fletcher, Terrell Fletcher, Edom Grace, James Gilleland, Pitman F. Gibson, William Gabert, John W. Hammond, Virgil A. Hanby, Golden H. Hanby, Daniel M. Hanby, Lewis H. Johnson, Daniel Kennedy, Hezekiah J. Z. Love, Henry Ladd, Wm. R. Long, James W. Morris, John O. Menser, Solomon D. Menser, Joseph Morgan, John Oroark, Joseph F. Pyle, Charles Pryor, Alfred Russell, Joseph Rose, William Sizemore, Joshua C. Teague, William Teague, Charles F. Trotter, Wm. F. Wittey, Wesley S. Wittey, Elijah F. Walker, Edward Wilkins, John M. West, John W. Wyatt, Albert H. Brasher, Joel Boyd, John B. Campbell, Joshua A. Conner, Jno. A. Crumer, Samuel H. Causler, James C. Causler, Samuel Doss, Masten F. Farmer, John W. Griffin, John Gilleland, William Gillelan, Thos, J. Hughes, John E. Harrison, James L. Keys, George H. Mesamore, Noah Menser, Daniel W. Menser, Wm. R. Pleasant, Henry M. Renstan, Peter Ryan, Joseph D. Terry, Wm. W. Wight, John White, Richard G. Wilson, Alexander Walker, John W. Yandall, Robert Young, Lawrence B. Armstrong, John Brackett, James R. Causler, Eliza H. Causler, Chas. C. Drake, John W. McIntire, James D. Armstrong, David A. Bennett, James A. Cook, John W. Dunning, Henry Dose, Henry E. D. Gilky, William H. Gordon, James M. Hammonds, James T. M. Hamby, Miles J. Knight, Wm. J. Ladd, James P. Long, James Long, Jesse McKnight, John A. Willis, Daniel McKinzie, George W. O'Roark, Lewis J. Pyle, John Simpson, Anderson G. Solomon, John W. Southern, Joseph M. Southern, James Witty, William F. Cook, Thomas F. Wilson. Lawrence G. Bourland, Robert Tucker, Samuel R. White, George H. Anthony, James Anderson, Sr., Samuel Boyd, James W. Crabtree, Alexander Copeland, James C. W. Causler, Dr. H. Dunning, John M. Dunning, George W. Dunning, William East, Edward Fuller, John Fuller, John D. Ford. Jesse Ford, Aquilla B. Gilliland, John H. Johnson, Henry Johnson, John Right, William H. Stewart, James B. Witty, John W. Walker. Richard J. Williams, Wm. Dunning, Flemuel Dunning.

Company "H."

CAPTAINS—George A. Little, Robert M. Davis. 1st LIEUTS. Richard F. Taylor, William S. Dillahay, Henry M. West. 2d LIEUTS —Garton C. Pruet, H. Clay Marlow, George C. Merritt. SERGTS.—William D. Taylor, William S. Little, James Drury, Joseph W. Coleman, Leonard L. Taylor, Lawrence D. Waltrip, Richard W. Givens, William J. Lendrum, John Gentry, William T.

King, Alexander B. Sandefur, John D. Prett. CORPLS.—Joseph P. Waltrip, James A. Flaner, Andrew J. Jewell, David O. Falcon, Richard S James, Richard P. Sorrell, James E. Cobb, George P. Vance, Joel G. Sapp, Francis Fenwick, James S. Hogens, Luke Tanner, Wm. McCain, WAGONERS—John A. Bryant, Frank Branson. DRUMMER—John Frielas.

PRIVATES—Jacob H. Arnold, William Baize, George Bransom, Jno. W. Cobb, Willis Corbit, Matison Cotton, James M. Cochran, Willier F. Condit, William Cline, Leonard T. Cop, Thomas J. Dulin, John W. Duvall, James Dunkerson, Burrell Ezell, William D. Faught, William Foard, Isaac Foard, Joseph Fenwick, Willis B. Gillstrap, James Gentry, John A. Hutson, James H. Jones, Samuel M. James, James A. Jarnagan, Benjamin F. Jenkins, James M. Jennett, Calvin Kasinger, Cornelius Kennedy, George Keefer, George Leach, William H. Leach, Samuel Mackey, William McLinmore, Henry McCain, Moses Pails, James Riggs, Robert Ridout, Hanley Ridout, Jonathan S. Haley, Henry S. Raley. Jas. H. Stuart, Francis Standefur, George W. Spoonover, Santford Simpson, Robert Simpson, Olid Watson, James Lyons, Silvester Allen, Francis Barton, David Y. Boston, Thomas Daugherty, George W. Davidson, Jabe Daniel, Robert Dickens, Franklin Havens, Samuel K. Jones, Edward H. James, Thomas Kowan, Wm. B. Leach. William Polly, Henry Ridout, Luther Rodgers. Benjamin Raffety, Hugh H. Sandefur, Samuel E. Turner, John Vance, Samuel M. Wilson, James M. Wilson, John Anderson, Benjamin F. Autry, Henry Baize, Thomas Baze, John H. Baize, John J. Baize, William K. Fry, William Keller, Mathew Kerkendall, Abram Kerkendall, Alfred K. Leach, James H. Lindsey, James H. Leach, Josephus McCannon, David W. Norton. Henry T. Stuart, Shelley Bates, John T. Boston, Robert Davis, Edward Davidson, Geo. W. Ezell, Charles H. Hocker, George W. House, Patrick Hester, David Lickens, James L. Lauler, Ariel Michael, Holland Morris, Melvin Shultz, Joseph Sandefur, Nathaniel Sips, Henry B. Steavens, Hugh W. Taylor, Simon Autry, Theophilus Allen, Wm. R. Baise, Joseph A. Bracher, Joseph L. Stuart, Wm. H. Boston, Torrance Davison, Andrew Foster, Granville Gillstrap, John Heady, George W. Halloway, James Johnson, William Kos, Joel Legrand, Littleberry Matlock, John H. Sipes, Simeon Sipes, James Street, Charles R. Sipes, Isaac Willaby, John G. Young, Pleasant M. Young, Wm. H. Mackey.

Company "I."

CAPTAINS—Robert Vaughan, Thomas R. Brown. 1st LIEUTS. —Silas Heston, H. Clay Marlow. 2d LIEUTS,—Jefferson H. Jennings, Boanerges V. Tyler. SERGTS.—Harvey H. Duggins, George C. Merritt, Lewis Fuller, Joseph A. Claggett, Commodore P. Burchfield, John W. Angle, Joseph B. Patterson, Simpson Stout, David W. Norton, Nathan Sapp. CORPLS.—James R. Payne, Mayhugh Bratcher, Wm. R. Mitchell, Isaac N. Belcher, James Bullock, Van Buren Rains, Alfred Hurt, Byron Johnson, Curran P. Ramsey, Morgan King, Higginson P. Bozarth, Alvis C. Haider, Henry Patterson, Wm. B. Addington.

PRIVATES—John W. Anderson, Richard H. Belcher, Littleberry Belcher, Henry Bayse, John H. Bayse, Jacob F. Bennett, Bedford Burchfield, Reuben Bratcher, William L. Brown, John Cook, William Casey, Benjamin F. Claggett, Leroy Condor, James Curtis, McHenry Davis, John W. Davis, Walter T. Daniel, Valentine Edwards, John W. France, Rufus L. Fogle, Thomas Hall, Christopher C. Harrison, John Hook, Abraham Johnson, William Jones, Thomas M. Lewis, Edward T. Myers, Warner Martin, Miles McCoy, Samuel L. Midkiff, William T. Payton, Valentine Payton, Edward B. Payne, Henderson W. Russ, Jacob B. Stewart, William R. Shartzter, Francis M. Spears, Henry E. Thomas, Herod Trail, Robert R. Wood, Thomas J. Watson, Job Arnold, John J. Bayse, Christopher C. Brown, Daniel J. Basham, Thomas C. Crowder, Benjamin Dunn, John B. Doolin, Lloyd Gary, Leven Graham, James Hall, John Haynes, Jacob Johnson, Mark Lykins,

James Marshall, Mark Russ, Moses W. Stone, Daniel B. Storms, William A. Sublett, Oliver A. Walcott, William Wright, Edward Lucas, John G. Austin, Vivian D. Armes, Stephen Z. Arnold, David Campbell, Henry Cook. Felix B. Gallaway, George W. Hodge, Columbus Hall, Fielding Harris, John D. Iglehart, Sashwell Jordon, Bailey Lykins, Joseph Lucas, William T. Morris, Simeon B. Morris. Colby Shrader, Logan Sapp, William F. Sapp, Emanuel Sapp, James E. Shane, James M. Sanders, Henry T. Stewart, Andrew L. Webster, James Bellamy, Christopher C. Johnson, Valentine Miller, Dempsey C. White, Johnson Wilson, Ewing C. Turks, George Faught, John Hicks, Benjamin F. Watson.

Company " K. "

CAPTAINS—James H. Holloway, Putnam B. Tribble, Robert C. Sturgis, George C. Merritt. 1st LIEUTS.—Newton M. Miller, Pius Clarke, Samuel Mitchell, Samuel W. Pruett. 2d LIEUTS.—John J. Holloway, William A. Fitts, Aaron S. Hicks, Thomas J. Alverson, Noah C. Dean. SERGTS.—William J. Little, Chas. A. Morgan, Philip A. Bryant, William H. Fruit, James Z. Davis. Cyrus Steele. CORPLS.—Elijah Page, William J. McHugh, John T. Selgler, Wm. Gundry, Marshall G. Ashby, Enoch W. Fruit, Albertus Lumarer, Alexander Howard, John Secrist, Alfred Barnard, MUSICIAN—Randolph Gundry. WAGONER—Thos. G. W. Timmons.

PRIVATEs—Francis A. Ashby, Josiah B. Ashby, William F. Ashby, Benjamin F. Ashby, Weaver J. D. Turk, Eli G. Burk, John T. Bartley, Logan L. Brown, Jno. Clements, Joel Colwell, Thos. Dickens, Jno. Doren, Jno. W. Daniels, Wm. H. Edwards, Isaac C. Freels, Ed. F. Freels, Jno. M. Fritz, Jno. H. Fruit, Benj. T. Fulkerson, F. K. Fulkerson, Wm. A. Fangham, A. J. Hicks, Thos. Howard, Moses Hughey, Thos. Jobling, S. F. Kissinger, Ira Kendetall, William R. King, Michael Muldoon, Samuel McKalister, John K. Myers, William Moore, Sr., John O. Milton, William Moore, Jr., Coleman Martin, Frank M. Norvil, Christ Nagel, David H. Pool, William C. Perkins. Joseph R. Pitt. William C. Pertis, John Robinson, Richard Shackelford, Milton A. Sheffer, William T. Smith, Jones Stepp, George W. Spicer, Benj. F. Stephens, Charles F. Thompson, Garret W. Timmons, Ira B. Timmons, Richard Turner. John L. Young. John L. Ashby, John G. Barker, Matthew Cantrell, Wm. B. Cox, Warren J. Elliott, Marcus Gilkey, William Harris, Jacob J. Hanson, Thos. F. Johnson, Samuel A. Kemball, Wm. J. F. Lile, Samuel N. Melton, John D. McMain, Robert McMann, George R. Nagley, Robert W. Phillips, John Renn, George L. Roberts, Michael Ryon, Henry Roggemkamp, James P. Scott, James D. Sheffer. James Stalings, Burrel D. Smith, Eli Smith, Cornelius Totten, Joseph Vincent, Robert G. Washam, George W. Kemball, John S. Mitchell, George Reins, William E. Christian, Harvey H. Dillingham, David L. Dillingham, James K. Farmer, William F. Farmer, John H. Faughan, Francis M. Grant, Pleasant Halmark, Jesse Knight, William Knight, Dehardeman, Lavare, Daniel R. Morgan, Dennis O'Bryen, Joseph W. Pinkston, William F. Robinson, Thomas Russell, Luther Robertson, John J. Shingler, William C. Taylor, John E. Woolsey, John W. Owens, William W. Page, Noah Sharp, William W. Cummings, Green B. McMain, Marcus Coffman, Charles M. Crabtree, William L. Everhart, Isaac Gilmore, Nathan D. Gatson, William J. Keney, Theodore Moffitt, William McKey, William Murphey, William H. Putnam, Daniel D. Raymons, James Riley, William H. Read, George R. Read, George Smith, Elijah Smith, Cicero Strong, Benjamin F. Spieer, Joseph Sales, John R. Thompson. Robert M. Young.

[Note: In the previous listing many names are misspelled.]



Daily Journal, Louisville, KY, Monday, 21 April 1862, p.3:

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

CASUALTIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

Owensboro, April 16, 1862.

Below you will find an accurate list of the killed and wounded in Colonel John McHenry's 17th regiment Kentucky volunteers during the stubborn straggles of the 6th and 7th at Pittsburg Landing :

KILLED.

Company A – Captain Preston Morton, John Combs, Frank Mason, and C. W. Moxley.
Company B – Jesse Ashford, Morgan Bratcher, John Dawes, and Sergeant J. J. Harder.

Company C – John Kennedy.

Company F – W. H. Ashford.

Company G – J. H. Westerfield.

Company H – Robert Davis.

Company I – James Bellamy, Johnstone Wilson, Christopher C. Johnson, and Dempsey P. White.

Company K – Edward A. Hall.

WOUNDED.

Company A – Sergeant John O'Butler, Corporal David Duncan, John Barr, Thomas Elder, S. A. Goodsey, W. H. H. Pirtle, John R. Abner, J. E. Bratcher, Edward Forbes, Leonard Gary, Samuel Graham, Lycurgus James, Jacob C. Stewart, and J. C. Wilson.

Company B – Sergeant Thomas Terry, Thos. Daniel, Henry Bratcher, Wm. Bright, Wm. Duncan, Samuel Ferguson, and James Smith.

Company C – J. W. Kennedy, fatally; W. H. Frayser, G. W. Vandover, Henry Vandover, Lewis W. Vandover, severely; J. C. McCarty, Presley Heel Chas. M. Carey, Robert Willoughby, and Benjamin Collier,

Company D – Sergeant W. D. Taylor, seriously.

Company E – Arthur Goodman, seriously : Wm. Gary, Thomas Elder, Wm. S. Peyton, Edward Reynolds, and Absalom Kerr.

Company F – Sergeant Isaac Cotton, Corporal Phillip Rial, John Aller, Merideth Hughes, August Rulander, seriously; and John C. Zimmerman, seriously.

Company G – John M. Bishop, Wm. H. Conditt, Francis M. Everly, seriously.

Company H – Sergeant W. J. Landrum. Frank Martin, and Patrick Hester, seriously; Wm. McKane, Alvis Williams, Josephus Sandefer, Marion Sandefer, Andrew J. Jewell, Andy Foster, Lawrence D. Waltrip, and Frank Hayden, fatally.

Company I – Capt. Rob't Vaughn, painfully in the head; Curran Ramsey, seriously; Wm.A. Sublett, fatally; Sergeant Simpson Stout, in the foot; Frank Spears, John Haynes, and Colby Shreader, seriously.

Company K – Geo. C. Merritt, seriously.

Col. John H. McHenry and Lieut. Col. A. M. Stout were also both slightly wounded.

Total Killed, 17; wounded, 68; missing, 5.

You may well judge of the heroic valor and desperate endurance of the 17th, when you learn that Colonel McHenry, owing to unavoidable events, led only two hundred and nineteen men into action on Sunday morning, and when the shades of Monday night fell upon the fierce-fought battle-ground scarcely more than one half of the gallant little band were left to swell “the proud huzzah that rang the conquered field around.” And as Kentucky mourns with a mother’s fond tenderness over her fallen sons, she may exult with a proud sadness a holy triumph over the deeds of their courage.

The veins of her great heart may justly thrill with all the wild enthusiasm of her younger days in the glorious assurance that the rich old blood of her pioneer-heroes has not degenerated or been bastardized, but still worthy of its fountain sources and faithful to its natural channels, has proven that its ruddy current palls not upon the battle-field nor shrinks from flowing wherever the tide of honor and of duty turns.

Capt. Morton was known and esteemed throughout all this portion of our State, and no nobler, manlier, more utterly fearless heart ever responded to the calls of a great and sacred cause, or grew cold ‘midst the wild carnage and crimson glories of a “stricken battle-field. X. L. S.



Owensboro Monitor, Owensboro, KY, Wednesday, 5 November 1862, p.2:

In another column will be found an interesting letter from our army correspondent, a member of the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment.

The Seventeenth was the first to leave Kentucky to fight the battles of the Union, and the first to return to the State when she was a second time invaded. It has fought more battles and lost more men than any other Kentucky regiment, and has won a name imperishable in the hearts of the people of our State. It is now in Rousseau's Division, which at the Perryville fight was composed of twelve large regiments. In anticipation of a battle, the large and valuable wagon trains of Gens. McCook and Rousseau were ordered to Springfield, and without the knowledge of either General the Seventeenth was detailed as an escort. When the battle began, Gen. Rousseau asked for the Seventeenth Kentucky, and swore furiously when he was informed that one of his best and most favorite regiments was not on the ground.

Its gallant commander, Col. John H. McHenry, by his heroic conduct, upon the fields of Donelson and Shiloh has won for himself a rank among "the bravest of the brave." his valuable services to the citizens of Springfield will long be remembered by them. with feelings of gratitude. He has gained completely the confidence and esteem of those under his command, as the following incident bears evidence. While at Springfield the Colonel was trading for a horse one morning, when his officers led up and presented to him a magnificent animal, acknowledged to be one of the finest in the army. Colonel McHenry has named him in honor of the regiment, "The Seventeenth." We hope that still higher honors are yet in store for this brave officer, and that after having fought successfully in the sacred cause in which he has enlisted, he may return to us covered with glory.

[Correspondence of the Owensboro Monitor.]

Letter from the Seventeenth Regiment.

NEW MARKET, Marion County, Ky., October 29, 1862.

Editor Monitor: : The grand and magnificent army of the Ohio, which was concentrated at Louisville a few weeks since, and by a given signal spread out, like a beautiful fan of a lady, on the various branches of roads and passways from that city in search of the invading army of Bragg, that had threatened the capture of Kentucky's metropolis; after chasing his various regiments that were stationed in almost every town in Middle Kentucky, into Tennessee, through the Cumberland Gap. has now taken possession of the bleak hills that border upon the mountain districts of the State, and, we hope, are delaying only for a short time, in order to recuperate the exhausted energies and disappointed hopes of the gallant men who have struggled so eagerly to rid Kentucky of the invader, and then push on after the retreating foe, into the enemy's country, and conquer or subdue him into an honorable peace and into a restoration of our once beloved Union.

Many speculations exist among those who express their opinions in the army, as to whither we are going and what is the immediate destiny of the army. But we all think that this will be done under the leadership of a different person from the one who has been commanding us for over a year. And what indeed has been done by him toward bringing about a final termination of this war? Penetrating into the South, he reached Pittsburg Landing time enough to save Grant's army from defeat, for which the nation owes and expresses to him all meed of gratitude. He did not arrive, however, in time to accomplish the destruction of the army of the "chivalry of the South," which would inevitably have been the case had he arrived three days sooner—which might have been done by a little more energy. —Since that, one uninterrupted series of vexatious and annoying petty surrenders and defeats have fallen upon us week after week, and day after day, until the enemy, emboldened by success, dared attempt a movement of leaving their own country unprotected and marching by rapid and forced marches, behind and in rear of a formidable foe, and forcing a countermarch; presenting a spectacle seldom witnessed before in the history of warfare. —Napoleon dared a similar movement in the siege of Mantua; but Bragg, it must be remembered is not a Napoleon, and he now finds himself on the back-track, the armies reversed, and the army of the Ohio again is moving toward the Land of Dixie. This movement has truly a disheartening effect upon the Kentucky and all other Union soldiers, but has still a worse effect upon the rebel soldiers. It is to them demoralizing, degrading and discouraging. The vain boasts and Braggs of the enemy have settled down to murmurs, and curses, the "chivalrous" Kentuckians have fled from their own State, which they swore they would make their last ditch; and the rich and productive harvests of Kentucky are now, alas, exchanged for the sterile, bleak and, snow clad peaks of the Cumberland! A trial of skill was offered to them at Perryville, they fought well, they threw a three-fold force against the new and raw recruits of the gallant and lamented Jackson, they slew him—the brave, the bold, the valiant; and the instrument of death that pierced his heart will return with four-fold vengeance upon the cause which he fought against so manfully. Brave men wept over him—

"A child may weep at the bramble's smart,
A maid to see her lover part;
But woe unto a country, when
She sees the tears of bearded men."

No officer in the army could have been more lamented. A high and distinguished officer, when he heard of the fall of Jackson, asked permission to relinquish his magnificent command of over three divisions, and take 10,000 picked men, swearing he would drive every hostile foot from

Kentucky or die in the attempt, to be revenged over the loss of Jackson. Rousseau came to the support of Jackson, and after a terrible, fierce and destructive engagement, the enemy retired, leaving his dead and wounded upon the field. Afraid to renew the engagement in the morning or stand the shock which would certainly have been hurled against him, he fled—and sad and disastrous has been his flight.

Why was not the corps of Gen. Gilbert and of Crittenden brought forward at Perryville ? This is a question I will not attempt to answer. It is one of the strange and unaccountable queries that cannot be satisfactorily answered. But every one knows that if Buell had precipitated these gallant troops upon the enemy to the assistance of the gallant Rousseau, the Southern army must have faded away before them as arrayed hosts of the mirage vanish before the rising sun. But this was not done, and Gen. Buell stands now the unenvied victim of the just censure of both citizen and soldier.

Our Regiment is in good health. We hope those who have gone home to see their families without permission—that is to say, *deserted*—are now enjoying the same God's blessing. Sam Mitchell, of Owensboro, is now First Lieutenant and is a good officer. W. J. Littell is Orderly Sergeant. We understand that Dr. Compton has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. We are sorry that John Morris did not accept the office which Co. McHenry gave a short time since. Lieut. W. Landrum, of Calhoun, is Aid-de-Camp to our acting Brigadier-General. Sergts. Mulvey, Melbourne, Hicks, King and Cox have recently been promoted to Commissioned offices, and Lieut. W. Johnson, of Henderson, and Campbell, of Hopkinsville, have resigned. Yours truly,
Corporal



Owensboro Monitor, Owensboro, KY, Wednesday, 26 November 1862, p.2:

[*Correspondence of the Owensboro Monitor.*]
Letter from the Seventeenth Regiment.

Russellville, Ky., November 16, 1862.

Editor Monitor: Sir: The great army of the Ohio, under its new commander Major-General Rosecrans, is moving South with new impetus and a new impulse. It is strange that the army still goes ahead while at headquarters everything is confusion and disorder. General Rosecrans now is in command of a force equal if not superior to any yet collected together since the war began. He has risen, as if by magic, from the command of a division to the head of a Department, with a large army scattered over an empire, moving by every road, stationed in every town, controlling all kinds of business, moving by every possible manner of conveyance, carrying with it the destinies of a great nation and the hopes of an agonized and suffering people. Gen. Rosecrans's first appearance before the troops of his new army was at Bowling Green, where he reviewed the gallant Third Division—the heroes of Perryville, under command of the most popular commander now in the West, General Rousseau; he moved through the division and cheer after cheer went up from the different regiments as he passed them. The Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment was in line and was addressed by the General, who complimented them as a gallant regiment, and that he took particular pride in them because they were Kentuckians, and told them it was probable he would have *special* work for them to do this winter.—The next day we received an order detaching us from Rousseau's Division, and we were gratified to learn that we were to remain in Kentucky this

winter. The Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Bayless; the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Shackelford; the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, with some other troops that we have not learned, have been detached on this duty, under command of Colonel S. D. Bruce of the Twentieth Kentucky. The Seventeenth Kentucky with the two regiments of Cavalry, under command of Col. McHenry, are now at Russelville, and our friends may for the present direct their letters to this place, and come to see us here.

Colonel McHenry's Order on the negro question, touching Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, meets with universal approbation among the *Union* men in these parts, and also among the "secesh"—if anything that he can do or has done meets their approbation. You have probably seen it—as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 17th REGIMENT Ky. Vols.,
in the field, near New Market, Ky., October 27, 1862.

Special Order:

No fugitive slave will hereafter be allowed in this regiment, and all officers and soldiers are forbidden from employing any other than slaves or negroes known to be free.

All fugitive slaves are hereby ordered to leave this regiment in two weeks from this time.

All fugitive slaves within the limits of this regiment will be delivered to his owner or agent appointed, upon application, whether that owner be loyal or *a rebel*.

(Official). By command of JNO. H. McHENRY, JR,

Colonel 17 th Reg. Ky., Vols.

Geo. W. Gist, 1st Lieut. and Adjt.

There have been several things which induced Col. McHenry to publish this order. One incident particularly is worthy of mention a loyal man from Spencer county had lost two slaves and found them in an Illinois Regiment and upon his attempting to get possession of them he came near being mobbed. Colonel McHenry seeing the excitement rushed in and rescued the man from the hands of a mob, and undoubtedly saved his life; he took the man under his protection and reported the case to General Rousseau, who ordered out the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment on one side and the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment on the other and the humiliating spectacle was witnessed by thousands, of a regiment surrounded by regiments of the same army to enforce obedience to the laws and obedience to the orders of a military commander. It is useless to say that the mob gave under.— Colonel McHenry rode along the line and pointed out the ring leaders of this outrage to the General who had them marched off between a file of soldiers. This occurred at Bloomfield, only a day or two before the battle of Perryville. True to original principles, we will stand by the Constitution and the Union, will sustain the law and enforce it. As we are not fighting this war upon the slavery question we will not meddle with it, and as we would have given up a fugitive slave to its owner before the war we will do it now, even if the owner of that slave is *a rebel*. What other position can high-minded Kentucky officers take? The *Chicago Tribune* calls upon the President to expel Colonel McHenry from the army—let him dare do it and the commission of every Kentucky officer would be tendered to him. Colonel McHenry neither desires nor expects promotion, conscious in the faithful discharge of his duties and the honest integrity of his principles; his zeal and motives are honored by his regiment and his friends, and so they must be by the people and by the friends of the Government.

At Bowling Green our regiment witnessed a spectacle that has occurred but seldom in this army, but it should occur more frequently for the good of the service. It was one of General Rosecrans's first orders—which shows with what promptness he disposes of such cases. It was to the effect that "Lieutenant Wm. S. Johnson of the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, for treasonable

language and insubordinate action is hereby dismissed from the service of the United States. He will be sent under guard to Louisville and expelled from the Department; and if caught in it hereafter he will be summarily dealt with. This order will be read and the officer will be stripped of his badges of his office in presence of his regiment." The order was executed by Col. McHenry, and Lieutenant Johnson will now have an opportunity of joining his brother, Col. Adam Johnson, of the Confederate army—whose name is familiar to the people of Owensboro.

Yours truly, CORPORAL.



Owensboro Monitor, Owensboro, KY, Wednesday, 17 December 1862, p.2:

Colonel John H. McHenry.

We condense the following notice of Col. McHenry from the *St. Louis Republican*:

At the beginning of the troubles in Kentucky, Col. McHenry held a commission as Major in the State Guard, but discovering that Buckner and other leaders of the secession party were the intriguing to carry the Guard into the rebel service, he disarmed and disbanded the companies he commanded, and recruited a Union regiment in the counties of Ohio, Grayson, McLean and Muhlenburg. He entered at once upon active service along Green river, broke up rebel recruiting operation in that section, and defeated armed bodies from Bowling Green at Morgantown and Woodbury. The regiment, after lying in camp at Calhoun along with Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden's division, was ordered up the Cumberland and attached to General Lewis Wallace's division, of Grant's army in time to participate in the attack upon and the capture Fort Donelson. Col. McHenry had a horse shot from under him during the last day's action, and while engaged with rebel regiments that were recruited in his native portion of Kentucky.

At Shiloh he was attached to Hurlbut's "fighting Fourth Division," Third Brigade, and was hotly engaged during both days of that memorable battle, and earned the highest commendations in the official reports. During the first day his horse was shot under him, and he received a severe bullet wound through the arm; but this did not deter him from going again into action on the following morning. His regiment lost half its numbers, killed and wounded.

When before Corinth his regiment formed the advanced guard of Nelson's Division, skirmishing frequently with the enemy, and was the first which entered the town on the day of the final advance ordered by Gen. Halleck.

After the movement in pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky, he was assigned to Rousseau's Division. At Bloomfield, soon after the battle of Perryville, he attempted to extricate a Union man from a mob of Illinois and Wisconsin soldiers, whose negroes they had stolen, and was himself threatened with violence by them. At Gen. Rousseau's order he took his own regiment, the Seventeenth Kentucky, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, surrounded the mutineers (Twenty-fourth Illinois and Twenty-first Wisconsin), and arrested the ringleaders.

When Gen. Rosecrans recently assumed command of the Cumberland, at Bowling Green, he singled out the Seventeenth Kentucky and its officers for a complimentary speech in praise of their hard service, valor and discipline.

Col. McHenry was at West Point with Generals Weizel, Averill, and Colonels Merrill, Colburn, and many others who have been conspicuous during the war. He is the youngest officer of his rank in the United States service, excepting his cousin, Martin D. Harden (Third United

States Artillery), who was wounded near Manassas in August last, whilst acting as Colonel of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves.



Owensboro Monitor, Owensboro, KY, Wednesday, 2 December 1863, p.3:

The following is a list of casualties in the 17th regiment Kentucky volunteer infantry, during the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, commanded by Col. A. M. Stout:

Killed - First Lieut. John D. Millman, John J. Tichnor, co. A; James W. Sanderfer, co. F; Theophilus Allen, co. H; Simon Autry, co. H; Serg't Nathan Sapp, co. I; George Draper, co. D. Total 7.

Wounded - Lieut. Col. Rob't Vaughn, leg; Serg't Major David Duncan, foot. Co. A - Corp. Benjamin Dexter, leg; Corp. Wm. Warren, thigh; Corp. Jonathan Bratcher, thigh; Thomas E. Carter, hand; John S. Potts, foot; William Carter, knee; Thomas Elder, head; Wm. H. Pirtle, foot; Wm. F. Wakeland, hip; Sam Keown, head; Wm. B. Keown, Wm. Smith, Jas. Smith, Corp. George M. Rowe, Wm., Zachery, leg; Wm. Parke, thigh; John Sorrels, thigh; Corp. Wm. Wright, thigh; Wm. Bracher, thigh; Edward Pierce, hand; Jas. Peach, Corp. R. V. Wells. Co. C - Corp. John McCune, thigh; Jonathan Bracher, mortally; E. R. Lockett, thigh; James A. Mattingly, shoulder; Barney S. Brackett, thigh; McNary Swift, ankle; W. J. Mahoney, arm; Wm. Leslie, hand; Jas. McDaniel, side; Joseph B. Baxter, side. Co. D - Corp. A. H. Wilkins, abdomen; Corp. J. W. Hurt, foot; P. M. Gant, hip; John Sheffield, hand and foot; J. C. Slaughter, thigh; J. D. Wilkins, leg; J. B. Lyons, shoulder; Corp. A. Shelton, neck; W. C. Wilkins, leg; D. C. Shelton, leg; L. P. Kneeling, hand; Prior Boatwright, leg; H. D. Adams, in foot severely. Co. E - Capt. James W. Anthony, hand; Serg't Davis Craynor, head; Sam Burnett, finger; E. W. Knight, finger; Sam Gamble, leg; C. H. Brewer, John W. McIntosh, shoulder; Charles Cates, neck. Co. F - 1st Serg't Atha Aud, thigh; Corporal Richard Shewer, shoulder; Corporal Meredith Hughes, breast; Corporal Wm. H. Felix, side; Corporal Henry C. Shaver, breast; John H. Hand, side; Elijah Mitchell, hand; John H. Wright, arm severely; Virgil P. Bennet; Sam M. Hamilton, thigh severely; Thomas Fork, arm; H. C. Hand, arm; William R. Bean, shoulder; Samuel Smith, Berry Hurt, hand severely. Co. G - 1st Serg't C. A. Brashear, thigh; Serg't R. P. Johnson, arm; Corp. M. M. Brown, arm; Corp. Nathaniel Grace, hip; Francis Cordier, hip; L. H. Bowling, hand; Teril Fletcher, hand; V. A. Hamby, hand; John W. McIntire, thigh; Tilman Russell, arm; Robert Tucker, thigh; E. T. Walker, foot. Co. H - 1st Serg't James P. Drury, and missing; Serg't Jno. Gentry, finger; W. D. Taylor, arm; Corp. Joel G. Sapp, arm; Wm. L. McCane, arm; Sam Wilson, thigh; Robert Rideout, Jno. H. Bryant, leg; G. W. Spoonover, hip; W. H. McKey, thigh; Sam McKey, arm; Calvin Kassinger, stomach; G. W. Keiffor, both arms; James Gentry, face. Co. I - 1st Serg't Fuller Lynus, thigh; Serg't David Morton, hip; John H. Bays, foot; C. C. Harrison, hand. Co. K - Corp. Wm. J. McHugh, foot; Corp. Elijah Page, leg; Green B. McMMain, wrist; S. F. Kissenger, thigh; Ira Kendall, shoulder; Jas. Steep, side; Wm. R. King. Co. A - Sergeant Warden Williams, missing. Co. C - D. D. Cratcher, missing. Co. D - J. M. Deason, Corp. C. W. Bivens, missing; Nicholas Mays taken prisoner Sept. 18. Co. E - Corporal J. W. Walker, J. Q. Stanley, John B. Hill, Joe H. Brewer, missing. Co. G - Samuel A. White, missing. Co. I - Logan Brown, Benj. F. Claggett, missing. Co. K - 1st Serg't Wm. J. Littell, missing.



Owensboro Monitor, Owensboro, KY, Wednesday, 9 December 1863, p.2:

Storming of MISSIONARY RIDGE. — The storming of the ridge in the great battle before Chattanooga on the 26th is thus described by an officer in a report to the War Department:

The storming of the ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front can believe that eighteen thousand were moved upon its broken and crumbling face unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible interposition of God. Neither Gen. Grant nor Gen. Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle-pits along the base of the ridge and cut off their occupants; but when this was accomplished the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up the impracticable steeps, over the bristling rifle pits on the crest and the thirty cannon enfilading every gully. The order to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Generals Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back hopeless as the attempt appeared to military prudence; besides, the generals caught the inspiration of the men and were ready themselves to undertake impossibilities.

Among the foremost in this ever memorable charge was the gallant Seventeenth Kentucky, a regiment that has written its history in blood on so many hard fought fields. We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from its brave commander Colonel Stout:

The 17th Ky. behaved magnificently in the charge up Missionary Ridge. — Though we marched nearly a half mile under fire we had not a dozen men wounded — none killed. This charge was the grandest thing I ever beheld. No one thought of danger but “madness ruled the hour” The Rebel hosts were driven like chaff before the wind. The 17th Ky. was among the first to look over the crest. On it we found abundance of Rebel artillery and dead and dying men shot through the head.”



Owensboro Monitor, Owensboro, KY, Wednesday, 1 June 1864, p.3:

The remains of Captain W. J. Landrum, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, arrived here on the last trip of the Star Grey Eagle from Louisville. They have been taken to his home in McLean county.



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 17 May 1876, p.2:

A Reunion of the Soldiers of the Seventeenth Regiment
of Kentucky Volunteers at Hartford.

One of the first military camps established in Kentucky for the purpose of organizing regiments for the Union cause, during the late war, was at Hartford about the 1st of September, 1861, by Col. McHenry, who recruited the 17th regiment of Kentucky Infantry, at the Fair grounds near Hartford. The camp was called "Calloway," in honor of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who was the last citizen survivor of Ohio county that took part in that memorable struggle. Capt. Preston Morton, who commanded company "A" of the 17th Kentucky regiment and was killed at the battle of Shiloh on the 6th of April, 1862, had raised a company of men, and was on his way to camp Dick Robinson with his company, and had reached Litchfield on the route to that rendezvous, and hearing that troops would be recruited in Hartford, returned with his company and organized it and formed the nucleus of the 17th Kentucky regiment, which rapidly filled up on account of the great excitement caused throughout this section of the state by the occupancy of Bowling Green by General Buckner with his command of Southern soldiers, on the 11th September, 1861. Companies of men were rapidly raised in Ohio, Grayson, Breckenridge, Daviess, McLean, Muhlenburg and Butler counties, who at first rendezvoused at Hartford and divided off into various regiments ultimately forming the 11th, 17th, 25th and 26th Kentucky regiments of Infantry, and the 3rd Kentucky cavalry. These regiments went into winter quarters at Calhoon, Ky., under the command of General T. L. Crittenden.

When the spring campaign opened by the occupancy of Paducah by Gen. Grant, followed immediately by the fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, General Buell, who commanded the army of Ohio, detached one brigade of Gen. Crittenden's forces from Calhoon and sent them on reinforcement to Grant's army. The 7th regiment under Col. McHenry and the 25th under Col. Shackelford, were of this brigade, and reached Grant's army in time to participate in the desperate struggle at Fort Donelson, where a number of Ohio county soldiers fell. This was the first genuine battle in which Kentucky soldiers participated in the war of the rebellion, and where the Seventeenth regiment laid the foundation for bravery and gallantry that characterized that regiment throughout the whole of its eventful career. It is a fact worth mentioning here as a matter of history that the first conflict of arms in Kentucky between detachments of the two contending armies, occurred in Butler county, about the first of October, 1861, between a scouting party of the 17th Kentucky regiment and a detachment of confederate soldiers from Gen. Buckner's command at Bowling Green. Private Allen [this was Granville Allen] of Capt. Morton's company A. of 17th Ky. Infantry was killed, and one soldier on the other side killed and three wounded. This was the first blood shed on Kentucky soil in the great war of the rebellion. This occurred several days before the battle of Pikeville in eastern Kentucky.

The 17th and 25th Kentucky regiments, having been very much very much depleted by sickness and exposure at Calhoon through the winter, and by exposure at the battle of Fort Donelson, were by order of Gen'l Halleck, at that time in command of armies of the West, consolidated. The 17th Kentucky regiment was reduced to six companies and the 25th to four, forming a new organization under title of the 17th Kentucky regiment, under command of Col. McHenry, Lieut. Col. Stout, Major Calhoon, Col. Shackelford, Lt. Col. Bristow and Major Wall of the 25th retiring and returned to Kentucky and organized: the 8th regiment of cavalry. This consolidation took place on the day of the battle of Shiloh, Col. McHenry commanding both regiments in that battle, but was not entirely perfected until a few days afterwards. The new regiment after the battle of Shiloh was transferred back to the command of Gen'l Buell and was under the command of Gen'l Nelson at the siege of Corinth. These were the only Kentucky troops at the battle of Fort Donelson and at Shiloh on the first day of that terrible conflict, and well and nobly did they sustain the honor of their state upon those occasions. Many of our citizens well

remember the bounding feeling of pride and pleasure they experienced when they heard of the gallantry of the 17th Kentucky regiment in those desperate battles.

The same honorable distinction obtained for the regiment in the first year of the war was maintained by it during the three years of its service. The bones of its soldiers are buried beneath the sod on every battlefield in which it participated. Its history is a pride as well as an honor to the citizens of the state and our county. Many of its members since the war have been as prominent and as honorable in peace as they were in war. They are scattered over the country and many of them holding offices of high trust and honor – one of them, indeed, Col. B. H. Bristow, is spoken of and no doubt is a prominent and formidable candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. The soldiers of this regiment, mostly citizens of the 2d district of Kentucky, constitute a portion of our most worthy and respected citizens. Such is at least their reputation in Ohio county where the regiment was originally organized.

Nothing has been so conducive to the effect of harmonizing the feelings of the people which were disturbed by the war and its incidents as to have them gather together since the war, mingle with each other, refer back to the trials and troubles through which they went during the four years of strife and blood-shed, compare them with the peaceful, happy and prosperous condition of the people now, talk of them, bury their old animosities, shake hands over the "bloody chasm," and determine to unite together again with a view of restoring the old *ante bellum* state of harmony, happiness and good feeling that characterized us as a people. With this view some of the soldiers of the 17th Kentucky regiment desire to have a reunion of that regiment on the original camping ground at "Camp Calloway," and had a preliminary meeting at Hartford the other day and resolved to call a meeting of every one loth members of the regiment and all other persons who may feel interested in the project, on the 1st day of July next, being Saturday, at Hartford, to take such steps as may be necessary to have here, next September, a grand Reunion of all the old soldiers of that gallant old regiment, their families, friends, neighbors and acquaintance.

It is not the intention of the inaugurators of this movement to give the meeting a political or sectional caste, but simply to bring old friends together; old soldiers to talk over their battles, marches, privations and hardships, and to renew old associations and friendships. It is proposed that the citizens of Ohio county shall give an entertainment in the shape of an old fashion Barbecue to the Reunionists on that day, which will be fixed about the 1st September, 1876. All the old officers and soldiers who have been consulted about this movement have signified their desire to have it consumated and expressed a desire to attend such a meeting. The confederate soldiers will be welcome to the feast, and the desire is to bring all the people together upon this occasion in celebrating our centennial year and glorifying the prosperity and happiness of our country.

With this view we are requested to call a meeting at Hartford of the old soldiers of Ohio county and their friends on the 1st of July.



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 6 July 1881, p.1:

Visit to Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn.

Point Pleasant, Ky. Jun2 26, 1881.

Editor Herald:

I was at the old battlefield and the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., a few days ago, and noticed some mistakes that had been made in the names of some of my old comrades who were buried there which I think ought to be corrected. If you will be so kind as to allow me a little space in your columns I will be able to communicate with the parties who ought to be interested, and will be brief as possible.

The 17th Kentucky is the only Kentucky regiment that has a regimental group and monument in the cemetery, and the first name I am satisfied is meant for the brother of my old messmate, Len Taylor, but is spelled "J. W, Taylor;" I think it ought to be "H. W. Taylor."

The second grave is inscribed "Robt. Davis, Company H, but Davis is still living at Point Pleasant "allee samee."

The name of my old friend and messmate, Virgil Hocker, has been changed to "Hooker;" this ought to be corrected. The other known graves of the old 17th are Nathaniel Sipe, Company H; John Kennedy, Company H; D. C. White, Henry Patterson, N. J. Smith, J. T. M. Hamby and G. T. McFosh. Our group is near the entrance gate, on the western slope of the ridge, under a black gum tree, with pleasant surroundings. Each grave is marked with a neat marble headstones – the unknown graves having only figures to denote the cemetery number. There are 19 graves in our group – 10 of which are known.

The record in the office shows that there are 3,590 graves in the cemetery, 1,220 of which are known, and 2,361 unknown. Of the known graves 409 are from Illinois, 238 from Ohio, 143 from Iowa, 123 from Indiana, and only 35 from Kentucky. I found several graves of the 3rd cavalry, the 11th and 26th infantry.

I am satisfied that the soldiers from the Northern States were more particular in marking the graves of their friends when they were first buried, and was surprised to see so many from Iowa and so few from Indiana and Kentucky.

I was also surprised to find no regimental group of the 31st Indiana, which did such noble fighting with us on Sunday and lost so heavily. The 44th Indiana, which was also in our brigade, has a group of about 10 graves.

I think the cemetery is situated immediately at the old landing and covers that part of the first ridge lying to the right of the road which leads up the hill just where it was in '62. The hill has been graded and splendid carriage roads and graveled walks lead through all parts of it. It is surrounded by a stone wall four feet high. It is well supplied with shrubbery, flowers, lawn-grass, &c., with an occasional 24 pounder set up as a monument and painted and varnished jet black, furnishes a pleasant contrast with the white marble monuments. The superintendent's cottage stands just where the road reaches the top of the ridge. It is a red brick building and is at present occupied by Capt. Doolittle, of Illinois, who is a clever gentleman and takes great pains in showing the place to visitors or furnishing any information in regard to the cemetery.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have written twice as much as I expected, but if you could, or would allow it. I would like to say a few words about the old camp and battleground. Of course you have a waste basket and a good pair of scissors know their use. So here we go:

We will start from the landing, which is grown up with bushes, saplings, &c., except where the road runs and where stands a little box warehouse on the identical spot where stood the little house in which so many of our wounded died on that memorable Sunday night, and in which many a poor fellow parted with a precious arm or leg. Passing up by the keeper's cottage, along the cemetery wall, we come to a little storehouse standing where our batteries were collected on Sunday evening. This is the only show for business except a little blacksmith shop and postoffice, none of which are patronized very extensively. The public road leading out through the battle-

ground leads over about the same ground us in '62. Some improvements have been opened, several houses built, some torn down; a Baptist church stands on the road about a mile from the landing; the Northern Methodists have built a new church near the old Shiloh church, which belongs to the Southern Methodists, the new church is also called Shiloh. I think, however, that all Christians about Shiloh dwell in peace and harmony.

The cabin in the corner of the old field where our regiment made the first stand on Sunday morning has been torn down and a farm house erected a little further to the left; the wood that was in our has been cleared, and an orchard is in its stead; where our batteries stood in our rear is occupied by a stable lot and truck patch, and just where our regiment lost so many men; and that runaway battery passed through our lines, and within a few yards of where I shed my first blood for my dear country; a lady who lives at the house near by pointed out the stump of the tree under which Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson died; near this spot Jim Rowe picked up a 6-pound shell to bring home, but it got too heavy for him and I took it back to our old camp and put it in a hollow stump. I also round a 12-pound solid shot in our old 17th camp. I secreted it in an old grave to get when I go back.

We staid with an old Confederate soldier on the field a little west of our old camp; were kindly treated.

The old field in which we used drill is still uncultivated and not enclosed and is nearer as it was than any place I found. The old field is tolerably open, but where our camp was has become a thicket of black-jack, persimmon, briars, &c. Our old graveyard across the road to the south has grown up in briars, and the while oak is dead on which was the beautiful inscription to the German artilleryman – who was the first man I saw shot dead. The path we used to travel after water is obliterated and a dense thicket covers almost the entire space from our camp to the landing on a direct line. The road out to the river above the lauding is still open and plain, and those old Indian mounds are as natural as ever, no clearing up having been done on that of the battle-field. We found several Minnie and musket balls on the field, but those in the trees have grown over too deep. The natives told us to come sometime deep. The natives told us to come sometime when they were making rails and we could find them. They also said it was very common to see the lead melting out of their firewood.

Will Condit.

[Note: The errors on the monuments at the Shiloh National Cemetery Mr. Condit mentioned were never corrected and still can be viewed on the monuments he referred to.]



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 1 August 1883, p.1:

COL. A. M. STOUT'S REPORT
Of the Battle of Chicamauga and the Part the
Seventeenth took in that Fearful Contest.

Headquarters 17th Regt. Ky. Vols. Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1883.

General: – The following report of the operations of the regiment which I have the honor to command from the 18th inst., when your brigade left Crawfish Springs, Ga., to the 22nd inst., when my regiment rejoined the brigade at this place, is respectfully submitted:

You will recollect that on the evening of the 18th inst., we took position on the on the North bank of Chicamauga creek and heard heavy skirmishing on our left during the evening and next morning, until near the middle of the day. It became evident from the roar of firearms, not only that the battle had begun in earnest, but from the change in the direction our forces were yielding ground. Then by your order we moved quickly to the scene of conflict near 2 miles distant; arrived there the brigade was formed in two lines; the 79th Ind. Vols. on the right in the first line, and the 19th Ohio Vols. on the left; the 17th Ky. Vols. on the right in the second line; the 9th Ky. Vols. on the left. The first line at once engaged the enemy, the 79th Ind. (Col. Kneffler) finding a battery of the enemy in its front, charging upon it and silenced it, but was almost Immediately repulsed by the enemy and driven back through my regiment, which at once opened upon the enemy, who was partially concealed by a dense cover of underbrush. The firing on both sides was severe and continued nearly half an hour, when the enemy fell back still leaving the battery. Here we captured five prisoners and the company skirmishers, whom I had thrown out on my right, captured three more. An order was then received from Gen. Van Cleve, as I understood it, to advance, and I did advance to within fifty paces of the battery, when seeing that the regiment on my left had halted, my own halted also. But a little before this advance, and after the firing had ceased, some officers and men of the 79th Ind. advanced to take the captured artillery to the rear, when a portion of my command did likewise and hauled two of the pieces with the flag of the battery to the rear through my lines. The detachment of the 79th Ind. wheeled the other two or three pieces through in the same manner. In the mean time the enemy was seen and heard moving to my right, as if to turn it, and two or three regiments from some other brigade moved from our rear to my right, when the enemy attacked them with great fury and almost immediately turned their right, advancing and firing with great rapidity, they broke to the left and rear in great disorder. My regiment at once felt the enemy's fire upon the right flank and rear, and to escape capture fell back by companies; the first company first, then the second and so on until all were in retreat to the left and rear; the enemy in greatly superior numbers, advancing and firing with great rapidity. It was here that first Lieut. John D. Willman, a faithful and gallant officer, was killed and Capt. J. W. Anthony was shot through the right hand. We fell back through a dense wood to a small open field of high ground, from which one of our battery was playing upon the advancing enemy and those we ourselves confronted him in support of the battery. We, with the aid of others, succeeded in checking his advance in our front, but we had hardly time to become aware of this success before we felt the fire right across the battery upon our right and rear. Being again compelled to retire we pursued the same course as before until we reached a high and commanding ridge about one mile from the battle field, where the brigade formed again and we rested for the night. By seven o'clock on the morning of the 20th, we became aware that some of our troops had moved in our front at least a mile distant and had engaged the enemy. The firing increased intensity and by 9 o'clock it became manifest that our forces were being driven. We were moved down the slope by the General's order in double columns; the 19th Ohio on the right and the 79th Ind. on the left in the first line, the 9th Ky. on the right and the 17th Ky. on the left in the second Hue.

When we reached a road in the valley running parallel with our line we were quickly deployed into line of battle; the front line came at once under fire while the second being only about forty paces to the rear became almost equally exposed. The enemy in overwhelming numbers was advancing and firing rapidly and at the same time turning our right.

Our retreating forces in our front were running over us. We were between the enemy and open ground, while they were concealed by a dense cover of underbrush. The 19th Ohio soon broke to the left and rear across my right, while the shots of the enemy began to pour into my right

and rear directly down the road. It was impossible then to change my front, for a battery of our artillery was passing through my line to the to the rear and the uproar was so great and the dust and smoke, was so dense that the officers could scarcely be seen or heard. We were compelled to fall back or be captured, as we were without support. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan received a shot through the leg while gallantly doing bis duty and was carried off the field.

Sergeant Major Duncan was shot through both legs and was saved with the Major, Adjutant and colors and about one hundred men. I moved to the left and rear, several times halting and firing a volley at the enemy, but in every instance outflanked until wo reached the crest of a high ridge running from north to south and then turning at right angle and running westward. There we found fragments of various commands, including a portion of Gen. Brannon's Division. These were hastily formed along the crest and made preparation to hold the position. It was immediately between the battleground and this place.

The enemy soon appeared, when our little force opened fire upon him with great spirit; the most of the company officers of my regiment were with me. Capt. Nall and several others, who had picked up guns, fought with their men. The men as well as the officers seemed to be sensible of the importance of holding the position.

Our little force increased to some fifteen hundred. Col. Crane and Lieut. Col. Bailey, of the 19th Ky., with a small portion of that regiment, took a position and held it until dark.

A few men of the 19th Ohio and 79th Ind. were also with my small command. By hard, determined fighting the enemy was held back until late in the evening, when a part of General Granger's command arrived and took position on our right and engaged the enemy just as he was about to turn our right. A desperate fight ensued and lasted until nearly dark. I must consider our little fight on the crest as the most brilliant of the two days battle. Thousands of the enemy were there driven against us.

Col. Walker, of General Brannon's command; Col. George P. Buell, of the 58th Ind., commanding 1st brigade, 1st division, 21st A, C; Lieut. Col Stoughton, commanding 21st Ohio. and Major D. M. Claggett, of my own regiment, attracted my attention and excited my admiration by the fearless manner in which they encouraged and directed officers and men along our lines. Col. Walker had no command of his own, Col. Buell a very small one, but rendered great service to all commands by their confidence and enthusiasm. Of my own regiment I am unwilling to single out by name any company officers when all did so well during the two days battle. I cannot name one of them who acted badly. The men fought gallantly when they had any chance to fight, as I knew they would. While fighting for the rebel battery they stood without flinching under a most deadly fire. One company D., (Capt. Gist,) of 41 men had eleven wounded.

We went into battle both days under great disadvantages. Each day we were thrown suddenly under fire to the support of troops who were being driven pell-mell over us by the enemy in superior numbers and flushed with success, and always outflanked.

The firing having ceased at night on the 20th, not knowing where to find our brigade I reported to Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding 1st division, 21st A. C, who had moved his command near us. At his instance I joined myself to his 1st brigade, commanded by Col. Buell. In a few minutes we commenced to move in this direction and bivouacked near Rossville that night. Next morning we moved to the left up and long the mountain range bounding the Chattanooga Valley on the east, took position and remained until 11 o'clock that night, when we moved within a mile of this place and camped. On the morning of the 22nd, we joined you here. I had sent out an officer to find you and he returned after night with an order from you to join the brigade at once, but General Wood detained us. Gen. Wood and Colonel Buell treated us with great kindness. My

men had shot away their sixty rounds of amunition and were out of rations. They bountifully supplied us with both and made us feel at home. My losses were as follows:

One officer killed, two wounded severely, of enlisted men seven killed, ninety-five wounded and sixteen missing. Total casualties 121. Respect fully,

A. M. Stout,
Col. commanding.
Capt. O. O. Miller, A. A. G. Hdqr.
1st Brig., 3d Div. 21 A. C. D. C.



Semi-Weekly Messenger, Owensboro, KY, Friday, 9 May 1884, p.3:

Scenes at Shiloh.

Lieut. C. A. Brashear, 17th Kentucky infantry, writing from Crofton, Kentucky, March 20th, calls attention to the Kentuckians:

As the 17th and 25th Kentucky regiments were the only Kentucky troops engaged in the first day's battle of Shiloh (these two regiments were afterwards consolidated with the 17th Kentucky), the parts taken by these regiments in that memorable battle might be of some interest to your many readers.

These two regiments belonged to Cruft's brigade, and had been detached from Crittenden's division of Buell's army and sent to Grant at Fort Donelson, and afterwards with his army to Pittsburg Landing. The regiments belonged to Huribut's division and went into action side by side, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday, April 6. Colonel John H. McHenry was in command of the 17th and Lieutenant-Colonel Ben. H. Bristow (now well known) of the 25th. They were posted on the north side of an old field, and were charged, in twenty minutes after being posted, by a heavy column of rebel infantry, who came through the old field with the usual yell and colors flying.

We were given the order to fire, which was done with such deadly aim that it looked like at least one-half of the line fell at the first fire. The rebels recoiled and fell back in utter confusion, but, either rallying or throwing forward their reserves, again moved forward in the old field, where they were again repulsed, but tried to rally a few of their troops, and, by lying down, opened fire. One officer took refuge behind the only tree in the field. A corporal of company B (25th) took an oblique aim at him; at the crack of his gun the officer fell, Rallying again, the rebel column tried to turn out right flank, when the 25th Kentucky swung slightly to the right and again repulsed them. The rebels, after having suffered these repeated repulses, about 2 o'clock began to turn our left flank, when the brigade was ordered to move farther to the left and little to the rear. In this movement I shall never forget the heroism displayed by a battery that our regiment supported. I do not know what battery it was, but their horses were soon all shot down and most of their gunners were wounded or dead, but the remaining gunners were loading and firing with grape-shot as rapidly as they could, and whilst it seemed like death to longer remain they stood to their guns, and when the infantry had to fall back these remaining gunners had not deserted their lines the last I saw of them. After the battle I had the curiosity to examine the effects that the grape-shot had on the rebels. I found in front of this battery that at least one-fourth of the dead had been killed by grape-shot, and they were lying almost in heaps. Will some comrade tell in what battery that was? The 31st and 44th Indiana also displayed remarkable courage, and lost a great many men in a very

short time. I remember a Lieutenant Wayne, of the 44th, leading his company up to the top of a ridge, where they met the murderous fire. From this position the brigade was forced to retire to the ridge, where Webster's guns were planted. Next morning the regiments – 17th and 25th Kentucky – were placed under command of Colonel McHenry – Colonel Bristow having been wounded Sunday – and, moving far out to the right, again moved into fight, and did not leave the field until the last gun was fired and the rebel retreat began. In returning to our camp Monday evening, in passing over the ground we had fought, I noticed a handsome young rebel lying dead, with 4th Kentucky infantry painted on his cartridge box. Indeed, "Greek had met Creek." We had fought Kentuckians.



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 14 October 1885, p.2:

In a list of Civil War veterans attending a reunion held at Hartford on 29 September 1885 were the following members of the 17th Kentucky Infantry:

17th Kentucky Infantry - John H. McHenry, Colonel; I. B. Nall, Lieutenant; Sam K. Cox, Captain; Larkin Williams, Z. T. Iler, H. C. Shaver, W. F. Wright, J. G. Sapp, J. W. Black, J. W. Morris, John Gentry, R. P. Sorrels, Samuel T. Wallace, L. L. Taylor, Geo. L. O'Bannon, J. P. Gillmore, Edwin Forbes, Henry Hurt, A. Carter, David Goode, E. H. James, J. H. Wright, J. M. Bishop, W. H. Wakeland, W. L. Brown, John I. Felix, S. K. Jones, W. S. Cole, F. M. Felix, W. H. Felix, W. R. Bean, Warner Martin, S. F. Kissinger, W. J. McIntyre, J. F. Gore.



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 16 June 1886 p.3:

A BUGLE BLAST

The soldiers to the Front – Not Asking Favors, but Demanding Their Rights.

A meeting of the soldiers of the late war, residing in Ohio county, was held at the courthouse in Hartford, Ky., on Friday, the 11th day of June 1886. On motion, Hon. Sam E. Hill was called to the chair, who in a few well chosen remarks, stated the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration and to urge our representatives in Congress to vote for the Pension Bill, which has passed the Senate and which is now pending in the House.

On motion, Sam K. Cox was elected Secretary. The Chairman, S. E. Hill, upon motion, appointed the following committee on resolutions, viz: E. C. Hubbard, Wood Tinsley, Ed. Jackson, Thomas Greer, and Col. Q. C. Shanks.

While the committee was absent, a motion was made and adopted that those present enroll their names and to facilitate the enrollment. Dr. L. T. Cox, H. C. Truman, and John C. Chamberlain were appointed assistant Secretaries. The following is a list of those present:

17th Ky. Infantry - Sam K. Cox, Geo. W. Tilford, Wm. R. Jones, James D. Byers, A. P. Frazier, Sam H. Tanner, Warner Martin, M. V. Pierce, E. H. James, Thomas M. Keown, Henry Hurt, John H. Wright, Berry Hurt, Henry Baize, R. A. Stevens, Luther Rogers, J. C. Stewart, M.

S. Ragland, J. M. Cobb, Geo. L. O'Bannon, W. L. Brown, W. J. McIntire, John C. Wilson, Jacob Bennett, L. T. Cox, Geo. Reddish, T. J. Watson, J. D. Wright, W. F. Wright, W. P. Midkiff, Robert Simpson, J. W. Cannon, H. C. Truman, W. H. Morris, J. H. Leach, J. W. Peach, Sam Smith, Asberry Harrison, Jas. H. Pollard, Massey Hoover, S. M. James, G. W. Rowe, E. F. Hocker, A. Webb, G. W. Leach, T. J. Kirby, W. S. Cole, John Byers, W. B. Leach, Larkin Williams, J. G. Baker, R. J. Duff, J. S. Raley, S. T. Brown, W. L. Ambrose, Thos. D. Davis, V. M. Stewart, G. W. Bunker, J. E. Coleman, J. W. Davis, Jo Ad Bennett, John O. Butler, R. V. Sorrels, W. H. Felix, C. D. Bean, C. V. Christian, Sylvester White, H. C. Rodes, W. M. Felix, John W. Black, S. T. Wallace, David Goode, Jesse Shaver, L. L. Taylor, Lindsey Bennett, Jas. H. Stewart.

[Remainder of article lists Ohio County veterans of other Union Regiments, who were attending meeting.]



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 21 September 1892, p.2
& Hartford Republican, Hartford, KY, Friday, 30 September 1892, p.1:

CHICKAMAUGA

The Battleground There as Viewed by One Who had Seen
It Thirty Years ago – Matters of Great Interest to Old Soldiers.

THE SEVENTEENTH KENTUCKY.

To The Surviving Members of the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment: – I have just returned from the battlefield of Chickamauga, where the twenty-third annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was held, and thinking perhaps you would like to know how the field looks twenty-nine years after the fight, I will undertake to tell you the best I can of what I saw and the places that will be no doubt familiar to those who engaged in that terrible battle.

The Government, as you probably know, has purchased the land or a great part of the territory covered by the fight and proposes to make it a National Park and it will therefore be kept in good order for all time. I learned from one of the Commissioners, who have the matter in charge that it was first intended to buy or condemn about 12,000 acres, but the owners of the land were so high in their demands that they concluded to only purchase about 5,500 acres which they think will be enough to fully establish the lines of the contending armies.

While the parties in charge have done much towards putting the Park in good shape there is still a vast amount of work yet to be done. They have built several roads and drives along and in the neighborhood of the battle lines, but have many more to build. They are the finest I ever saw. They first grade the road – put on an immense iron roller and make it almost as solid as a rock and then they gravel it, that is, they cement the top with gravel and roll it again – and where there is any wash they cover the ditches or gutters with limestone rock, of which there is an abundance on the ground. They have taken out the underbrush at most of the important points and will remove all of it before they get through, the intention being to make the field look as much like it did at the time of the battle as it is possible to do.

I was much bothered and worried while looking over a map of the battle at the hotel at Crawfish Springs, as Wood's division was not put down as I thought it ought to be, being under

the impression all the time that we were with him, but after I saw a tablet with Beatty's brigade in Van Cleve's division I found that we joined Wood after that time.

I found the following record on one of the tablets, viz:

"Beatty's First Brigade.

"Dick's Second Brigade.

"Barnes Third Brigade.

"Beatty's and Dick's brigades were ordered forward from Lee & Gordon's Mill at 1:30 p.m., to support Palmer's division, leaving Barnes' brigade at the mill, soon after 2 p. m., Beatty's brigade formed at this point, and an advance of 200 yards led to heavy fighting and resulted in the capture of four guns.

"At 3:30 p. m., Vancleve had been driven across Lafayette road at Brotherton's by Bates and Clayton's brigades of Stewart's divisions. At this point he made a stand but soon after was forced back by Clayton attacking in front and Bushrod Johnson on the right. Clayton followed 500 yards, &c."

Now you will readily recognize from the above our first fighting. In order to trace our line it was necessary to find the point at which Beatty's brigade first left the Lafayette road.

I was very fortunate in this, as I hired a Mr. Brotherton to drive me to different points on the field and in my talk with him I happened to speak of our regiment capturing a battery directly after leaving the road and killing all the artillery horses. "Oh, I know that very spot," said he. "I was born and raised right here and have been there often." He said it was a great curiosity for years after to people who came.

The horses were piled up in a great heap, some on top of others, and the spot was marked for years until some Chattanooga firm sent a force out there and gathered up the bones of all animals that could be found and had them ground up into dust and sold as fertilizer. His recollection is that there were 36 horses in that pile. I know we killed all that belonged to the battery and wheeled the guns to the rear. I learn from a tablet on the road that it is just 300 yards to that battery. I did not think it was that far at the time, but we were in a hurry then and had no time to calculate distances. At the battery I nailed a board on a tree with this inscription:

"17th Ky., Vol., Inf'ty. Right here the 17th Ky., and 70th Indiana captured a battery and killed the artillery horses."

I was informed while down there that it was Carnes' Confederate battery.

Mr. Brotherton then pointed out the position of our battery across the road where we made the stand and from which we were driven away by Bushrod Johnson's men coming down the flank. That position is about 40 yards from the Lafayette road and on a considerable rise in the ground.

I could never have found this place without help, as the field has undergone a great change. Here I put up another board to mark the place – being the second position held the first day.

The position of the regiment the morning of the second day I found while down there three years ago, but not having any boards or marking material, I did not designate it, but this trip I went prepared and we are now in line. This position, too, is on a road running parallel with the Lafayette road and not more than a quarter of a mile from it, and not exceeding three quarters of a mile from where we went into the fight the first day.

I have wondered many times since the battle how Barnes' brigade got out, as we left them, you will remember, at Lee & Gordon's mill, and the enemy having driven us across the Lafayette road and having possession, one would suppose the boys were lost, but I found this trip that McCook's division was at the springs when the battle opened, and they came across to the mill and that Barnes fell in with them and followed the route that we had taken until they came to what is

called the Vineyard place, where the enemy attacked and where there was some desperate fighting done, the road being right between the lines.

Judging from the distance between the Lafayette road and the one we were on the morning of the second day, I take it that Bragg's men fell back from their advanced position on the first day and that McCook, coming down the road from the mill, was the cause of it, but of this I am only guessing. The place of battle on the morning of the second day is very familiar. The field where one of our batteries was located has been in cultivation ever since and looks to me just as it did then. Having been flanked by a column coming down that road, you will remember we were forced back to the top of a hill. This is now the celebrated Snodgrass hill, which was considered the "key" to the whole battle line.

I followed the route of the troops from that road to the top of the hill and here I found the exact place and there I put up a board marking the last spot held by the grand old Seventeenth Kentucky in that memorable battle. This hill is just the same, the timber and bushes reminding one of the 20th of September, 1863, although the underbrush is of new growth, but the commissioners have cut out and trimmed it up until it looks just as it did then. I could hardly find a place for my board, as the Ohio regiments had taken up nearly all the space, but I squeezed in and put our sign right at the front, which position we certainly held the whole of that long and bloody day. The Confederates have put up some boards to our right about 200 yards showing the positions held by then at the close of the fight, and from these one can see that we were in a terrible close place. Nothing but darkness saved us, as they were almost in our rear. They captured the 21st Ohio and the 89th Indiana just at dark, which left our right flank exposed, and they could have easily driven us from the hill.

There is one important fact about that fight that I did not know until three years ago and that is that Gen. Thomas' troops fought behind breast-works during the whole of the second day, his soldiers throwing up works during the night. But with us it was different; we had no barricades or breastworks at any time. No wonder that Thomas was called the "Rock of Chickamauga."

There were many places I would like to have gone to, but my whole time was taken up in trying to place our regiment in proper line. The boards I have put up are only temporary, and we, the survivors, ought by all means to mark the spots in a more substantial manner.

I regretted very much that some others did not go with me and assist in tracing the various lines, although I think they are correct. I would advise all who can to go down there at some future time and if they can throw any light on the subject, to do so. The commissioners are very anxious to have all the lines correctly established and therefore invite all who took part in the battle to assist them.

Two of Company "C" were there; C. A. Brashear and M. B. Brown, of Christian county, but I did not know it until after they had gone home. I may have seen them, but failed to recognize them; was very sorry indeed that I did not meet them. As I stood on Snodgrass hill and looked down the slope toward Chattanooga I went back in my imagination to the scene on the same ground the day of the fight when the whole hillside was literally covered with the dead and the dying. It was a grand but terrible sight and those who saw it will never forget it. I thought of the many dear friends in the Seventeenth Kentucky whose life blood ebbed away on that slope and my very soul was saddened. Let us hope that we may never witness the like again.

The only familiar spots about Chattanooga are Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Orchard Knob. Fort Wood has been cleared and houses built over and around it. "Hell's Half Acre" is occupied by a lumber yard.

S. K. Cox. Hartford, Ky., Sept. 19, 1892.



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 12 October 1892, p.4:

Chickamauga.

EDITORS HEARLD.— In the HEARLD of Sept. 21st, is a description of the battlefield of Chickamauga by Capt. S. K. Cox, of Company A., Seventeenth Kentucky Vol. Infantry. At the opening of the Georgia campaign in the spring of 1864, with the Regiment I crossed from the north-west to the field of Chickamauga, but as this was the opposite side of the field from the side we went into battle from, I saw but little, or nothing that looked familiar to me. I think members of the Seventeenth Kentucky visiting the field of Chickamauga, should always visit it from Crawfish Springs, vi Lee and Gordon's Mill. In speaking of incidents in this battle, I have always had to make the starting point, Lee and Gordon's Mill, and by this road to the field Capt. Cox's account of the battle-field is made familiar to all surviving members of the Seventeenth Kentucky. I have thought since the battle that Capt. Cox took more notes of events connected with this battle than all the rest of the Seventeenth Infantry, and in talking of the war, he hardly ever fails to say something about the battle of Chickamauga, and by his close observation in this battle, his description of a visit to this hard fought battle field twenty-nine years after the battle, is as familiar to those of the Seventeenth Infantry, as though they visited it in person. I, like many other members of this Regiment, do not think we were treated justly by hurling us into the most desperate position on the bloody field of Chickamauga without some protection in front or on flank, of which most of the time we were engaged we had neither, and I have often thought that the terrible slaughter in our Regiment was the cause of but little being said of the battle by the survivors. On this field not only the officers but the common soldiers were without the benefit of barricade defence which saved so many lives during the Georgia campaign and is said in the general's report to be solely the invention of the common soldiers. I was in the battle from its commencement until I was disabled at our first position on the morning of the second day's battle, and it was I who amid the dust and uproar, gave the left wing of our Regiment the order to fix bayonets as we double-quickd into line of battle for the charge on the Rebel battery. After the capture of the battery two of Company A. Wm. Matthews and John Sandersons helped to roll the guns by hand to the rear. While the guns were being removed our men opened fire on the artillery horses. The slaughter of these handsome horses, though they were dumb animals, was the most shocking sight I ever witnessed and to this day chills my blood as I recall the terrible scene. Though this battle was called by some of the Regiment the Waterloo of the campaign yet some very amusing incidents were told by some about the way' sof our Regiment which became sayings among some of the members and which run about thus. "Where were you during the battle of Chickamauga?" "Who was that that shot at a deer that ran up between the lines during the hardest fighting?" "Who was that that lost his hat at the battle of Chickamauga?" "Who was that who tried to catch a paroquet in the battle of Chickamauga?" "Who was that who wanted the Rebel musket that shot a little bomb?" "Who was that that said they had often heard 'hell broke loose in Georgia' played on the fiddle, but he would be d—d if the battle of Chickamauga was not it in reality etc." From the above it will be seen that though the Seventeenth Infantry occupied the most hazardous positions at Chickamauga yet some of its members contributed, from incidents in this battle, amusement for others in the campaigns that soon followed. From what I can learn about one half of the members

of the Seventeenth Infantry now living in the Fordsville district that were wounded in battle were wounded at Chickamauga.

Edwin Forbes
Serg't Co. A. 17th, Ky., V. I.



Hartford Republican, Hartford, KY, Friday, 7 July 1893 p.2:

The following list of Civil War veterans attending a reunion held at Hartford on 4 July 1893 included the following members of the 17th Kentucky Infantry:

The following old soldiers were enrolled: 17th Ky., Infantry, R. V. Wells, John P. Morton, Robt. Duff, J. O. Butler, Capt. David Duncan, J. M. Byers, W. N. Morris, W. F. Wakeland, G. L. O'Bannon, W. F. Wright, Richard W. Givens, Sanford White, Jesse Shaver, George W. Reddish, R. W. Grimes, L. S. Simpson, Edwin Forbes, V. M. Stewart, J. I. Harder, F. M. Felix, J. C. Wilson, John S. Fuqua, John I. Felix, H. C. Truman, J. N. Pollard, John W. Black, S. M. Wilson, M. S. Ragland, R. P. Sorrells, John N. Baize, W. M. Southard, Robt. Simpson, J. W. Morris, Luther Rogers, Miles McCoy, Lindsey Bennett, Remus Carter, Lieut. Col. I. B. Nall, W. L. Brown, W. N. Carter, E. H. James and Jas. M. Rogers.



Hartford Herald, Hartford, KY, Wednesday, 10 July 1907 p.3:

BATTLEFIELD ECHOES SIXTIES.

List of Killed and Wounded in a Fight of Col. McHenry's Regiment.

[The following record was found among some of the old papers of Mr. John C. Benton deceased in the residence now occupied by F. L. Felix, Hartford.]

The following is a list of the casualties of Col. John H. McHenry's regiment at battle at Pittsburg [should be Pittsburgh Landing], April the 6th and 7th, 1862.

The following list of casualties and wounded in Col. John H. McHenry's regiment (17th Kentucky Infantry) at Battle of Shiloh on April 6 & 7, 1862. "the record found among some of the old papers of Mr. John C. Benton, deceased":

Company A, killed: Capt. Preston Morton, John Combs, Frank Mason, C. W. Moseley [sic, should be Moxley]. Wounded: John O. Butler, David Duncan, John Barr, Thomas Elder, S. A. Godsey, W. H. Pirtle, John R. Abney, J. E. Bratcher, Ed Forbes, Len Gary, Sam Graham, Licurgus James, Robt. Pollock, Jacob C. Stuart and J. C. Wilson.

Company B, killed: Jesse Alford [sic, should be Ashford], Morgan Bratcher, John DeWeese and Joseph L. Harder. Wounded: John Ferry, Henry Bratcher, William Bright, Samuel Ferguson, James Smith and Wm. Duncan.

Company C, killed: John Kennedy. Wounded: J. W. Kennedy (fatally), W. A. Frazier, J. W. Vanover, Henry Vanover, Lewis W. Vanover (severe), J. C. McCarty, Presley Hill, Charles McCarty, Robert Wiloby, Ben Collier.

Company D, killed, none. Wounded: W. D. Taylor (severe).

Company E, killed, none. Wounded: Arthur Goodwin, Joseph Elder, W. S. Payton, Ed Renolds, William Gary and Absalom Carr.

Company F, killed: Wm. H. Ashford. Wounded: Isaac Cotton, Philip Rial, John Oller, Meredith Hughes and John C. Zimmerman.

Company G, killed: J. H. [sic, should be J. A.] Westerfield. Wounded: John M. Bishop, Seth Everly (severe), W. F. Condit.

Company H, killed: Robert Davis. Wounded: Wm. J. Landrum, Frank Barton, Pat Hester (severe), Wm. McClain, Alvis Williams, Joseph Sanderfur, Andy Foster, A. J. Jewel, Marion Sanderfur, L. D. Waltrip and Frank Haven.

Company I, killed: C. C. Johnson, John [sic, should be Johnson] Wilson. Wounded: Capt. Vaughn (not dangerous), Curren Ramsey (serious), Dempsey C. White (since dead), Simpson Stout, Frank Spears, Colby Shroader and John Haynes.

Company K, killed: E. A. Hall. Wounded: John C. Merrit (severe).

Total 17 killed and 66 wounded. Col. McHenry and Lieut. Col. Stout both slightly wounded.



Hartford Republican, Hartford, KY, Friday, 10 May 1912, p.6:

The Battle of Shiloh.

By A Participant.

EDITORS NOTE—The following article written by Mr. G. M. Rowe, who is an attache of the Registry Department in the Post Office at Houston, Texas, will be of interest especially to the veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Rowe served in Company B, 17th Kentucky Infantry, and the following recently appeared in the Houston Chronicle.

Fifty years ago the western bank of the Tennessee river at Shiloh, a little church in the woods, was the stage upon which was enacted one of the tragedies of the civil war. Two opposing armies, one in blue, one in grey, practically equal in numbers, met there in a terrific shock of battle at an early hour of the beautiful Sunday morning of April 6, 1862. The battle raged all day Sunday with grim determination and with no dearth of heroism or valor on either side until late in the afternoon, when the shadow of victory seemed to hover around the banner of the grey-clad host. By 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon the Union army had been pushed back to the vicinity of the Tennessee river and their camps of the morning, with their tents and equipage, were occupied by the closely pressing enthusiastic Confederates. At this stage of the battle the fighting lulled, then practically ceased altogether, and the first day's battle of Shiloh was over. The last spirited episode of the day was the dash of Colonel Lindsey of the First Mississippi cavalry with 30 or 40 men to capture a Federal battery that seemed to be without protection; but they were unexpectedly met by some Federal infantry and a hurried retreat was made to get out of their fire.

That Sunday night was a long and weary one too the thousands of both armies who had fought all day and expected to renew the battle in the morning. A night of intense suffering to other thousands of wounded and dying on the field where they had fallen during the storm of battle, to be drenched with a downpour of rain in the black darkness, with no hand to soothe, no word of

cheer; but may we not hope that for still other thousands who lay still in death on that bloody and rain-soaked ground. it was not night at all for them, but an awakening to a glorious morning of dewey freshness and sweet rest in that "bourne whence no traveler returns?"

The two hostile armies passed the two federal gunboats, Tyler and Lexington, at intervals of some regularity, punctuated the rainy darkness night of the 6th in comparative quietness, sleeping on their arms. The by throwing shells over the tree tops on the chance of their finding a bursting place among the enemy's camps. The bursting shells would boom back their answer like an echo of the guns that fired them, but the writer never heard whether there were any casualties from those shells or not. Perhaps they had a moral effect more disheartening to the enemy than they would have been willing to acknowledge.

Opinions differ as to what would have been the final termination of that battle if the Confederates had pushed on and assaulted the line that was formed by the Federals about 5 o'clock back toward the river. Some say that such a move by the Confederates would have resulted in quick annihilation or capture of Grant's entire army, and that Buell, who was hurrying to Grant's assistance, would then have been compelled to retreat to save his army from similar disaster, and that the Confederates would have regained the ground they had so recently lost in Tennessee and Kentucky. The opinion of others was, and is, that all assaults upon that line of the Federals possible for Beauregard's exhausted troops to make would have resulted in such disaster to themselves that they could have made no fight worthy of the name the next day.

The struggle if such an attempt had been made would almost certainly have eclipsed the one at the "hornets' nest" of an earlier hour in the afternoon, where General Albert Sidney Johnston fell.

The Federals had such a strong line of battle, consisting of a close cordon of field artillery and siege guns, with ample support of infantry, that it seemed capable of repelling any attack that could have been made even if it had been possible to use fresh troops for the attempt. Beauregard's troops, greatly exhausted and their ranks thinned, and many of their organization's shattered by the casualties of the day's battle, were in no condition to push their seeming victory any further in face of what they had before them, till they could have time to recuperate from their exhaustion and reform their broken lines. If their enthusiasm had inspired them to the attempt, it would almost certainly, have resulted in their own undoing.

The writer of this was in the fray and though he wore no shoulder straps of authority, and laid claim to no streak of exceptional military ability, yet the situation seemed plain that the Confederates ceased their advance none too soon for their own safety.

Some of General Buell's troops reached the sorely pressed Federals late Sunday afternoon and Sunday night, and the tide of battle turned on the morning of Monday the 7th. Some spirited action took place on Monday, but it was tame in comparison with Sunday's struggle. The Confederates were pushed back toward their former camps at Corinth, Miss., and the bloody battle of Shiloh ended.

The two armies had been fairly well matched in numbers on Sunday, with some preponderance in the Confederate ranks. The Federals outnumbered their enemies on Monday. The casualties in killed, wounded and missing were somewhat greater among the Federals than the Confederates. History places the victory with the army that wore the blue and the defeat with the one in gray. The victory was a very costly one to the victors, and the defeat was doubly grievous to those who sustained it.

The Federals held their ground; and held their campaign to break the Confederate lines by capturing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was only halted, but not frustrated. After a rest and additional troops their plans were pushed forward to success. The defeat of the Confederates had to be borne as a straight and costly one without any mitigation whatever, except that they had fought bravely and inflicted punishment upon their enemies as severe as they had themselves received.

General Johnston's plans were to push back the Federal lines by defeating Grant at Pittsburg Landing before Buell could reach him his army that was marching across the country from Nashville to form a junction with Grant. Success in this would have left him with a victorious army with which to meet Buell and try for a victory over him. Johnston was without question an able general and a brave one, and his plans, is to that battle, had merit and promise of success, but it was undoubtedly the criticism of the Southern press that constrained him to offer battle when he did. Perhaps his enthusiasm prevented him from consideration of all the chances against him. There was no immediate pressure upon him to force a meeting with the enemy. His plans fixed time for attack to be Saturday morning, the 5th of April, but rains and bad roads and perhaps other mishaps delayed the attack till Sunday. What that delay cost Johnston's army is an unsolvable problem.

General Johnston well knew that his unavoidable loss of time very greatly reduced his chances of success, but it is not to be conjectured that there was any wavering or thought of abandoning or postponing the attack. His plans had progressed too far and the enemy was in close striking distance—too, close for him to allow his purpose to be balked by the delay. Then with his whole heart in it, and with great ability, he threw his troops into the battle that was lost. He himself did not see the end. He fell on Sunday while the tide of battle seemed to be running in his favor; and doubtless that death would not have been unwelcome if by a prophetic vision he could have seen what the end of his army was to be next day.

G. M. ROWE,
Houston, Texas.



Ohio County Times, Hartford, KY, Thursday, 21 September 1972:

‘A Hundred Miles, A Hundred Heartbreaks’ By Ohio County Author

"My heart has been broken a hundred times in a hundred miles, but oh! the gallantry of my men."

These words were spoken by the leader of the 17th Kentucky Regiment during the War Between the States are vividly brought to life in John Blackburn's new Civil War book, "A Hundred Miles. A hundred heartbreaks."

Blackburn, an author with a keen and abiding interest in the Civil War, was born in McHenry and has lived in Ohio County most of his life. Author of the earlier, "Grey Jackets with Blue Collars", Blackburn has earned the respect of historians across the United States.

"A hundred Miles, A hundred Heartbreaks" is the result of more than nine years of travel and research to insure authenticity. In visiting actual sites of events, combing miles of often rugged terrain and little-known and nearly-forgotten cemeteries, the author has literally left no stone unturned to glean accurate and reliable information for this work.

While Blackburn factually exploits the military missions of the gallant 17th Regiment, the real guts of the new book comes with the realism with which he describes the lives of common soldiers... what they ate, the songs they sang, and the emotion they felt before going into the agony of such great battles as Donalson, Shiloh and Chickamauga.

Blackburn's "A Hundred Miles, A Hundred Heartbreaks" is a stirring story of the 17th Regiment during this nation's bitterest struggle and it is written in a manner which makes you feel you were there.

The book tells how the regiment was formed in Owensboro after the outbreak of the war and was immediately moved to Hartford.

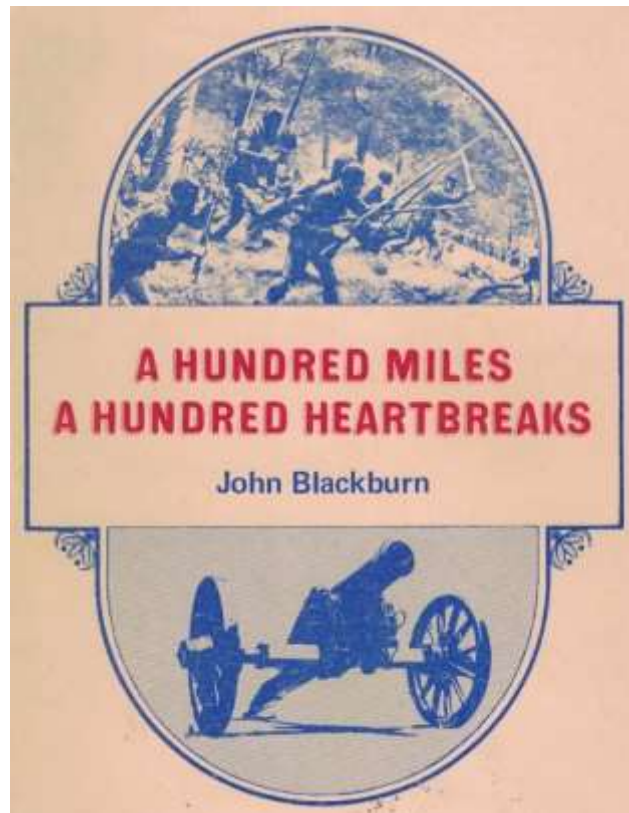
From Hartford, the book relates, the regiment engaged in a conflict at Morganfield where the first Kentucky soldier was killed on his native soil.

The regiment then traveled to Calhoun where it stayed for several months before joining General Grant at Paducah. Besides the aforementioned battles, the regiment also marched with General Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The book contains more than 300 pages of documented Civil War history and 25 illustrations. It is completely indexed.

Blackburn is himself a veteran, having served in the European theatre during World War II. He was twice decorated (Bronze Star) for gallantry in action. He is a member of the Filson Club of Louisville, the Kentucky Historical Society, and a much sought after public speaker

The author now makes his home in Fordsville and is accepting orders for the new book.



Cover text of book, A Hundred Miles A Hundred Heartbreaks, c.1972:

More than a hundred years ago, Americans from two sections of our country aimed their weapons at each other and began the bitterest struggle this nation has ever known. Grand-Sons of men who fought so valiantly with George Washington only 80 years before, faced each other on the battlefield, ready to die if necessary to preserve their ideals. This was the war that both sides abhorred. Brothers, classmates, leaders - men who worked together to build the United States - now became sworn enemies.

For four years this struggle continued. Millions of men, women, and children were uprooted from their homes, jobs, schools. And when the war finally ground to a halt, every one of them knew that America had changed for them as well as for future generations. This bitter war between the states was the turning point in our nation's history.

A Hundred Miles A Hundred Heartbreaks follows the 17th Kentucky Regiment during those war-torn years, through the battles of Donelson, Chickamauga, Shiloh and Atlanta. It tells of the young, scared boy, the common soldier whose story is rarely told in Civil War documentaries.

From its formation until it was finally mustered out, Mr. Blackburn follows the regiment through its finest hour when its leader gave this inspiring tribute, "My heart has been broken a hundred times in a hundred miles, but Oh! the gallantry of my men".



John Blackburn (1914-1985). Picture on right taken by Jerry Long on 13 April 1981.



See Also:

Owensboro Monitor: 08-13-1862 p.3, 12-03-1862 p.3, 12-24-1862 p.2, 12-17-1862 p.2, 01-14-1863 p.2, 02-18-1863 p.3, 09-04-1867 p.2

Granville Allen Kentucky's first fatality in Civil War – Hartford Herald: 05-17-1876 p.2, 10-04-1893 p.3, 08-06-1924 p.3, 10-15-1924 p.1; Hartford Republican: 04-22-1904 p.8, 05-27-1904 p.8; Ohio County Messenger: 10-21-1955 p.9A, 10-28-1955 p.1B, 11-4-1955 p.1B, 11-11-1955 p.1B, 11-18-1955 p.1B, 11-25-1955 p.1B, 10-12-1956 p.6; Ohio County Times-News: 06-04-1992 p.12B; Owensboro Messenger: 06-02-1909 p.2 & 08-02-1953 p.10A

"The Work of a Shell" at Battle of Shiloh – Hartford Herald: 09-07-1881 p.4

"A Ludicrous Scene" – Hartford Herald: 11-22-1882 p.2

"Company F On A Scout", by Ion B. Nall – Hartford Herald: 10-29-1884 p.2

List of pensioners in Ohio County – Hartford Herald: 02-13-1884 p.4

Reunion of soldiers of 12th KY Cavalry, 17th, 26th & 35th KY Infantry – Hartford Herald: 08-26-1885 p.2

Decoration day at Old Salem – Hartford Republican: 06-23-1893 p.2

War Reminiscences by T. L. Davis – Hartford Herald: 08-09-1893 p.1

"My Saber On The Wall", poem by John H. Baize – Hartford Republican: 05-03-1895 p.1

"Mystery of the Sleeping Guard", by Rufus Lynn – Hartford Herald: 01-26-1910 p.3

"Civil War Diary of Captain Sam K. Cox" – Ohio County News: 03-29-1935 p.7, 04-05-1935 p.7, 04-12-1935 p.7, 04-19-1935 p.7, 05-03-1935 p.7, 05-10-1935 p.7, 05-17-1935 p.7, 05-31-1935 p.6, 06-14-1935 p.6 & 06-21-1935 p.6



Marker at the Shiloh National Military Park. Marker is near Shiloh, Tennessee, in Hardin County on Hamburg-Purdy Road, 0.4 miles east of Eastern Corinth Road, on the left when traveling east, 250 yards north of road.