

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

[Letter from Governor Wickliffe to the Adjutant General.]

FRANKFORT, September 13th, 1839.

SIR:

I desire that you will give me information upon the following points.

What are the whole number of enrolled militia, rank and file, of Kentucky?

Do the general and field officers comply with the existing laws in the discharge of their duties in making the reports and returns to your office, as required by law? If any are in default, who are they and what the omission?

Would it not be well so to amend the militia law as to transfer from the State Department to the Adjutant General's office, the whole business of issuing and recording commissions to militia officers?

You will give such other information, or make such suggestions, as you may think will be of importance at this time, touching the present condition of the militia of the State and their organization.

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

P. DUDLEY, *Adjutant General.*

REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, November 15, 1839. }

SIR:

In compliance with your letter of the 13th inst. requesting to be informed: 1st "What are the whole number of enrolled militia, rank and file, of Kentucky?" I have the honor to state that the following abstract affords the information desired, as perfectly as the abstracts of annual returns, and the records of the office enable me to furnish, to wit: *One Governor and Commander-in-Chief; 1 Adjutant General; 1 Quarter Master General; 14 Major Generals; 29 Brigadier Generals; 57 Aiddecamps; 14 Division Inspectors; 14 Division Quarter Masters; 29 Brigade Majors; 29 Brigade Quarter Masters; 131 Colonels; 130 Lieutenant Colonels; 128 Majors; 131 Adjutants; 131 Regimental Paymasters; 131 Quarter Masters; 17 Chaplains; 129 Surgeons; 127-Surgeon's Mates; 1040 Captains; 1042 Lieutenants; 962 Ensigns; 26 Cornets; 131 Sergeant Majors; 131 Quarter Master Sergeants; 616 Musicians; 3,843 Sergeants; 3,727 Corporals, and 63,207 Privates. Total, including officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 77,969.*

In relation to your second inquiry, "Do the general and field officers comply with the existing laws in the discharge of their duties, in making out their reports and returns to your office as required by law? If any are in default, who are they and what the omission?" I have the honor to state, that by acts of Congress and our State Legislature, my official correspondence and franking privilege is limited to the Major and Brigadier Generals; consequently I do not correspond with, or receive from, "field officers," any "reports" or "returns," with the single exception of nominations for platoon officers, which the law requires shall be transmitted to me through the Major or Brigadier Generals; hence I am unable to state what "field officers" are negligent in their duty in making their "reports" or "returns." The field officers make their regimental returns to their respective Brigadier Generals, whose duty it is to consolidate those of their Brigades, make out triplicate abstracts, one copy of which they are required "to transmit to the Adjutant General on or before the 10th day of October, annually." Those who have failed to comply with this requisition are, Brigadier Generals J. H. Myers, of the 1st Brigade; J. W. Rowlett, of the 6th; P. Jordan, of the 8th; Daniel Hager, of the 14th; Joseph Hughes, of the 19th; Ambrose Kirtley, of the 20th; A. Ashcraft of the 23d, and Jarvis Jackson of the 24th

Brigades, all of whom have been reported to their respective Major Generals, with orders from this office to summon courts for their trial. It is the duty of Major Generals to consolidate the returns made to them by their Brigadiers, "agreeably to the forms prescribed by the Adjutant General," one copy of which they are required to transmit to the Adjutant General's office, "on or before the 15th November, in each year." Those who have failed to comply with this provision of the law, are, Major Generals Robert Martin, of the 4th division; Wm. Ratcliffe, of the 7th; Robert Matson, of the 10th, and Elijah Combs, of the 12th Division, all of whom are now reported to your Excellency, agreeably to the 14th section of the militia law.

In relation to the third subject of enquiry contained in your Excellency's letter, "Would it not be well so to amend the militia law as to transfer from the State Department to the Adjutant General's office, the whole business of issuing and recording commissions to militia officers?" I have the honor to state, in reply, that I cannot doubt such "transfer" and separation of the Military from the State Department would be productive of the best results, and is demanded by every consideration of economy in expenditures, good order and discipline, a well regulated and efficient militia system, and alike beneficial to the consistency and harmony of the records in the State Department. Under existing laws regulating the State and Military Departments, a part of the records of the militia only are kept in the office of the Adjutant General, where in truth the whole should be kept, and nothing left for the action of the Governor and Commander-in-chief, or Secretary of State, but approving, signing and affixing the State seal to the commissions "issuing" from the office of the Adjutant General. Such is the practice of the War office of the General Government, and in most, if not all the States of the Union which have a well regulated and efficient militia system.

While, therefore, I cannot doubt the propriety and necessity of the change suggested by you Excellency, candour requires me to state, that the proposed change would more than double the duties of the Adjutant General, and that his salary should be made to correspond with the additional duties proposed to be assigned him.

As regards the last "suggestion" contained in your Excellency's letter, I have to state, that the present "organization" of the militia, and the laws controlling it, (with the exception heretofore referred to) are, perhaps, as complete and efficient as is desirable to the Legislature and the great body of the people in a time of profound peace; and that whatever of insubordination or apparent inefficiency of the system is perceptible, it results from the mal-administration of the laws, and in not enforcing its provisions.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

P. DUDLEY,

Adjutant General.

His Excellency, C. A. WICKLIFFE,

*Governor and Commander-in-chief
of the Militia of Kentucky.*

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

[*Letter from Governor Wickliffe to the Quarter Master General.*]

FRANKFORT, September 13th, 1839.

SIR:

Will you furnish me with information upon the following subjects connected with the business confided to you as Quarter Master General of the State.

What number and kind of arms and military accoutrements are on hand, and in the State arsenal?

What is their present condition?

Is the place now used as an arsenal secure from fire, and is it a place in which the arms on hand can be kept from other injury?

What number and what description of arms are in the hands of military companies?

What number of arms were taken from the State arsenal during the late war, and handed over to the United States' Quarter Master, and retained by them, and the then value of said arms?

Yours,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

A. W. DUDLEY, *Quarter Master General.*

REPORT.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, November 11, 1839. }

SIR:

Permit me in compliance with your orders, under date, 13th September, 1839, herewith to hand you a statement marked A, showing together 2,072 stand of the different kind of arms, and 2 pieces of artillery in the State arsenal on the 15th October last, and about half that number of accoutrements. They are in good order, with the exception of some 200 stand lately received from independent companies.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary is still progressing with the work of cleaning and repairing those received from independent companies; nearly all of which, when returned, are in bad order, many unfit for service and useless. A part of those renewed at the Penitentiary are not in good order. The keeper promises to renew them again free of charge to the State, which no doubt will be done.

The room now occupied as a State arsenal, is quite unfit for the purpose, being damp, confined and unsafe. It is impossible to prevent the rust in that room. There is no fire insurance upon them; worth at government

price about \$45,000. In a short time 6 pieces of artillery, mounted and fitted, will be here, and no place in this room for them.

The number of arms in the hands of independent companies, per statement A, is 6,390 stand and 8 pieces of artillery; about one half of which would be produced if called for, and that half returned (as usual) in very bad order, which will cost the State at least \$1 25 cents per stand to have them renewed. As far as ascertained they are generally kept in bad order and fast going to destruction. But few of the general and field officers will report their "order and condition," although called on annually to do so, consequently it is impossible for me to reach them under existing laws.

The arms drawn by deputy Quarter Master General, Thomas P. Dudley, and transferred to an officer of the United States army, at New Orleans, (as formerly reported) consisted of 195 muskets and bayonets, 122 cartridge boxes, and 116 bayonet scabbards, and were worth at that time, (1814 and 1815) at government price, \$2,832 50.

The enclosed statement is quite deficient; the confused state of the Department, at the time I took charge of it was such, and is still, that it is impossible now to give a correct view. Much time and labor has been spent, and is still necessary, to put the Department in order.

The bonds on file require immediate attention, and legislative aid, if it is desired that the arms should be preserved. The few reports received from officers, seldom give the information in a form to enable me under the law to act; the parties have left the State, dead, insolvent, arms burnt, scattered in every direction, in the hands of bond and free, and but few who do take charge of them; quite a common occurrence to see them passing our own streets on their way to the west and south, in the hands of emigrants. No power is delegated me to take or collect them, but through those who gave bond, and when a call is made but few of the parties can be found. It should be borne in mind that many of the bonds bear date 1814, 1818, 1820 &c., fifteen to twenty odd years since.

I have delayed this report some weeks for the purpose of giving you additional information direct from the militia officers; in it I have been disappointed; but few have been heard from, in reply to a general order issued from this office, under date 1st August last.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully your obedient servant,

A. W. DUDLEY,

Quarter Master General.

His Excellency C. A. WICKLIFFE,

Governor and Commander-in-chief

of the Militia of Kentucky.

P. S. It may be necessary for me to add that the arms received from the United States, by this State, since 1808, are equivalent to 22,479 muskets, worth at government valuation \$13 each, is, (\$292,227) up to 15th October, 1839, two hundred and ninety two thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars.

A. W. D., Q. M. G.

Statement of the Ordnance Department of Kentucky on the 15th October, 1839.

	Three pound cannon.	Six pound cannon.	Swords.	Ammunition boxes.	Muskets and bayonets.	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.
In the State arsenal,	1	1	100	2	174	654	664
In the hands of the Militia, -	-	8	52	-	4,122	4,241	4,069
At the command of the Commonwealth, Received from the U. States since 1808 to date, - - -	1	9	152	2	5,296	4,895	4,733
- - - - -	-	7	100	-	13,435	-	-
Deficit, - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,139	(a)	
Do. - - - -	-	-	-	-	562	(b)	
Do. - - - -	-	-	-	-	456	(c)	
Total, - - - -	-	-	-	-	9,157	Total.	
Burnt in the Arsenal in 1836, - - -	-	-	-	-	4,660		
Leaving unaccounted for, 4,497 stand of arms, - - -	-	-	-	-	4,497		

(a) Muskets.

(b) Rifles.

(c) Cavalry.

A.—Continued.

	Accoutrements.	Rifles.	Shot pouches.	Horns and flasks.	Accoutrements.	Sabres and scabbards.
In the State arsenal, In the hands of the Militia, - - - - -	320	556	294	407	-	342
	-	655	731	737	-	1,613
At the command of the Commonwealth, Received from the U. States since 1808 to date, - - - - -	320	1,211	1,025	1,144	-	1,955
	8,002	1,773	-	-	1,698	2,411
Deficit, - - - - -	-	562	-	-	-	456

A.—Continued.

	Pairs of pistols.	Pairs of holsters.	Cartridge boxes.	Sabre belts.	Accoutrements.	
In the State Arsenal, In the hands of the Militia, - - - - -	556	176	149	137	82	
	1,491	689	367	828	-	
At the command of the Commonwealth, Received from the U. States since 1808, to date, - - - - -	2,047	865	516	965	82	
	2,347	-	-	203	1,658	and 100 Ser- geants' swords

NOTE.—The arms furnished by the United States, for the first few years, are given in this account in a gross amount, "equivalent to such a number of muskets," which will account for some seeming inconsistencies in the above statement.