

Legislative Document No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

FOR THE YEARS 1874-'5.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

*DOCUMENTS  
1875  
Vol 2*

FRANKFORT, KY.:

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1876.

# REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

OFFICE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL,  
FRANKFORT, KY., December 31st, 1875. }

To His Excellency, Hon. JAS. B. McCREARY, Governor of Kentucky:

Sir: I herein respectfully lay before you the report of my doings as Quarter-Master General, and the present condition of my department, which is necessarily made to include the transactions of the last two years, the time which has elapsed since my last annual report submitted to the General Assembly.

## MILITIA.

The present militia act went into operation December, 1873. The companies then in commission were reorganized, others were formed, and all equipped and furnished with the best breech-loading arms and accoutrements.

In the latter part of the year 1874, a considerable force, drawn from the Louisville companies, comprising the Fusileers, Waddell Grays, Camp Rifles, and Hewitt Grays, was ordered into active service by Governor Leslie, and used in Garrard, Owen, and Breathitt counties during several months, to enforce law and preserve peace and order. I was sent, by order of the Governor, in person with them, and deem it my duty to testify to their excellent discipline, their patient endurance, and orderly demeanor. They performed a noble service to the State, often under circumstances which would have been trying to veterans, and which proved them to be a force of which any State might well be proud. This result grew out of an earnest endeavor, on the part of every man and officer, to organize a corps of true soldiers. More or less praise is due to every member; but no one will hesitate to say that it was mainly brought about by their commanding officer, Col. William L. Clarke. Always kind, patient, considerate, he won the affection of all; yet firm and decided, he inspired the highest respect, and commanded prompt obedience. These qualities, united with great powers of organization and rare skill as a tactician, enabled him to quickly transform a body of raw, inexperienced men into a corps which was not inferior to any militia in the Union. It is to be regretted that his personal affairs seemed to compel Col. Clarke's withdrawal from the service.

The law requires the county judge to provide an armory for such militia companies as may be organized in the county. This has generally been

very readily complied with. In Covington and Lexington, the city authorities have provided armories and fitted them up handsomely. In Louisville, however, one was not so easily obtained. Under some special legislation for Jefferson county, all expense for county purposes must be met by the county and city together, each paying a certain proportion. The county judge was quite ready to do his duty, but the city authorities utterly refused to contribute their part. An armory was at last obtained, mainly through the liberality of Col. Duncan, Governor Leslie agreeing, on the part of the State, to pay one third of the rent.

Before this was effected, however, great discontent prevailed amongst the men, and many of the companies were virtually almost disbanded. Their arms were stored in inconvenient rooms in remote parts of the city, with no advantages whatever for drill and other business. All expenses, even the transportation of their arms and equipments from the State Arsenal to Louisville, were paid out of their own pockets by levying a tax upon themselves, which most of them could ill afford to pay. It is not surprising that they became disheartened, and losing their pride of corps, all interest waned, and the companies were soon so merely in name, existing only on paper. To the Fusileers alone is due the credit of having maintained their old standard of drill and discipline. The law should be amended in such a way as to insure the prompt providing of suitable armories whenever and wherever the Governor may deem necessary. However, this and other defects in the militia law will be more properly presented by the Adjutant General.

There will be found in the appendix a table showing the various organizations throughout the State. There are now in commission one company of artillery—the Preston Light Artillery of Louisville—four companies of cavalry, and thirteen of infantry.

The monthly report of inspection shows the property in their hands to be well carried for and in good condition.

#### MILITARY SCHOOLS.

A number of schools throughout the State, having assumed, for the sake of discipline and exercise, the military feature, have from time to time been furnished with accoutrements. The Kentucky University and Kentucky Military Institute, which are under the special protection of the State, and two other schools, are armed with the Cadet breech-loading Springfield rifle—the same arm used in the United States school at West Point—the Chief of Ordnance having furnished me five hundred stand. The other schools are supplied with muzzle-loaders. A detailed statement will be found in an appropriate table in the appendix.

#### 31ST ENROLLED MILITIA.

The Legislature by act of February 17th, 1874, directed the payment of the officers and soldiers of the 31st regiment of enrolled militia for certain services rendered during the year 1864, in the county of Carter. The proper rolls were made out, and there has been paid thereupon \$849 12.

#### MILITARY CLAIMS.

During the year 1874, there was paid out of the Militia Fund upon vouchers, pay-rolls, &c., presented and approved at this office on account of active militia, the sum of \$4,251 15, and during the year 1875, \$53,748 35, making a total of \$57,999 50.

This expenditure was necessitated mainly by the expeditions sent by Governor Leslie into Garrard, Owen, Breathitt, Lee, and Todd counties, and consists of payment of troops, subsistence, transportation, purchase of camp and garrison equipage, and other expenses incident to troops actively employed in the field. Whilst this expenditure is unprecedentedly large, I think it will not be found out of proportion to the number of men and length of service. There was for some time two hundred and twenty-five men under arms, and an average of one hundred and fifty in service for over three months. These men were in need of almost everything conducive to the comfort and efficiency of a soldier. It was necessary to transport them over long and expensive routes of railway. There was a force of about seventy men kept in Breathitt county from the 17th September until 6th December. A large portion of their subsistence had to be hauled from Mt. Sterling, a distance of near seventy-five miles. I used my utmost endeavor to keep the expense down to the lowest possible figure. There being but few of the officers or men who had ever seen service in the field, I found it hard to guard against waste and carelessness. So far as possible I accompanied the troops and superintended the expenditures in person; but during much of the time there were two forces on duty at once at very distant points.

#### WAR CLAIM.

I have collected from the United States, on account of the war claim, and paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, since the date of my last report, \$206,082 32. The entire amount of this claim is \$3,630,364 37, of which there has been collected \$3,322,783 27; to this must be added \$58,718 00, the proceeds of sales of United States property held by the State, making a total of \$3,381,581 27 received on this account, and leaving a balance of \$248,863 10 yet due. The explanation sheets and evidence necessary to the settlement of a large portion of this balance, I have just placed in the hands of the proper accounting officers at Wash-



ington, and I hope to effect a settlement thereupon in a short time. The routine through which these collections are effected is a tedious and exacting one. The war claim consists of Quarter-Master's vouchers, representing every possible character of expenditure necessary to the enrolling, arming, and equipping of troops. A large proportion of these vouchers being for very small sums—less than twenty dollars—with copies of orders, abstracts of issue, and other evidence, makes an immense mass of papers to be examined. These vouchers are taken up and acted upon separately, the one being paid or disapproved without reference to any others. They pass first through the War Department, where they are usually disapproved for want of formality. The action of the War Department is of little importance, however, but it is a routine which has to be observed, and it consumes time. They are then sent to the Treasury, where they are rigidly scrutinized in two offices—the Third Auditor's, and the Second Comptroller's—both going over the same ground but not always arriving at the same conclusions. The vouchers they agree upon are paid; the others are suspended, for reasons assigned, which I try to remove in the next settlement.

It were comparatively an easy task to collect this balance, even through this slow and often vexatious routine, could the settlement be made in accordance with the act of July 27th, 1861, authorizing the same. The terms of this act are full and explicit. It was enacted on the 27th July, 1861, six days after the battle of Bull Run, when the nation, with a victorious hostile army at the gates of the Capital, called in its agony upon the respective States to arm their troops, to be "employed to suppress the insurrection against the United States." The act directs "the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops" so employed. This is all plain enough; but Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, drafted certain rules to govern the Treasury officials in settling these claims. These rules so restrict and limit the operation of this act as to utterly forbid the allowance of a large class of expenditure necessarily incurred by the State. These rules are held and regarded in the Treasury Department as being superior to the law itself, and they act as a complete bar to a considerable portion of the claims of every State. I have on two occasions most earnestly protested against these rules, making each time a full argument upon their unjust and illegal enforcement. Neither Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Bristow, to whom these appeals were made, attempted in any way to controvert the positions assumed in these arguments, but simply declined taking the responsibility of setting aside, or in any degree miti-

gating the rigor of these rules, and referred me to Congress for relief. All the Northern States have much the same difficulty in adjusting their war claims. Most of them have larger balances than Kentucky.

When in Washington recently I saw many of the agents of the other States, and it was agreed that we should make common cause in seeking from Congress the necessary relief. A bill was prepared and placed in the hands of Governor Stevenson, who will introduce it at an early day. The gross injustice of these rules is so manifest that I have very little fear of the result. I feel confident that every dollar claimed by the States in this matter will eventually be refunded. The adjustment of the balance due us does not depend entirely upon the relaxation of these rules; on the contrary, a large proportion of it is now in process of settlement and will soon be paid.

And even more: the interest on these claims will be paid. The General Government is fully committed by precedent to this course in the settlement of the war claims of Massachusetts, Maryland, and other States, for money expended in the war of 1812. In this again all the Northern States will make common cause. Interest on Kentucky's claim will amount to near three quarters of a million of dollars.

Since the passage of the act of March 16th, 1869, went into effect, a number of claims have been filed in this office, a few of which are meritorious, and I think it but just that the Legislature should direct the auditing and payment of them. If paid, they will of course be presented at Washington as part of the war claim. The last appropriation made for that purpose, by some mistake, was less than the amount required by \$81. The claim of Dr. Hugh Mulholland, for services as surgeon, was not fully satisfied—being short by that amount; it should be paid him. There will be found in the appendix copies of the laws and rules referred to above.

#### ARSENAL.

There are in the Arsenal 11 pieces of serviceable cannon, 6,913 stand small arms, of which 1,063 are Springfield breech-loading needle rifles, 1,433 are breech-loading cavalry arms of various patterns, and 4,417 are muzzle-loaders. The latter should be disposed of in some way. Muzzle-loaders have passed entirely out of use, and these arms can never be of any service. They might be converted into or exchanged for breech-loaders. The Arsenal building is in good condition. Three men are kept employed in cleaning and repairing the arms and other property stored therein.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

FAYETTE HEWITT,  
*Quarter-Master General.*

## WAR CLAIMS

Of Kentucky against the United States Government.

No. of installment.	Amount of installment.	Amount allowed.	When allowed.	Balance suspended.	Amount deducted for sale of property.
First	\$753,752 47	\$706,722 69	1866. December 6.		\$2,016 32
		40,398 30	1867. April 17.		
		5,995 60	July 27.	\$1,035 88	
Second	34,457 00	31,860 55	1867. July 27.	2,596 45	
Third	340,478 63	187,639 74	1867. February 5.		
		*54,511 63	June 5.		
		83,412 64	1868. October 14.		
		4,341 65	1867. June 1.	10,572 97	619 74
Fourth	671,257 05	551,298 52	1867. February 5.		
		3,588 37	June 5.		
		34,341 78	1868. February 6.		
		222 17	1874. August 11.		
		17,528 00	1867. March 20.	64,278 21	1,341 32
Fifth	304,638 46	190,482 76	1867. February 5.		
		12,681 72	June 5.		
		36,481 91	1868. June 1.		
		28,174 51	1870. April 23.		
		22,202 90	1874. November 6.		
		2,032 93	1875. December 11.	11,681 73	
Sixth	319,788 90	226,469 54	1867. February 5.		
		8,917 86	June 5.		
		31,812 52	1868. August 11.		
		15,241 58	1874. November 6.		
		1,650 04	1875. December 11.	35,706 35	
Seventh	47 00			47 00	
Eighth	193,697 71	2,472 56	1867. February 5.		
		14,086 31	1869. July 20.		
		50,119 75	1871. May 27.		
		193,881 44	1874. June 15.		
		1,614 40	1874. November 6.		25,177 06
		8,367 21	1875. December 11.	13,156 04	
Am'ts car. for					

\* An error of \$24 83 was deducted from this allowance.

## WAR CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of installment.	Amount of installment.	Amount allowed.	When allowed.	Balance suspended.	Amount deducted for sale of property.
Am'ts bro. for					
Ninth	132,451 01	422 89	1867. February 5.		
		26,662 16	1871. June 15.		
		58,557 16	1875. July 14.	46,808 80	23,589 14
Tenth	582,692 43	525,258 72	1872. August 10.		
		53,186 97	1874. March 20.	4,246 74	
Eleventh	226,842 96	9,141 66	1867. July 27.		5,974 42
		145,710 00	1870. October 18.	71,991 30	
Twelfth	70,260 75	24,801 13	1874. March 20.	45,459 62	
	\$3,630,364 37	\$3,322,763 27		\$307,531 09	\$58,718 00
	3,322,783 27			58,718 00	
	\$307,581 10		Balance due	\$248,863 10	
	68,718 00				
	\$248,863 10				

[Now pending before Congress.]

A BILL

To make good certain promises of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to maintain the public faith, by giving due effect to an act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States, approved on the 27th day of July, 1861, and the resolution construing the same, approved March 8th, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, all moneys, not already paid to such State, actually paid out and expended by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, and transporting the troops of such State, employed in aiding to suppress the insurrection against the United States, which commenced in the year 1861, whether such troops were called out, and the expenditures made at the request, or under the authority of, the President or the Secretary of War, or were raised by State authority only, and whether such troops were or were not mustered and received into the service of the United States, or commanded by officers of the army of the United States; if they were raised, enlisted, or received by the authorities of the State, or of the United States, to aid, directly, or by defense of the State, in suppressing the said insurrection; which repayment shall be made upon the production of the original vouchers, or authenticated copies thereof, taken by the Treasury of the State, in evidence of payments made by it, or upon other competent proof of such payments, by the books of the Treasury, or otherwise, until all such actual payments or expenditures, made in good faith, for ordinary or extraordinary expenses, upon proof satisfactory to its officers at the time, shall be completely reimbursed: *Provided,* That no moneys paid as bounties for enlistments shall be reimbursed under this act.

AN ACT

To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such States for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Approved July 27, 1861.

RULES

For the preparation and settlement at the Treasury Department, under acts of Congress approved July 17, 1861, and July 27, 1861, of claims for reimbursement of expenses properly incurred by the States, respectively, on account of their troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

I. Accounts, with vouchers for all expenditures made, must be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom they will be referred to the proper accounting officers for investigation and settlement.

II. It is only for expenditures on account of troops, officers, or men that have been or may be mustered and received into, or *actually employed in*, the service of the United States, that reimbursements will be made. Organizations raised, or attempted to be raised, but not mustered and received into, nor actually employed in, the service, will not be recognized. Nor will any reimbursement be made by the United States of expenses incurred in organizing, equipping, and maintaining troops for State purposes, or Home Guard, whether called out by State or other local authority, unless such troops were called out, and such expenditures incurred, at the request or under the authority of the President or the Secretary of War.

III. Personal expenses of commissioned officers in recruiting their companies prior to their being mustered into service will not be allowed; but commissioned officers may be allowed the same rates for subsistence and quarters (board and lodging) as privates, from the date of enrollment until mustered into service. The necessary and actual traveling expenses



of recognized military agents of the State, when accompanied by bills of particulars and receipts for payments, will be refunded.

IV. Bills of particulars, with dates and rate of charge, and the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, must, in all cases, be furnished. It is not sufficient to show that a gross amount was expended; still less that sums were turned over to individuals to expend, without evidence showing that they were expended by them, and how they were expended. In short, *original vouchers for expenditures of every description* must be furnished. The expenditures should be classified, and separate abstracts, with the vouchers presented for pay, subsistence, clothing, transportation, arms, and equipments, and other expenses; and they should also designate as far as practicable, the particular regiment or corps on account of which the expenditure was incurred. Claims for pay of troops must be accompanied with complete pay rolls for each corps, properly certified and received, the same as are required in the regular service.

V. Where subsistence in kind could not be furnished, and expenses were incurred for "board," or "board and lodging," the rates will depend on the section of the country where furnished, and the price paid for complete rations at the nearest recruiting station or military post: and in no case will a higher rate be allowed than the amount actually paid. The bills must specify the regiment or company to which the troops so subsisted or quartered belonged, and that rations could not be procured. Bills for lodging will be restricted to cases where there were no tents, and quarters could not be otherwise obtained. Purchases of subsistence in bulk will be paid for at not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase, provided that the quantities are in proper proportions, or reasonably so, to the number of men, according to the rates of allowance in the Subsistence Department. The articles of subsistence must be such only as are recognized in the regular service, or if other articles are substituted, the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies. Bills for spirituous liquors, treating, expenses of holding elections for officers, will not be recognized or paid.

VI. Transportation and quarters for troops at reasonable rates will be paid for. Transportation is restricted to the usual routes and modes of conveyance, and excessive quantities will not be recognized. Charges for transportation by railroad or other public conveyance must be accompanied by bills of lading in cases of property or supplies; and for troops, the number of men, with the regiment or corps, must be distinctly set forth; and where the same has been done in pursuance of a contract, the contract must accompany the vouchers. The same provisions apply to transportation by vessel.

VII. Claims growing out of impressment of property or services, and for damages done to individuals or their property, are not authorized to be paid. Provision for such claims must be made by special act of Congress, when not already provided for by general laws.

VIII. Bounties or donations to men or their families to induce men to volunteer will not be recognized. Such bounties as may be authorized by law will be paid by the United States directly to the men authorized to receive them. Voluntary contributions, either by States or local corporations, or by individuals, in aid of families of volunteers, &c., constitute no charge against the United States, and will not be refunded.

IX. Each State must present its full and final accounts for reimbursement, under the acts providing therefor, up to the date of the passage of said acts. The proper authorities of the State should certify, over their official seals, that the respective amounts claimed to be refunded have been actually paid by said State, and that no part thereof has been paid by any disbursing officer of the United States.

Approved.

S. P. CHASE,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

#### CHAPTER 289.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the officers and soldiers of the 31st regiment, enrolled militia," approved February 7, 1866.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That so much of an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the officers and soldiers of the 31st regiment of the enrolled militia," approved February 7, 1866, as authorizes the Governor to pay, or cause to be paid, out of the military fund, to each officer and soldier of the 31st regiment, enrolled militia, who were called out and served in the county of Carter in the year 1864, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

§ 2. That the Quarter-Master General be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to hear proof of and audit the claims of the officers and soldiers of said 31st regiment, for services rendered by them, respectively, under the call of the Governor of this Commonwealth during the year 1864, in said county of Carter; and when proof shall be made of the services rendered by such officers or soldiers by the sworn certificate of the colonel or major of said regiment who commanded the same during the period of said service, or two other officers or soldiers who served in said regiment during the year 1864, under the call of the Governor aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Quarter-Master General to certify the claim of such officers and soldiers, respectively, as being allowed by

him, and the amount allowed to each of them, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the Treasury for the amount shown due each officer or soldier of said regiment, payable to those alive, respectively, and to the persons entitled to receive the same under the laws of the United States in payment of arrears of pay due deceased soldiers, in the room and stead of those of said regiment who are dead; the warrants thus drawn shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the first funds collected from the United States Government on the military claims of the State of Kentucky against the Government of the United States that shall be paid into the State Treasury after the passage of this act.

§ 3. The payments made under and by virtue of this act shall be the same as that allowed by the laws of the United States to officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States in force at the time the services were rendered by said 31st regiment in Carter county.

§ 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Became a law without the Governor's signature, February 17, 1874.]

## STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE, ARTILLERY, &amp;c., ISSUED FROM STATE ARSENAL TO THE MILITIA, MILITARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Six-pounder, brass pieces.	Sets equipments (complete).	Breech-loading rifles (army size).	Cartridge-boxes.	Waist-belts.	Shoulder-straps.	Bayonets.	Scabbards.	Sergants' swords and belts.	Gun slings.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Guidons.
Aug. 12, 1875.	ARTILLERY. Capt. I. R. Moise, Louisville	2	2												
Oct. 16, 1871.	INFANTRY. Capt. C. L. Clarke, Louisville			62	70	68	50	62	63	3	66	60	60	60	
Feb. 10, 1874.	Capt. Theo. Trauernicht, Louisville			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
July 15, 1875.	Capt. C. R. DeKress, Louisville			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
July 8, 1870.	Capt. W. L. Clarke, Louisville			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
Dec. 25, 1871.	Capt. J. W. Reccius, Louisville			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
Oct. 22, 1870.	Capt. C. M. Hendricks, Lexington			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
Sept. 23, 1870.	Capt. S. G. Sharp, Lexington			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
Feb. 7, 1871.	Capt. Oscar Kempard, Cynthiana			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
Sept. 17, 1874.	Capt. W. S. Miller, Lancaster			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
April 1, 1875.	Capt. F. H. Bristow, Elkton			50	50	50		50	50		50	50	50		
Sept. 25, 1874.	Capt. J. D. Wickliffe, Bardstown			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
Dec. 3, 1874.	Capt. Al. Hathaway, Owensboro			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		
Oct. 19, 1875.	Capt. Frank Wood, Covington			60	60	60		60	60		60	60	60		



DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Musketeers, Ballard.	Cartridge-boxes.	Waist-belts.	Shoulder-straps.	Gun slings.	Breech-loading rifles (entd).	Cartridge-boxes.	Waist-belts.	Bayonets.	Scabbards.	Gun slings.	Breech-loading rifles (army).	Canteens.	Sergants' swords and belts.	Springfield rifles (old).	Cap pouches.	Austrian rifles.	Spencer carbines.	Navy pistols.
Dec. 15, 1873.	Capt. Joe Blackwell, Irvine	60	60	60	60			200	200	200										
July 29, 1870.	Capt. J. H. Carter, Fayette co.	64	64	64	64	64		40	40	40										
Jan. 27, 1875.	Capt. A. D. Pence, Nelson co.	60	60	60	60	60		55	95	95										
July 28, 1870.	Capt. S. G. Hanly, Nicholasville.	60	60	60	60	60		85	85	85										
	Military Schools.																			
May 28, 1870.	Ky. University, Lexington						200	40	40	40										
Feb. 23, 1871.	Ky. Military Institute, Farmdale						60	60	60	60										
Feb. 10, 1875.	Harrisburgh Academy, Harrisburgh						55	95	95	95										
Mar. 20, 1875.	Col. J. W. Grigsby, Danville College							85	85	85										
Sept. 20, 1872.	Warren College, Bowling Green							50	50	50										
Feb. 20, 1872.	Murray College, Murray							50	50	50										
Sept. 23, 1875.	A. O. Ferrell, Hopkinsville							50	50	50										
Nov. 3, 1875.	Col. George M. Edgar, Paris							50	50	50										
Jan. 1, 1875.	St. Joseph's College, Bardstown							60	60	60										
	Arms issued by ORDER GOVERNOR.																			
July 7, 1875.	Farmers' Bank, Frankfort	10																		
July 7, 1875.	Branch Bank, Frankfort	10																		
July 7, 1875.	Deposit Bank, Frankfort	10																		
June 24, 1875.	National Bank, Springfield																			
May 27, 1875.	Ky. Penitentiary																			

## INVENTORY of State Arsenal, taken August, 1875.

No.	ORDNANCE.	Condition.
ARTILLERY.		
1	12-pounder brass cannon	Good.
6	6-pounder brass cannon	Good.
2	6-pounder iron cannon	Good.
2	6-pounder iron cannon	Dismounted.
1	Howitzer English trophy, brass	Good.
1	Humphrey Marshall gun	Damaged.
1	Coffee-mill gun	Good.
ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.		
3	6-pounder caissons	Good.
12	Carriages	Good.
1	Coffee-mill gun carriage	Good.
1	English trophy carriage	Good.
ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS.		
482	Artillery waist-belts	Serviceable.
9	Tow books	Serviceable.
20	Trail handspikes	Good.
7	Sponges	Good.
4	Rammers	Good.
15	Buckets	Good.
6	Extra tongues	Good.
4	Vent punches	Good.
4	Lanyards	Good.
6	Extra wheels	Good.
4	Leather buckets	Good.
2	Artillery haversacks	Good.
2	Priming boxes	Good.
2	Tongue heads	Good.
2	Thumb vents	Good.
2	Primers	Good.
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.		
512	Coffee-mill gun cartridges	Good.
444	24-pounder canister shot	Good.
49	24-pounder shrapnel	
66	24-pounder siege shells	
64	24-pounder blank cartridges	
100	12-pounder percussion shells	
48	12-pounder spherical case shot	
45	12-pounder canister	
32	12-pounder shells	
16	12-pounder fuse shells	
1,214	6-pounder canister shot	
166	6-pounder percussion shells	
162	6-pounder fuse shells	
602	6-pounder spherical case shot	
23	6 pounder projectiles	
22	6-pounder solid shot	
144	Hotchkiss fuse shells, 12-3-67 inch	

## INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE—SMALL ARMS.	Condition.
SMALL ARMS.		
2,847	Altered percussion muskets, calibre .69	Serviceable.
138	Belgian muskets, calibre .69	Serviceable.
175	Springfield or Harper's Ferry muskets, calibre .89	Serviceable.
73	Flint-lock muskets	Good.
485	Austrian rifles, calibre .69	Good.
10	Cadet muskets, calibre .58	Damaged.
220	Springfield rifle muskets, calibre .56	Good.
106	Springfield rifle muskets, calibre .58	Good.
194	Enfield rifles (long), calibre .58	Good.
28	Enfield rifles (short), calibre .58	Good.
156	Union rifles, calibre .46	Good.
86	Mississippi rifles (full stock), calibre .56	Good.
34	Mississippi rifles (half stock), calibre .56	Good.
21	Minnie rifles, calibre .58	Good.
1,063	Springfield breach-loading needle guns	Good.
45	Ballard rifle, calibre .44	Good.
298	Smith & Wesson rifles, calibre .44	Good.
369	Ballard carbines, calibre .44	Good.
104	Ballard carbines, calibre .56	Good.
2	Gallagher carbines, calibre .46	Good.
3	Joslyn rifles, calibre .56	Good.
5	Sharp carbines, calibre .56	Good.
3	Burnside carbines, calibre .56	Good.
1	Starr carbine, calibre .56	Good.
4	North carbines, calibre .56	Good.
1	Swivel	Good.
1	Blassin rifle	Good.
1	Jolie Brown pike	Good.
440	Ballard musketoons, calibre .46	Good.
1	Spencer rifle	Good.
SWORDS AND SABRES.		
28	Cavalry sabres	Good.
300	Artillery sabres	Good.
11	Non commissioned officers' swords	Good.
ACCOUTREMENTS.		
4,329	Cartridge boxes	Serviceable.
910	N. G. cartridge-boxes	New.
535	N. G. cartridge boxes (Mann's patent)	Good.
2,085	Waist-belts and hooks	Serviceable.
1,168	Waist-belts infantry	Serviceable.
348	Waist-belts and buckles	New.
940	Waist-belts and buckles	Serviceable.
2,688	Bayonets and scabbards	New.
940	Bayonets and scabbards	New.
940	Shoulder-straps	Serviceable.
108	Shoulder-straps	Serviceable.
1,557	Cap pouches	New.
940	Gun slings	Serviceable.
1,823	Gun slings	Good.
3,900	Sabre straps (long)	Good.
3,600	Sabre straps (short)	Good.
50	Gun wipers (iron)	Good.
100	Screw drivers and wrenches	Good.

## INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE—SMALL ARMS.	Condition.
ACCOUTREMENTS—Continued.		
1,000	Needle gun screw drivers and wrenches	Good.
20	Shell wrenches	Good.
2,218	Pistol holsters	Good.
8	Cavalry saddles	Good.
1	Officers' saddles	Good.
2	Bridles	Good.
1	Halter	Good.
18	Curry combs	Good.
12	Saddle blankets	Damaged.
1	Surcingle	Good.
168	Nose bags	Good.
268	Picket pins	Good.
1,000	Saddle straps	Good.
SMALL PARTS OF GUNS.		
82	Upper bands	Unserviceable.
421	Needle bands	Unserviceable.
592	Lower bands	Unserviceable.
250	Butt pieces, carbine	Unserviceable.
150	Trigger guards and levers	Unserviceable.
120	Musket lock plates	Unserviceable.
200	Main springs	Unserviceable.
100	Carbine slides	Unserviceable.
DAMAGED AND UNSERVICEABLE ARMS.		
297	Assorted arms	Damaged.
300	Assorted bayonets	Damaged.
806	Carbine and rifle barrels and stocks	Worthless.
45	Horse pistols	Damaged.
AMMUNITION FOR SMALL ARMS.		
17,000	Ballard musketoon cartridges, calibre .46	Good.
103,000	Ballard carbine cartridges, calibre .44	Good.
9,000	Union rifle cartridges, calibre .54	Good.
6,000	Bellingshurst cartridges, calibre .56	Good.
78,000	Metalic cartridges, calibre .56	Good.
5,535	Needle rifle cartridges, centre primed, calibre .59	Good.
6,590	Needle rifle blank cartridges, centre primed	Good.
174,370	Minnie balls, calibre .60	Good.
107,000	Minnie balls, calibre .54	Good.
6,000	Minnie balls, calibre .55	Good.
1,000	Minnie balls, calibre .57	Good.
36,000	Buck and ball, calibre .69	Good.
32,000	Colt's pistol cartridges, calibre .44	Good.
22,000	Colt's pistol cartridges, calibre .36	Good.
225,000	Musket caps	Good.
1,280	Pounds balls (loose)	Good.
TOOLS AND MATERIALS.		
1	Anvil	Good.
1	Forge	Damaged.
2	Drills	Good.
2	Pairs army scales	Good.
3	Stoves	Serviceable.
1	Blacksmith's tongs	Serviceable.
4	Hand Hammers	Serviceable.

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 INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	Condition.
TOOLS AND MATERIALS—Continued.		
1	Claw	Serviceable.
2	Screw-plates	Serviceable.
1	Hack saw	Serviceable.
1	Sprinkler	Serviceable.
3	Pair trucks	Serviceable.
1	Grindstone	Serviceable.
33	Quires emery cloth	Serviceable.
6	Quires sand-paper	Serviceable.
2	Step ladders	Serviceable.
1	Water-box	Serviceable.
1	Desk	Serviceable.
3	Sections stove-pipe	Worthless.
1	Gum hose	Good.
3	Oil cans	Good.
1	Double tree and stretchers	Damaged.
1	Force pump	Good.
4	Wagon wheels	Good.
1	Axle	Good.
3	Monkey wrenches	Good.
2	Bar wrenches	Good.
1	Hand vise	Good.
4	Pairs pliers	Good.
5	Screw drivers	Good.
1	Hand brace	Good.
1	Drill brace	Good.
1	Marking pot	Good.
200	Feet of lumber	Good.
3	Candle-sticks	Good.
3	Pairs bullet moulds (brass)	Good.
8	Bench vises	Good.
CAMP EQUIPAGE.		
10	Wall tents	New.
20	Wall flies	New.
14	Sets poles	New.
50	Tent pins	Good.
80	"A" tent poles	Old.
4	Tarpaulins	Good.
16	Skillets and lids	Good.
2	Iron pots	Good.
3	Oven-lids	Good.
3	Iron tea kettles	Good.
13	Camp kettles	Good.
2	Stew pans	Good.
6	Axes	Good.
6	Hatchets	Good.
1	Pair hand scales	Serviceable.
11	Coffee mills	Good.
6	China cups and saucers	Good.
1	Sugar bowl	Good.
9	China plates	Good.
190	Tin plates	Good.
19	Coffee pots	Good.
30	Tin pans	Good.
10	Tin dippers	Good.

INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	Condition.
CAMP EQUIPAGE—Continued.		
167	Tin cups	Good.
154	Iron spoons	Good.
119	Knives (case)	Good.
104	Forks	Good.
4	Flesh forks	Good.
7	Pepper-boxes	Good.
26	Water buckets	Good.
2	Whetstones	Good.
2	Lanterns	Good.
1	Chamber	Good.
3	Spades	Good.
1	Shovel	Good.
1	Sieve	Good.
3	Candle-stands	Good.
15	Pounds star candles	Good.
1	Molasses stand	Good.
1	Wash tub	Good.
1	Foot basin	Good.
1	Grubbing hoe	Good.
GARRISON EQUIPAGE.		
6	Guidons	Serviceable.
1	Tenor drum	Good.
4	Tenor drum sticks	Good.
1	Drum band (brass)	Good.
85	Color bands	Good.
1	Flag	Good.