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HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1847
TO THE PRESENT DAY

A Story of Honorable Service to Kentucky and the Nation

Compiled by

W. R. SCHWARZ *and* J. T. MILLIGAN

for

THE REGIMENTAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, FIRST REGIMENT
OF INFANTRY, KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD

1915

The undersigned enroll themselves as soldiers in the Louisville Guards
 1st Company of the Louisville Legion to be mustered with the service of the United
 States for the prosecution of the War now pending between the Country and the Republic
 of Mexico. They pledge their honor as gentlemen, and soldiers to stand by their
 Country and each by the other through all dangers.

1st Lieut. J. H. Hays

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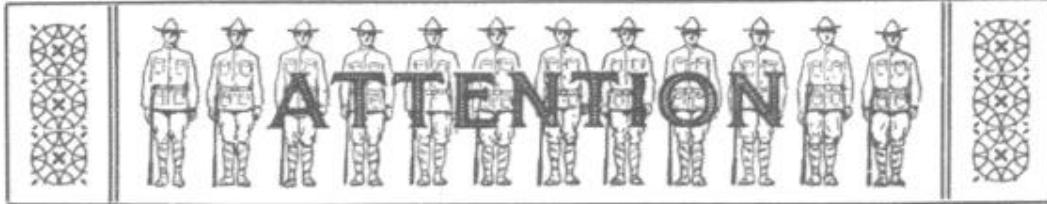
1st Lieut. J. H. Hays

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Muster Roll of the First Company of the Louisville Legion, which enlisted for service in the Mexican War.
 The original is in possession of the Regiment.



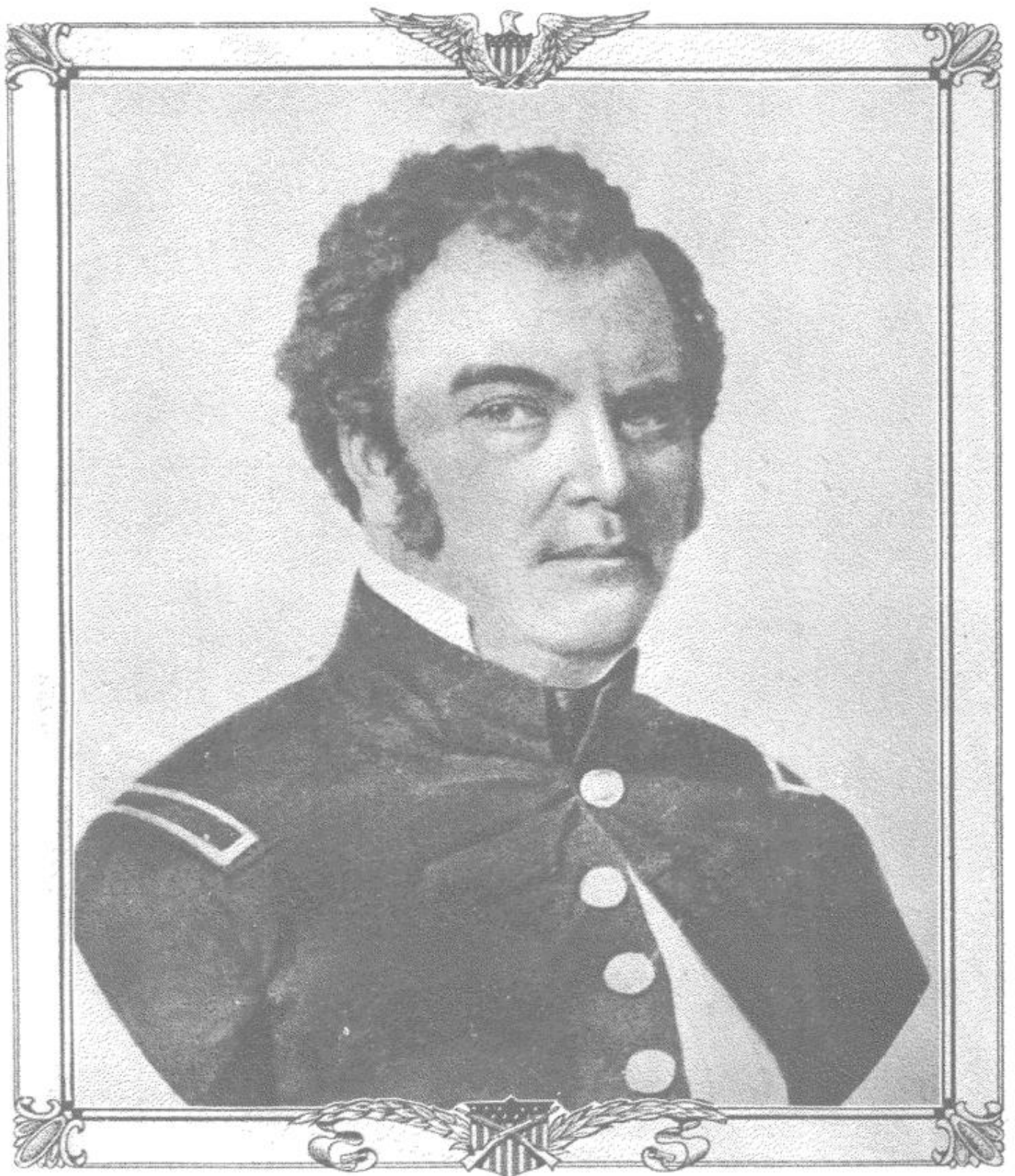
THE FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY first saw service in the war with Mexico. In the first battle of Manassas or Bull Run, fought on July 21, 1861, the First Kentucky Infantry was found among the Confederate forces commanded by Beauregard. In the Armies of the West, there was a First Kentucky Infantry which gave a good account of itself on the Union side. The old regiment furnished the nucleus for the two organizations that bore its name with honor on the opposing sides of that war of brothers.

In 1878 the regiment was re-organized under the command of John B. Castleman, former Confederate and Union officers serving on its field, line and staff. The regiment, like the country, was again united.

In 1898, the First Kentucky volunteered for the war with Spain within twenty-four hours after the sinking of the Maine, and for the second time in its history, saw foreign service.

In war, its officers and men have never failed to answer to the call of duty as they saw it. In peace, it has been a bulwark for law and order, having been called on by the community and the State to suppress the mob, to put an end to mountain feuds, and to check the gladsome activities of the night riders.

The time chosen for the writing of the regiment's history finds it housed in the largest and handsomest Armory in the South, with its ranks well filled, and its officers men that, for the most part, have seen long service in the National Guard, the volunteers or the regular establishment. In the essentials of equipment, drill and discipline, the First Kentucky of to-day is worthy of its best traditions and never better prepared in time of peace to serve in war should the country again have need of its service.



COL. STEPHEN ORMSBY
First Colonel of the Louisville Legion. Commanding the First Kentucky during the Mexican War

History of the First Regiment of Infantry, Kentucky National Guard



FOREWORD



SINCE the days of the Revolution, when the Thirteen Colonies wrested their freedom from the British, down the roll of years through the second war with England, the Mexican War, the War between the States, the Spanish-American War and numerous other smaller combats and various local actions, Kentucky troops have always stood in the first line of battle. Their valor and courage, their behavior under fire, the victories they have won, and their ability as fighting men have been factors in the building and in the maintenance of this great Republic.

It was Kentuckians' blood which flowed at the massacre of the River Raisin. Kentuckians they were who won the Battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was slain, after our own Col. Richard Johnson had drawn the fire by ruse of the Forlorn Hope, probably the bravest deed in the annals of American warfare.

The Louisville Legion, organized in 1839, served throughout the Mexican War, winning especial renown at Monterey and Buena Vista, which names have been inscribed upon its colors. Among the most valued treasures of the command are a war drum and a flag borne by the gallant Legion in its campaign under Gen. Zachary Taylor. It was the Legion which became the First Kentucky Regiment when the State Guard was organized in 1878.

And while that celebrated body of fighting men did not serve as a unit in the War between the States, the greater portion fought in that struggle either in the famous Confederate command known as the "Orphan Brigade" or with Gen. John H. Morgan's not less celebrated cavalry. During the course of that terrible conflict Ken-

tucky blood was shed in every State south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River. It is a remarkable fact that the Kentuckians who made up this famous First Kentucky Brigade—the “Orphan Brigade”—were, with one or two unimportant exceptions, members of old Kentucky and Virginia families who traced their ancestry back to the earliest settlers in the Colonies, who came over from England.

Of the officers and men who went with the North, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman in a letter written in 1880 said: “In my opinion, no single body of men can claim more honor for the grand result than the officers and men who composed the Louisville Legion of 1861. I would rather possess their confidence than that of any other organization of like size which took part in the great events of our Civil War.”

In the spring of 1898 the First Kentucky Regiment was ordered into camp at Lexington and mustered into the United States volunteer service. From Lexington it went to Chickamauga and from there to Newport News, where it embarked for Porto Rico. Returning to the United States in December, 1898, a great reception was held by the citizens of Louisville in its honor. It had acquitted itself nobly.

The history of the First Kentucky Regiment is a narrative of the service of the best citizenship of Louisville and the State. Never has it been called upon but it has been equal to the emergency. The men who have composed the regiment since its inception have earned an enviable record in the history of the Commonwealth and of the Nation.

CHAPTER I.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.



NECESSARILY, the history of the First Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, must first be devoted to a sketch of that noted body of fighters, the Louisville Legion, from whose ranks the State Guard was organized. While long since passed from the active military ranks, many veterans of this famous organization are still among Louisville's most active and prominent citizens—men honored and revered for those sterling qualities which have placed them on the highest plane among Kentucky's sons.

The history of the Louisville Legion dates back to 1837. In that year a company was organized called the "Louisville Guards," Thomas Anderson, Captain, and Charles Tilden and John Barbee, Lieutenants. The "Washington Blues," under Captain W. L. Ball; the "Kentucky Riflemen," under Captain Thomas J. Martin, and the "Louisville Grays," under Captain J. Birney Marshall, were organized in 1838 and 1839, under a charter enacted by the Legislature, were organized into the Louisville Legion, with Thomas Anderson, Colonel; Jason Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel; Humphrey Marshall, Major, and John Barbee, Adjutant. Many members of the old Louisville Light Infantry were enrolled into the Legion.

The Legion served throughout the War with Mexico. Led by Gen. Zachary Taylor—"Old Rough and Ready," as he was lovingly called by his soldiers—the Louisville command followed him from the Texas border and fought with bravery in the battles of Monterey, Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo.

Although cast in official terms and on almost moldering parchment, those company minutes, which tell the tale of the battles fought and won on foreign soil, form some of the most thrilling chapters of the country's history. These official records, which had been preserved by Capt. J. F. Huber and handed down by him to his heirs, now are the property of the local chapter of the Sons of

the American Revolution and are carefully preserved as a record of great achievement.

When the War with Mexico broke out a requisition was made upon Gov. Owsley by Gen. E. P. Gaines, of the United States Army, for four regiments of volunteers. The Governor upon receiving this call had issued a proclamation appealing to the citizens of Kentucky to organize military companies and the first to respond was the Louisville Legion, eager to go to the aid of their fellow-citizen, Gen. Taylor, who was known to be opposed by a much superior force.

On the next day after the Governor's proclamation, which was dated on Sunday, May 17, 1846, the Legion, through its Colonel, offered its services to the Governor, which were accepted. The organization, ten companies strong and composed of the flower of Louisville manhood, was mustered into the United States service as the First Kentucky Infantry. A subscription of \$50,000 for extraordinary expenses of the State was secured by the Hon. William Preston from the Bank of Kentucky and the troops four days afterward were sent to New Orleans. The regimental officers upon the departure for Mexico were as follows: Col. Stephen Ormsby, Lieut.-Col. Jason Rogers, Maj. John B. Shepherd, Adj. William Riddell, and T. L. Caldwell and J. J. Matthews, surgeons.

A company had been recruited by John S. Williams, in Clark County, but, through some misunderstanding between the Governor of Kentucky and the United States Secretary of War, it had been excluded from regimental organization. Capt. Williams applied at once to the War Department to have it mustered into service as an independent company. While this application was pending, Capt. Williams marched them to the rendezvous at the Oakland race course, then far beyond the city limits, but now the conjunction of Seventh and Magnolia Streets. Capt. Williams uniformed his men and soon received an order from Gen. Wool to muster his command into the service of the United States. He was ordered to report to the Colonel of the Sixth United States Regular Infantry, then en route for Mexico. It served with this regiment until its term (one year) expired, and participated in the battle of

Cerro Gordo, where it received the highest praise for its bravery. "Cerro Gordo" Williams was the sobriquet afterward lovingly applied to the Kentucky leader, who soon afterward was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, a regiment organized under the second call for troops.

The first fighting in which any of the Kentucky troops were engaged was at the siege of Monterey, in September, 1846, and but few of them except the Louisville Legion were in battle there. The Legion was posted to guard a battery, and for twenty-four hours maintained its position, holding the enemy in check without being able to return their fire, and exhibiting the courage of tried veterans. For the part they took in the protracted fighting around this stronghold of the enemy, the Kentucky Legislature passed resolutions complimentary to them, and voted thanks to Gens. Taylor and Butler, and a sword to each of these officers. Maj. Philip N. Barbour, of the Third United States Regular Infantry, a gallant Kentuckian, was killed during the siege, thus marring the joy of his victorious comrades in arms.

After the fall of Monterey, the next important military operations were at Buena Vista, and there the Kentuckians distinguished themselves. With the First Regiment, their brothers-in-arms, the Second Infantry and First Cavalry, also from this State, distinguished themselves. While the battle of Buena Vista was raging a portion of the Louisville Legion and a part of an Ohio regiment were fighting Gen. Urrea at Mier, twenty-five miles from Monterey. The Mexican General had attempted to cut off and destroy a heavy wagon train belonging to the army at Buena Vista and the Kentucky and Ohio troops had been ordered to its rescue. The Mexicans succeeded in capturing and burning 300 wagons, but the re-enforcements arrived in time to save the balance of the train.

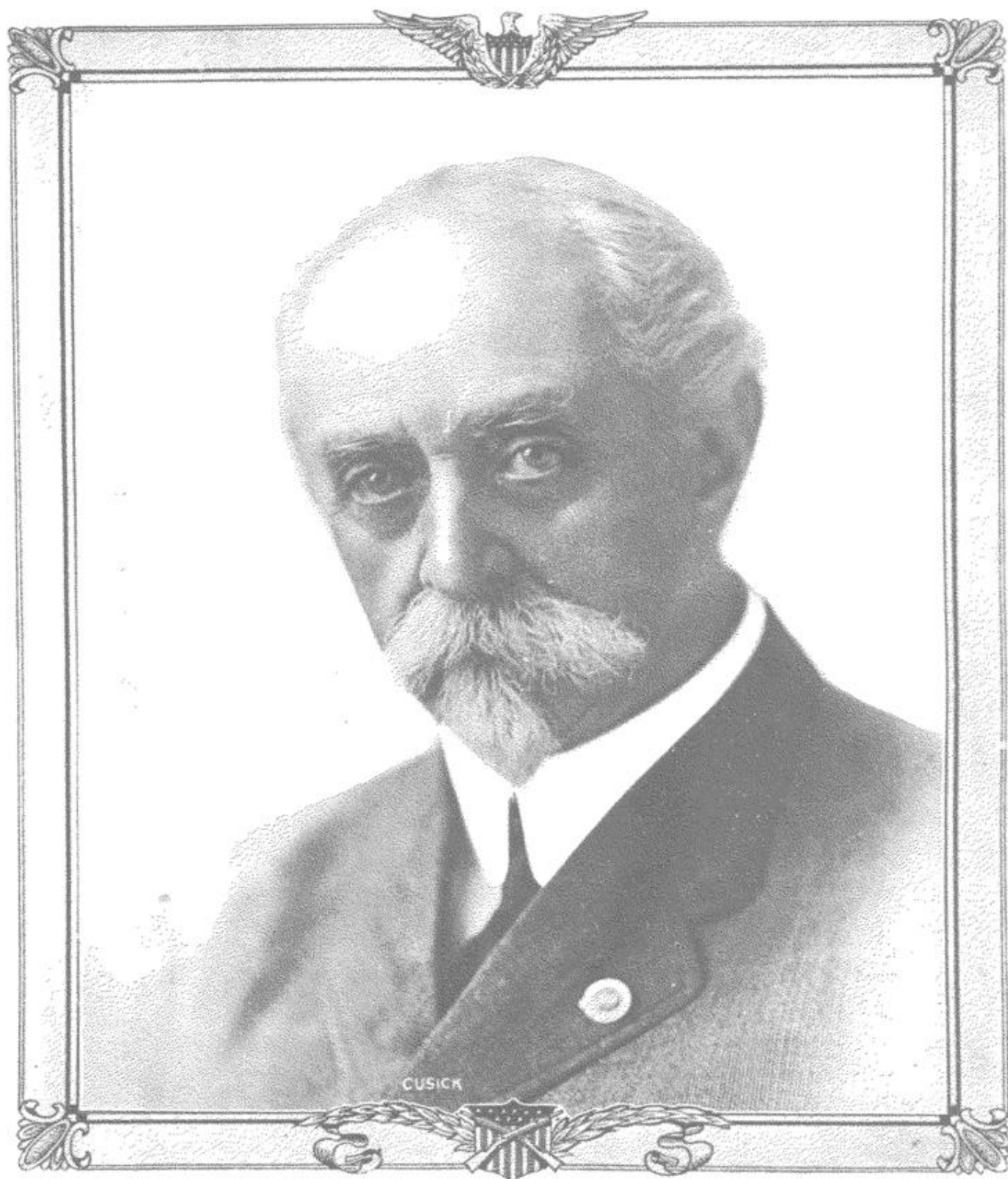
After the battle of Buena Vista, the Kentucky troops took no active part in the Mexican War, except the company of Capt. Williams, which was attached to the Sixth United States Infantry. It participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo, as has been related. The term of service of the first regiments to respond expired some time after the battle of Buena Vista, while those recruited under the last

call for troops did not arrive in Mexico until the hard fighting was over.

On their return home, the Legion was received with every mark of affection, and tendered, as it well deserved, the enthusiastic welcome of the people. Public dinners, old-fashioned barbecues, eulogiums and patriotic speeches were profusely showered on them. But the joy of the returned warriors was marred by the absence of their many comrades who failed to come back, whose bones they had left to molder in the dust on the banks of the Rio Grande, at Monterey, in the gorges of Buena Vista, on the heights of Cerro Gordo, and around the walls of the City of Mexico. Most of the Kentucky dead, however, were afterward brought home for interment, especially those who fell at Buena Vista, under an act of the Legislature. In the summer of 1847 they were buried in the State Cemetery at Frankfort, with the honors of war.

The Louisville Legion, after the Mexican War, was continued, under the varying laws governing the State militia, until the outbreak of the War between the States.





GEN. JOHN B. CASTLEMAN

Commanding officer Louisville Legion and First Regiment Kentucky Infantry, U. S. V. 1878-1899.

CHAPTER II. THE CIVIL WAR.



WITH the beginning of the War between the States comes a regrettable break in the history of the famous Louisville Legion, for while an organization of that name enlisted and fought under the Stars and Stripes in that memorable struggle, the major part of the original members of the command enlisted under the Stars and Bars and fought with the First, or "Orphan," Brigade, and many with Gen. John H. Morgan's Kentucky Cavalry.

Kentucky, having adopted the position of neutrality through a resolution of the Legislature, recruiting for the Federal service was done outside of the State. W. E. Woodruff, in July, 1861, established Camp Clay, in Ohio, opposite Newport, taking two companies from Louisville with him. Before the summer was over he had raised the First Kentucky Infantry, U. S. A.

The Louisville Legion, however, was known as the Fifth Kentucky Infantry during the war. This was the Legion which fought for the Union. On July 1, 1861, six companies of men which had been organized in Louisville went across the river into Camp Joe Holt, on the Indiana side. John L. Treanor, Lafayette P. Lovett, Alexander B. Ferguson, John D. Brent, William Mangan and J. E. Van Zandt were the captains. Lovell H. Rosseau was colonel of this regiment. H. M. Buckley, of Henry County, was appointed lieutenant-colonel. Some 2,500 men had gathered at the camp in a short time, and these men were made parts of the Second Kentucky Cavalry and Stone's Battery, besides the Fifth Infantry.

On September 9, 1861, the Louisville Legion was mustered into the service of the United States, and on September 17, Rosseau led his men from Camp Holt and proceeded under the command of Gen. W. T. Sherman to Muldraugh's Hill. There Col. Rosseau was commissioned Brigadier-General and Harvey M. Buckley became Colonel. The regiment remained on duty along the railroad at Bowling Green and Nashville and then marched with Buell's

army by way of Columbia to Savannah, whence it was conveyed by boat to Pittsburgh Landing. It arrived in time to take part in the second day's battle at that place. The services of Rosseau's Brigade and the Louisville Legion were favorably mentioned in the reports.

From Shiloh the Legion went to Corinth and thence with Buell's army to Huntsville, Ala. In the summer of 1862 it marched to Kentucky with Buell. From Louisville it marched to Perryville. On the way it was engaged with the enemy at a place called Dog's Walk, near Lawrenceburg. It was not with the troops that engaged in the battle of Perryville. After that battle it went in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard and thence to Bowling Green and Nashville, and camped on the road to Franklin.

In the battle of Murfreesboro the Legion bore its part, losing men killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Maj. John Treanor. He was also captured and held as a prisoner five months in Libby Prison.

The Legion also took part in all the movements about Chattanooga under Gen. Thomas. At Missionary Ridge, the Legion was engaged at Orchard Knob. Col. William W. Berry, then head of the regiment, was wounded there and two days later was wounded again. The Legion then went with Gen. Sherman to the relief of Knoxville. It engaged in the operations against Longstreet in East Tennessee during the winter of 1863-64, being above Knoxville at New Market and Strawberry Plains, and also below Knoxville at Lenoir Station.

In the spring of 1864 the Legion became part of Gen. Sherman's army, organizing for the Atlanta campaign. It fought with him at Rocky Face, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Dallas, Kennesaw, Chattahoochie River, Peach-tree Creek and other battles around Atlanta. From Atlanta the Legion returned to Nashville in August, 1864, again being under the command of Gen. Rosseau.

The time of the regiment expired in September, and it was mustered out of service September 14, 1864, at Louisville.

The First Kentucky Infantry was composed mainly of men from Kentucky outside of Louisville. It participated in the bat-

ties of Murfreesboro, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the Tennessee campaign, afterward marching under Sherman into Georgia.

Recruiting for the Confederate army commenced in Kentucky before any attempt had been made on the part of the Union men to organize under the United States flag. Two battalions under Cols. Duncan and Pope served under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in the Army of the Shenandoah, at the battle of Manassas.

Early in the summer of 1861 several hundred men repaired to Camp Boone, at which place Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner made his headquarters, and enlisted in the army of the young Confederacy. Most of these had been members of the State Guard—the original Louisville Legion. The advantage of scientific training soon became apparent and bore its legitimate fruit in the subsequent efficiency of the First Kentucky Brigade, C. S. A., which has been called the "Orphan Brigade."

They were organized into three regiments of infantry, known as the Second Kentucky, Col. J. M. Hawes, succeeded soon after by Col. Roger Hanson; the Third, Col. Lloyd Tilghman, succeeded by Col. Thompson, and the Fourth, Col. Robert H. Trabue. As recruits came in three more regiments were formed, the Fifth, first commanded by Col. John S. Williams; the Sixth, under Col. Joseph Lewis, and the Ninth, under Col. Thomas Hunt. Two batteries of artillery, Cobb's and Byrnes', were assigned to the brigade.

This was the famous "Orphan Brigade," many members of whom are living still and honored members of Louisville and Kentucky society. Many of them were soldiers in the original Louisville Legion. The history of this organization is almost too well known to recount.

Of the First Kentucky Regiment, C. S. A., there is little record. There were, however, some Louisville men in this organization, which saw service at the first battle of Manassas and in the Virginia campaigns.

CHAPTER III.

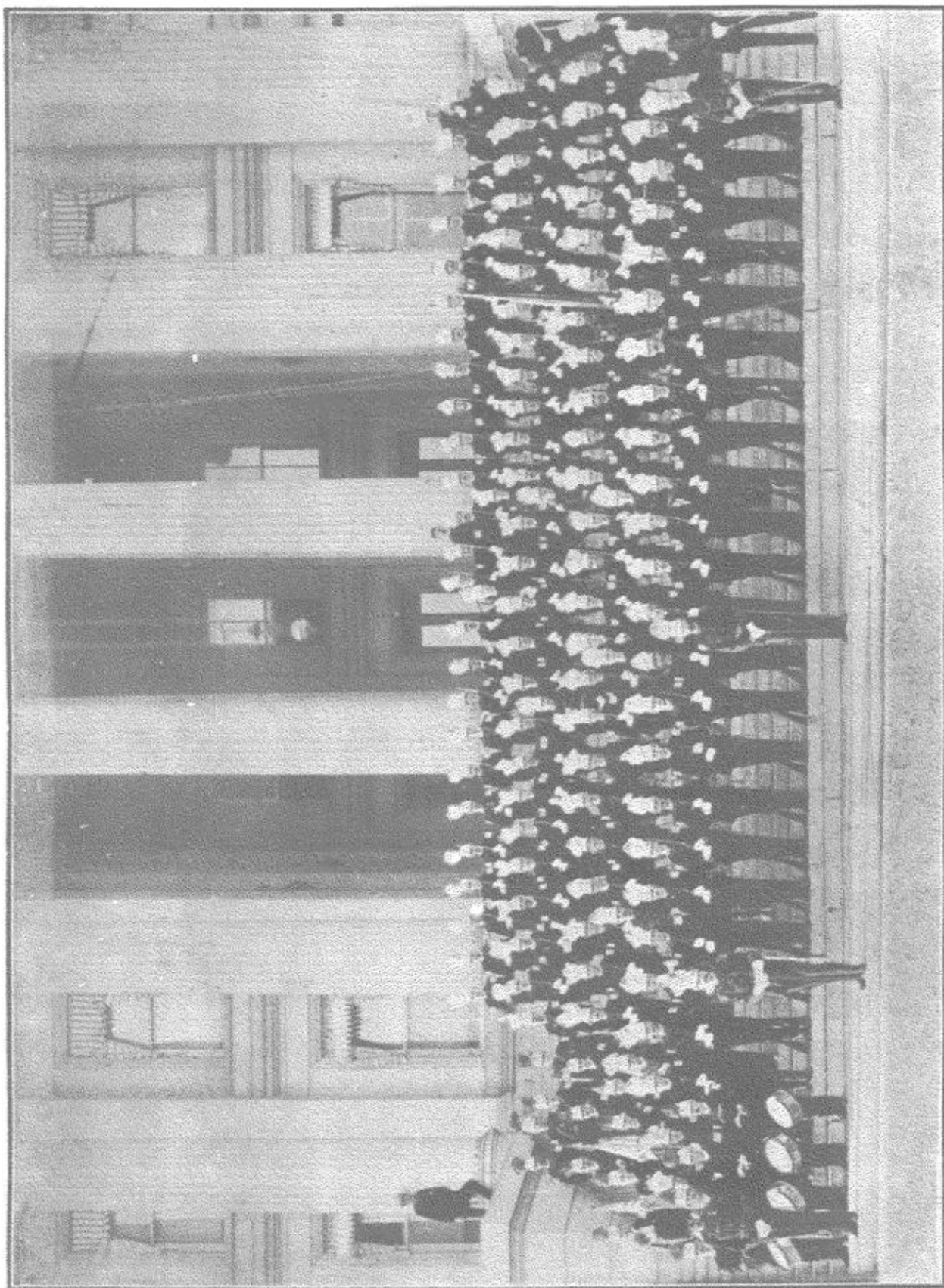
THE YEARS OF PEACE.



FOLLOWING the railroad riots of 1877, an unpleasant recollection to many of the citizens of Louisville, the Legislature of Kentucky in 1878 enacted laws providing for a State militia. Under this act the First Kentucky Regiment was organized and composed of the very best citizens of Louisville. Three of the present Judges on the bench in this city were members of this regiment; two Chief Magistrates of this city, former Mayors Charles F. Grainger and Charles P. Weaver, were First Sergeants in Company A. Four of the Captains in the new regiment had earned honorable distinction in the Confederate army, and one had served with equal honor in the Federal army.

In perusing the list of men who have deserved and secured success in business and social life in Louisville, one may find the names of those who, from 1878 to 1915, have been active or honorary members of the First Kentucky Regiment. No regiment in any militia of American volunteer soldiery can point to the same length of active service which marks the history of the First Kentucky.

The names of the officers commanding the various companies in the organization of 1878 are the names of men deservedly honored in this community. That veteran soldier and splendid gentleman, John B. Castleman, was Captain of Company A; Judge W. O. Harris, Captain of Company B; John H. Leathers, Captain of Company C; Clinton McClarty, Captain of Company D; and E. H. Moise, Captain of Battery A, at the time of this organization James B. McCreary was Governor of Kentucky, and J. M. Wright was Adjutant General of the State. During this year Companies E and F were added to the regiment, Company E, cavalry, commanded by Capt. Josh Bullitt, and Company F, under the command of Capt. J. M. Wright. Regimental organization with the addition of these two companies took place with John B. Castle-



PRIZE BATTALION OF THE LOUISVILLE LEGION
Taken on the steps of the U. S. Treasury Building, 1887. Won second prize at the "Interstate Encampment and Prize Drill" held at the National Capital in May of that year; first prize going to the Washington Light Infantry, only after a "hard pull."

man as Colonel, W. O. Harris as Major of the First Battalion, and John H. Leathers, Major of the Second Battalion.

In 1887 W. H. Coen was the Lieutenant Colonel, and the regiment remained under these officers until the spring of 1888.

From the time of its organization until the Spanish-American War, the life of the First Kentucky Regiment was anything but enjoyment of "piping times of peace." There was hardly a year when the militiamen were not called upon for some strenuous duty, usually concerning the internal administration and the enforcement of law and order, all of which meant exposure to hardships not one whit less severe than those of a wartime campaign. The history of the Louisville Legion, by Col. Ernest Macpherson, former Judge Advocate General, K. S. G., furnishes much of these records.

In October, 1878, a detachment from the regiment was ordered on duty for several days, to guard a prisoner in the Jefferson County Jail against the apprehended attack of a mob.

In December of the same year Breathitt County was the scene of grave disorders, the followers of two desperadoes named Little and Strong conducting a kind of guerrilla warfare, which terrorized the mountain community and set at defiance the lawful authorities, affairs culminating in the murder of one of the judges. A detachment of the regiment including a platoon of Battery A mounted as cavalry, was sent to aid the civil authorities, and succeeded in arresting and imprisoning the principal offenders, who were in the country upon their arrival, and in restoring quiet and public confidence. There were at this time no facilities for transportation, and the detachment was compelled to march seventy miles over the mountains, the men carrying their equipment (which did not include tents) and bivouacking at night in severe weather. The Quartermaster's "train" consisted of two wagons, one drawn by horses, the other by two yoke of oxen. It required five days' marching through mud and snow over the hills and mountains to reach Jackson, the county seat, where the detachment was quartered until late in February, 1879.

The following summer another detachment, in charge of the

score or more prisoners who had in the meantime been kept in Louisville, was sent to Breathitt, and remained three weeks during the session of the Circuit Court. The leaders in the trouble were generally convicted, and the local magistracy has since been able to manage such disorders as have occurred.

In October, 1881, a detail from the regiment, consisting of one company of infantry and a section of Battery A, was, with other companies of the State Guard, ordered into active service, the command reporting to the Circuit Judge at Catlettsburg, Boyd County, on the 30th. A most shocking crime had been committed near Ashland, in the same county, some months previously, and the people had become impatient for the summary execution of the criminals. One of these three, named Ellis, often being tried and convicted, was hanged by a mob, and the troops were ordered to Catlettsburg during the trial of Neal and Craft to prevent a similar proceeding in their case. On the 2nd of November the court ordered the commander of the troops to convey the prisoners for safe-keeping to Lexington. Thereupon a "committee" waited upon the officers and demanded the prisoners be delivered to them. This being refused, a large number of persons assembled with the determination to lynch the prisoners at all hazards. To avoid a conflict, the command and prisoners were embarked on board the steamer Granite State, an Ohio River packet, and started down the Big Sandy River, and then on the Ohio to Maysville. The mob seized an engine and cars, running on a track parallel with the river. Fire, fortunately harmless, was opened from the cars, but was not returned. Arriving at Ashland, the mob, emboldened by indulgence, seized a ferry boat and directed its course against the Granite State and continued firing. A number of the troops being wounded, they were ordered to fire. The ferry was disabled and became unmanageable in a moment; some of the mob was killed and a much larger number wounded. The steamer, having never stopped for a moment, went on its way down the river without further molestation.

The trial of Neal and Craft (afterward executed by the Sheriff) having been set for the 7th of February, 1883, at Grayson, in Carter County, some of the survivors of the affair at Ashland

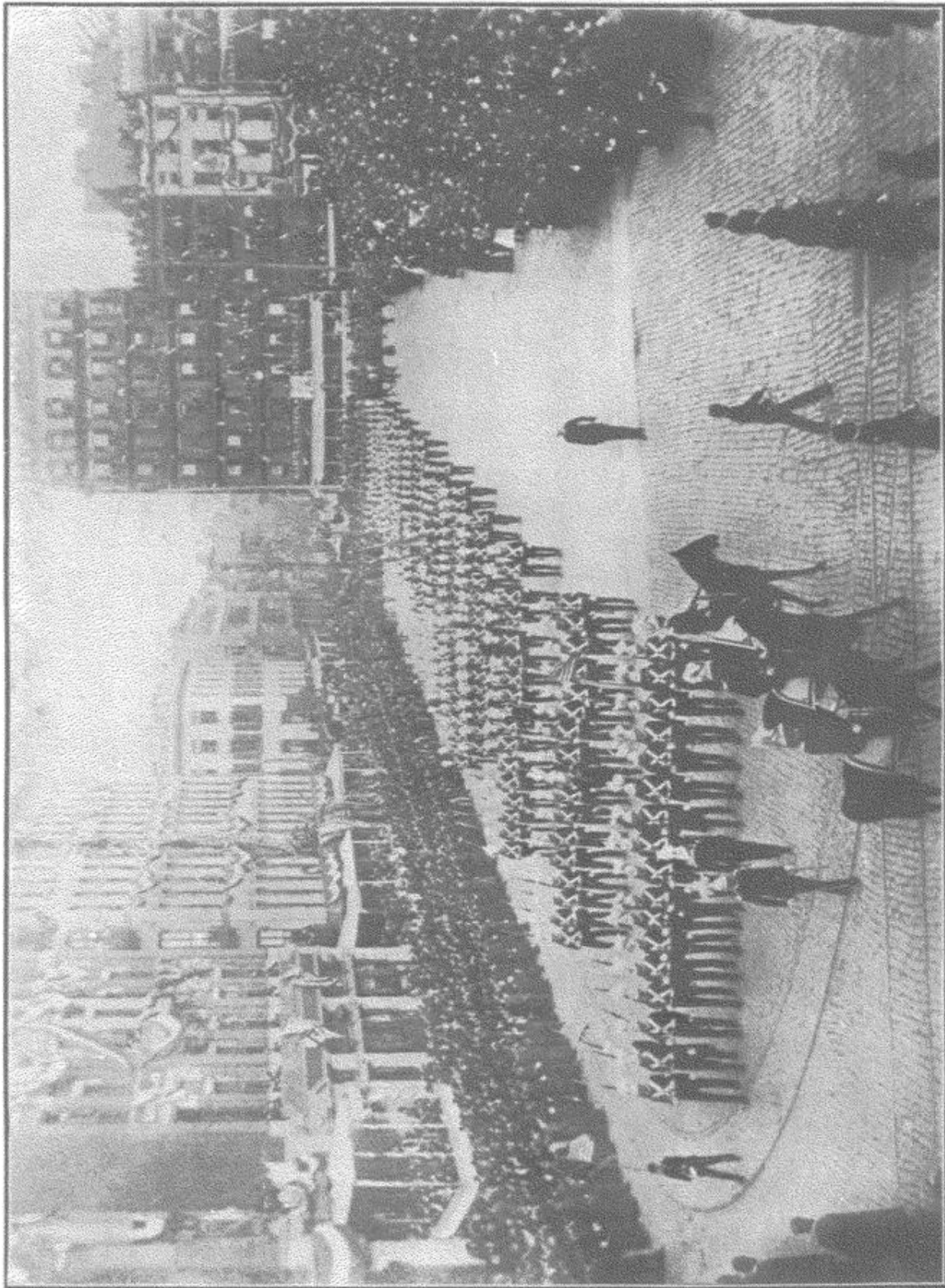
threatened further trouble. The Circuit Judge applied for a military force sufficient to discourage another attempt to lynch the prisoners, and ten companies of infantry and two platoons of artillery were ordered into active service. The detail from the regiment was composed of two companies of infantry and a section from the battery. The command camped in the most wretched weather—ice, sleet, snow and mud, in something like equal proportions—and although there was no conflict, or any appearance of one, the service was extremely hard and disagreeable, and would have been a severe test of veteran troops. From the effects of exposure in this service one member of the regiment died a few days after his return, several were severely ill, and some too dangerously so to be removed from the hospital. With these the surgeon remained until they could with safety be brought home.

Almost every year, when not engaged in other active duty, the First Regiment attended the regular State Guard Encampments and engaged in various drills and rifle contests, and in nearly every instance acquitted itself well when pitted against the militiamen and other military organizations from the entire country.

The next activity of the Louisville troops, after the troubles in Eastern Kentucky, was the dispatching of the State Guard by special train to Greenwood, a small station on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, where some 350 natives resented the employment of convicts in the mines, and on March 6, 1886, armed to the teeth, threatened the contractors with punishment, the setting free of the prisoners and the destruction of the buildings unless the convicts were returned to Frankfort. The Governor was communicated with, and he dispatched the Louisville militia to the scene, with a Gatling gun. Camp was pitched, and the guard maintained there two months, but there was no further trouble beyond a passing shot at a sentinel.

There is hardly a man of voting age in the city today who does not recall the Jennie Bowman riots. These were stirring times in Louisville. Col. Macpherson's history accurately describes the regiment's part in this occasion as follows:

"In the month of April, 1887, near the hour of noon, in a popu-



THE LEGION IN NEW YORK WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL, 1888
The New York Sun said, "Next came the Kentuckians, the finest looking regiment in the parade. Their single rank is the formation of the future. So perfect was their cadence that the time taken by the music to reach the rear companies caused an undulation of the long column of shining steel bayonets and white plumes indescribably magnificent."

lous and fashionable residence portion of the City of Louisville. Jennie Bowman, an innocent girl, was murdered by the negroes, Turner and Patterson. The conduct of the girl was heroic. The bold and cruel character of the crime, the minute and sickening details of which filled the columns of the press, greatly inflamed the public mind, and the excitement was somewhat aggravated by the conduct of officials, who seemed to anticipate and fear a visit of 'Judge Lynch.' The perpetrators were soon discovered and apprehended. After being taken to Frankfort, they were returned to Louisville and placed in jail on Wednesday, the 27th of April. That night crowds gathered in the vicinity of the jail and court-house, but were easily dispersed by the police. The following evening, fearing more serious consequences, the entire day and night police force and the double set of turnkeys at the jail were on duty. About 10 o'clock, while a brilliant German was in progress at the Armory, some three hundred men assembled in front of the building with the intention of seizing the arms and cannon to be used in an attack upon the jail. Rocks were thrown against the armory doors, and several pistol shots fired from the outside. The usual guard which attended the social gathering (the latter was not disturbed) easily prevented an entrance by the rioters, though it was necessary to handle some of them a little roughly. In the afternoon of the following day a dense mass of seething and turbulent humanity packed every avenue at the jail, which, however, the civil force managed to protect. The regiment, meanwhile, upon order of the Governor and Circuit Judge, has assembled at the Armory. The riot act was received with groans and hootings, and the efforts of the Magistracy to restore order were derided. The situation had become so grave that a repetition of the scenes of the Cincinnati riot were feared; and darkness adding to the courage and numbers of the mob, the regiment was ordered to proceed to the jail, which it did at once in disciplined silence and in beautiful order. Position was taken so as to protect the jail, and that there might be no misapprehension as to the kind of work to be expected, the order was instantly given to load with ball cartridge. The ominous click of the rifles, as the order was obeyed, has a most wholesome effect, which

ceased for a time its threatened attack. The command was nevertheless subjected to the fatigue of one position for several hours. Later the mob reassembled and became too weighty to be managed by the police, and a yelling crowd of about 500, the men in the front rank bearing a section of a telegraph pole with which they intended to batter the jail, and firing pistols and throwing stones, bore down upon the police, who began to give way. The order was then given for the regiment to advance. For the first time the drums in the rear of the line beat as the order was obeyed—the mob falling back as the regiment moved forward. This advance was made under circumstances of great aggravation, thoughtless people in the rear of the crowd throwing bricks and sticks, which struck officers and men. The discipline of the command prevented firing by the troops. One soldier, whose finger was broken, did not even take his hand from his gun; another, who was so injured as to be unable to walk for ten days afterwards, made no complaint until he fell from the ranks when the command had returned to the jail. Other demonstrations occurred throughout the night, but were properly considered as nothing more than the feints or threats of drunken men. The regiment was kept under arms for nine days, when the folly of the leaders in the disturbance dawned upon them, and the excitement died away. The murderers were afterwards hanged by law.”

Feuds and partisan warfare in the mountains, which gave the State much unfortunate notoriety, also gave the members of the First Regiment much to do in the late eighties. In August, 1884, an exciting race for Sheriff took place in Rowan County, and on the afternoon of election day a riot took place, ending in the killing of one man and the wounding of several others. Shortly afterwards John Martin killed Floyd Tolliver, and the slayer was committed to the Clark County Jail. Craig Tolliver, a relative, according to the charges made, presented a forged paper to the jailer, purporting to be an order for the delivery of Martin to be taken to Morehead for trial. While on the train, Martin was shot to death.

Attaining the ascendancy in Rowan County, Craig Tolliver was elected Police Judge. Various crimes were charged against

him and his faction, and for criticizing them, Boone Logan, a young lawyer, was banished from the community. He organized a party and, surrounding Morehead, took part in a pitched battle on June 22, 1887. An armed organization took possession of the town. Circuit Court was to convene, and a detachment from the First Regiment was ordered to Morehead and remained five weeks. All factions were deprived of their arms, and no serious disturbance occurred.

Feud troubles again called the First Regiment to the Kentucky mountains in 1889, when, late in the fall of that year, an outbreak of the French-Eversole feud in Perry County resulted in nearly all the inhabitants of the town of Hazard fleeing. Among the refugees were the County Judge, Circuit and County Clerk and other officials. Atrocities immediately preceding the November term of court result in the dispatch of a detachment of Louisville soldiers. The troops preserved order during the three weeks of the court term, and before leaving Hazard the commander organized a company of local reserves, who were armed by the State.

When the great cyclone of March 27, 1890, visited Louisville, and the local police found themselves unable to handle the situation alone, the regiment was for several days in active service, assisting the force in guarding the devastated district.

From 1888 to 1897 the regiment was composed of seven companies, and in that time took part in celebrations in New York and Nashville. In 1897 Company G was organized and became part of the command under Capt. J. M. Ramsey. In 1895 the late Morris Belknap was elected Lieutenant Colonel and a few changes occurred up to 1898.

Muster Roll of Louisville Legion

JUNE 30, 1878

COMPANY A

J. B. CASTLEMAN.....Captain
L. N. BUCK.....1st Lieutenant
JAS. B. FERGUSON.....2d Lieutenant

Sergeants

1st. C. F. GRAINGER 3d. A. M. CUNNINGHAME
2d. C. P. WEAVER 4th. VERNON WOLF

Corporals

1st. A. VON BORRIES 2nd. C. H. MONTGOMERY
3d. H. E. SENTERY

Privates

Adams, C. W.	Dobbin, J. F.	Perkins, A. A.
Allin, P. T.	Dunham, L. A.	Roy, W. D.
Barbour, J. P.	Grove, Geo. H.	Richardson, W.
Bartlett, J. C.	Hunt, J. W.	Rolph, W. T.
Buckner, J. F., Jr.	Hutchins, J. B.	Semple, A. B.
Beckwith, L. B.	Jones, C. M.	Starkev, R. F.
Bucker, J. L.	Jones, R. A.	Shouse, A. J.
Rodley, Pearce	Jenkins, John	Smith, I. B.
Beeler, W. W.	Klauber, M.	Smith, C. A.
Cooke, H. L.	Kent, H. A.	Tabb, C.
Clark, J. M.	Lyman, J. S.	Terry, A. L.
Colston, E. L.	Loving, W. R.	Von Borries, W.
Clark, Noble	Langham, A. H.	Woolfolk, R. L.
Campion, J. J.	Lehman, Joe C.	Way, W. H.
Coleman, R. L.	O'Neil, J. E.	Wheeler, R. B.
Dickson, W. L.	Ormsby, Edward	Wood, Thos. J.
Dickson, J. A.	Peay, Austin	Wehle, O. C.
Davis, D. J.	Furcell, H. H.	

COMPANY B

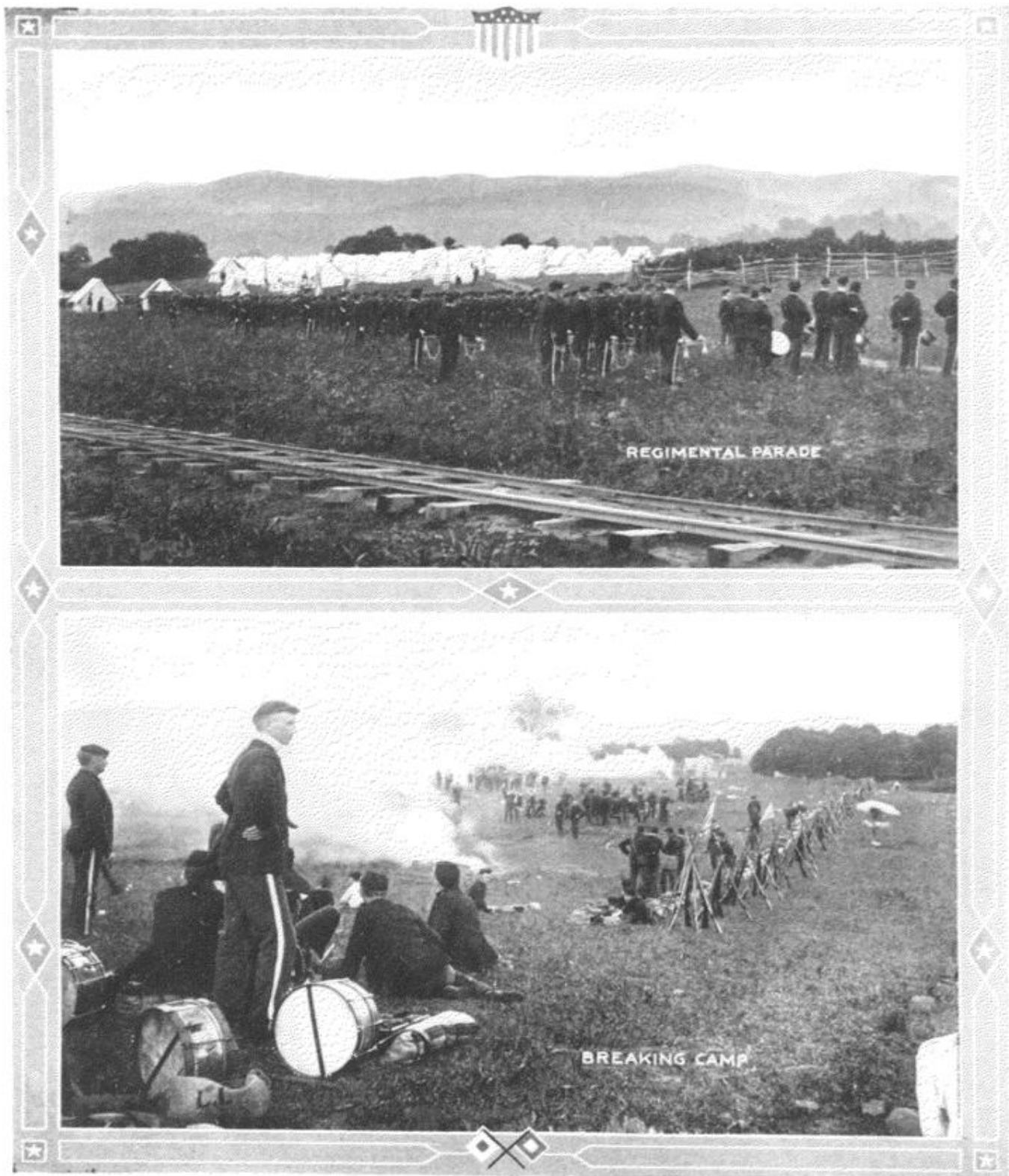
W. O. HARRIS.....Captain
JOHN W. GREEN.....1st Lieutenant
E. MCPHERSON.....2d Lieutenant

Sergeants

1st. JAS. P. HELM 3d. ED. HUMPHREY
2d. JAS. W. MAVITY 4th. J. B. WILSON

Privates

Babbitt, E. M.	Green, J. R.	Popc, A. L.
Beeler, E. S.	Green, Grant	Polk, J. R. M.
Brent, R. H.	Gillispie, J. W.	Petrolds, C. M.
Von Borries, J. S.	Griffiths, W. M.	Reed, J. F.
Rooker, Paul	Hopkins, F. M.	Russell, J. C.
Rowser, E. H.	Humphrey, A. P.	Speed, J. F.
Burton, J. P.	Hundley, J. B.	Smith, H. C.
Beilstein, J. W.	Hunt, W. J.	Tucker, T. M.
Bent, W. M.	Harrod, J. A.	Tracy, T. E.
Barret, John	Henning, E. W.	Vogt, Julius
Cassin, W. F.	Isaacs, R. C.	Ward, J. H.
Caspari, C. R.	Jackson, J. C.	Ward, W. E.
Coghill, E. S.	Jackson, W. L., Jr.	Wheeler, H. W.
Davis, J. A.	Johson, W. P.	Winston, W. P.
Davie, Geo. M.	Knott, S. R.	Wood, D. M.
Davidson, H.	Knott, W. T.	Wise, M. B.
Floyd, James	Marshall, J.	Weissinger, R.
Gray, D. W.	McDowell	Young, H. M.
Gray, J. A.	O'Neil, J. E.	
Green, D. S.	Peay, Geo. K.	



CAMP HILL, MIDDLESBOROUGH, KY., July, 1890
The first field service Camp of the Regiment

COMPANY C

JOHN H. LEATHERS..... Captain
 PINCKNEY F. GREEN.....1st Lieutenant
 D. F. C. WELLER.....2d Lieutenant

Sergeants

1st. KENNETH McDONALD 2d. THOS. P. GRANT
 3d. EDWARD A. GODDARD

Corporals

1st. ALEX H. JACKSON 2d. CLARENCE S. MARTIN

Privates

Armstrong, John A.	Fowler, Wm. E.	McKown, Wm. M.
Boro, Philip	Fischer, Chas. A.	McDonald, Roy
Baker, Frank	Gorley, J. T.	McCormack, Percy
Bryan, Enaith	Grant, E. A., Jr.	Payne, Edward H.
Baldwin, Stuart	Garretty, Wm. J.	Ratcliffe, J. C.
Brannin, Abe O., Jr.	Hickman, J. W.	Sale, Frank R.
Crawford, A. W.	Hardin, Lem S.	Shepard, A. K., Jr.
Clemmens, Jas. E.	Hewett, Chas. H.	Semple, A. S.
Carter, Jas. G., Jr.	King, C. H.	Sale, Wm. B.
Critchlow, T. A.	King, John R.	Skillman, Robert F.
Campbell, Lee W.	Kearn, Marc	Tapp, Julian J.
Carrol, Travis	Kirby, Sam'l B.	Van Vleet, A.
Cain, Paul	Link, A. G.	Walker, Walter.
Dabney, J. M.	Marshall, Ewing	White, T. Wells.
Doerr, Louis B.	Moore, Alfred F.	Warder, H. T.
Ellwang, A. W.	McDonald, Geo. N.	Waide, Sose
Ellwang A. W.	Miller, F. Shackelford	Winstandley, N. J.
Eckert, Wm. D.	Marshall, Burrell K.	Zook, F. C.

COMPANY D

C. McCLARTY..... Captain
 G. F. GUNTHER.....1st Lieutenant
 E. ROWLAND.....2d Lieutenant

Sergeants

1st. A. D. MILLIKIN 3d. W. L. LYON.
 2d. G. C. SIBLEY 4th. A. JACKSON
 5th. C. J. MEDDIS

Corporals

1st. W. R. FOSTER 3d. H. C. MILLER
 2d. AL. MEAD 4th. W. D. McCAMPBELL

Privates

Armstrong, J. M., Jr.	Hughes, J. C.	Murphey, J. H.
Bridges, C. M.	Hubener, C.	Newsum, F.
Burnett, J.	Hooe, E. M.	O'Brien, P. J.
Barker, M. S.	Harris, G. M.	Pulliam, P. P.
Brandeis, A.	Hunt, J. P.	Steele, W. J.
Crook, A. C.	Holloway, G.	Summers, D. B.
Clement, H. C.	Homire, L. W.	Stokes, T. C.
Clarke, Ben	Hughes, W. A.	Smith, C. B.
Clarke, W. P.	Judge, R. C.	Sohan, J. M.
Davis, C. T.	Johnson, W. B.	Samuels, H. M.
Davis, J. F.	Johnstone, T. D.	Tyler, Robt.
Dickson, F. C.	Kniskern, W. B.	Thornton, W. R.
Fusch, E. A.	Kriel, A. J.	Travis, G. L.
Ferguson, G. C.	Kaye, W. E.	Vance, A. M.
Gardner, R. F., Jr.	Kaye, L. F.	Wilson, W. E.
Gamble, J. L.	Kaye, A.	Weller, W. L.
Gamble, J. F.	Mullikin, T. B.	Young, C. H.
Gray, R. C.	Murphey, J. M.	

History of the First Regiment of Infantry, Kentucky National Guard

COMPANY F

J. M. WRIGHT..... Captain
H. C. GRINSTEAD..... 1st Lieutenant
U. E. MARSHALL..... 2d Lieutenant

Sergeants

1st. W. O. BAILEY 3d. G. W. WICKS
2d. J. M. WINTERSMITH 4th. M. V. JOYES
5th. A. V. GRISWOLD

Corporals

1st. E. S. WRIGHT 2d. W. W. MORRIS
3d. E. Q. KNOTT

Privates

Allen, T. C.	Hamilton, C. L.	Nelson, C. L.
Atherton, P. L.	Hamilton, J.	Parsons, C. A.
Cowling, J. V.	Harrison, E. H.	Ramsey, R.
Cooke, J. G.	Hooge, O.	Rees, I. M.
Davidson, J.	Mandeville, W. C.	Smith, G. W.
Davis, J. W.	Mayer, W. S.	Stuart, D. T.
Dean, J. S.	McChanahan, S.	Walker, S.
Dean, S. J.	McComb, D.	Warder, J. W.
Eaches, E.	McDonald, H.	Weaver, W. W.
Edmunds, W.	McGoodwin, H.	West, H.
Gilbert, R. E.	Mengel, E. F.	West, M.
Gleason, W. E.	Meriwether, P.	Wintersmith, T.
Gordon, F.	Mershon, J.	
Grant, C. C.	Miller, W.	Markers
Gray, H. W.	Milliken, J. W.	Griswold, G.
Grinstead, W. W.	Murnan, H.	Sherler Z.

BATTERY A

F. H. MOISE..... Captain
OWEN STEWART..... 1st Lieutenant
E. P. MEANY..... 1st Lieutenant
V. M. ROY..... 2d Lieutenant

Sergeants

1st. A. C. SPEED 4th. R. D. SKILLMAN
2d. OSCAR DAVIS 5th. THOS. EVANS
6th. W. K. EVANS

Corporals

1st. M. J. WEISON 5th. JOHN VAN ARSDALE
2d. C. B. BLY 6th. T. M. DE HONEY
3d. GEO. BOWMAN 7th. HENRY STRUBY, JR.
4th. E. C. JONES 8th. H. C. GRAY

Privates

Beard, J. A.	Futts, J. M.	Meany, W. B.
Board, B.	Fontaine, Thos.	McPherson, W. Y.
Brewster, Jas. A.	Grasty, Thos. P.	McPherson, S.
Baldwin, J. L.	Gorley, Lucian	Morton, B. L.
Barker, H. S.	Hill, R. C.	Mayers, A. E.
Bodiker, F. B.	Hart, Edward	Mortimore, D. H.
Clarke, Geo. W.	Hastings, W. F. B.	Oldham, A. V.
Curtis, B. F.	Hill, L. G.	Paul, L. V.
Cochran, W. D.	Hollenkamp, J. H.	Palmer, Geo. G.
Combs, L. H.	Huhlein, C. F.	Rice, H. B.
Cowling, W. D.	Holtheide, F. J.	Steele, W. B.
Clay, Henry	Hitt, S. M.	Schardein, B. F.
Carter, Wm. J.	Hodges, F. B.	Tuck, Geo. E.
Cassedy, M. M.	Helm, Thos. P.	Thurman, W. T.
Dugan, W. E.	Irwin, E. T.	Van Arsdale, C. H.
Durning, H. F.	Johnston, W. M.	Wright, H. M.
Dixey, H. F.	Lincoln, W. P.	Wright, V. S.
Elwell, W. A.	Mansir, J. H.	Whitney, R. L.

FIELD AND STAFF 1878

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN..... Major
PINCKNEY F. GREEN..... Adjutant
A. M. VANCE..... Assistant Surgeon
A. M. CUNNINGHAME..... Quartermaster
J. REED..... Sergeant-Major
J. W. MAVITY..... Quartermaster-Sergeant

CHAPTER IV.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.



FROM the time of the sinking of the *Maine*, Kentucky's troops were ready at all times to enter the threatened war with Spain. Prior to the declaration of war by Congress, the First Regiment was crowded with applicants for enlistment. Through Col. John B. Castleman, the Legion, by unanimous vote, tendered its services to the War Department of the United States. It was the first body of militia to volunteer.

President McKinley's call for 125,000 troops came on April 23rd, and on the following day Adjutant General D. R. Collier, of Kentucky, called a meeting of the commanders of the three State Guard regiments at Frankfort on April 25th. Lexington was decided on as the place of mobilization of Kentucky troops.

On May 12, 1898, the First Regiment left for camp at Lexington and was mustered into the United States volunteer service. From Lexington it went to Chickamauga, Tenn., and from there to Newport News, where it embarked for Porto Rico. Kentucky sent its pro rata—3,246 men—and Louisville's famous Battery A, which went voluntarily and without being called upon, as no artillery was included in the request for troops.

At Guanica, where six companies of the Kentucky troops disembarked, they learned they were transferred to the First Brigade. Under the command of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooks, they marched from Guanica to Guayama, Ponce and Arroyo. Their first order to go into action was when Lieut. Col. Belknap was told to take his troops by water to Mayaguez, and after effecting a forced landing under the guns of the monitors *Montgomery* and *Wasp*, to engage the Spaniards on the front, while Gen. Schwan attacked from the back of the town, but the landing was peaceable, as the Spaniards had left. Soon afterward, the Kentucky troops engaged Spaniards at Las Marias, twenty miles away, capturing a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Lieutenant and two hundred men.



COL. MORRIS E. BELKNAP

Commanding officer of the First Regiment Kentucky Infantry, U. S. V., at the close of the Spanish-American War.

Col. John B. Castleman and six other companies of the First Kentucky embarked August 9th at Newport News for Porto Rico, just before the peace protocol was signed. Lieut. Col. Belknap at Mayaguez was ordered to join Col. Castleman on August 26th, and the men marched all the way, enduring great hardships and joining the remainder of the First Kentucky on August 29th.

While no longer fighting the Spaniards, the Kentucky troops remained at Ponce for many days and had in their charge the protection of life and property in Uncle Sam's new dominion. On September 18th, Col. Castleman ordered Company G, under command of Capt. Joseph M. Sohan, to Utuado, a nearby town, to suppress guerrillas. On September 29th, Col. Castleman was honored by being placed in command of a provisional brigade, composed of the First Kentucky Infantry, the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Troop B, of the Second United States Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Belknap became commanding officer of the First Kentucky and Adj. John B. Galleher became Brigade Assistant Adjutant General. On October 10th, when Brig. Gen. Ernst and staff were ordered home, Col. Castleman was placed in command of all troops in and around Ponce. Various activities kept the Kentucky troops busy until November 5th, when Col. Castleman received official notice that the First Regiment would soon sail for home. They boarded a transport December 4th and the next morning sailed for the States.

The First Regiment arrived here December 12th, and all Louisville turned out to do it honor. A great reception was held by the citizens. A parade and a banquet were part of the ceremonies. Louisville was proud of its soldier sons.

On February 24, 1899, the regiment was mustered out of service, but, although Kentucky was practically without an organized militia for a short while, in the summer of that year the regiment was reorganized.

The new regiment was composed of the following organizations: Company A, Captain Alonzo H. Ross commanding; Company B, Captain William H. Henry commanding; Company C, Captain Wallace Truman commanding; Company D, Captain John

L. Jeffries commanding; Company E, Captain Austin Kinnaird commanding; Company F, Captain Sherley M. Crawford commanding; Company H, Captain William Krieger commanding, and Company K, Captain Benjamin A. Farrel commanding.

The Field Officers were as follows: Colonel, C. C. Mengel; Lieutenant Colonel, David W. Gray; Major of First Battalion, Morris B. Gifford; Major of the Second Battalion, William A. Colston.

The regiment was mustered into the State Guard service by Major Noel T. Gaines, of the Second Infantry, K. N. G.



Roster of the First Kentucky Infantry

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS, 1898

At Date of Muster-Out, February 24, 1899

Field Staff and Band

CASTLEMAN, JOHN B.	Brigadier General	PALMER, JACK BRENT.	Surgeon
BELKNAP, MORRIS B.	Colonel	FREEMAN, JOHN K.	Assistant Surgeon
GRAY, DAVID W.	Lieutenant Colonel	ROBERTS, DAVID YANDELL.	Hospital Steward
CASTLEMAN, DAVID	Major	BOTTOM, GEORGE A.	Hospital Steward
CRUMP, MALCOLM H.	Major	ONDERDONK, WILLIAM A.	Hospital Steward
GALLEHER, JOHN B.	Adjutant	DINKELSPIEL, LOUIS.	Sergeant Major
GIFFORD, MORRIS B.	Quartermaster	WAY, WILLIAM H.	Quartermaster Sergeant
HIBBITT, CHARLES W.	Battalion Adjutant	MARTIN, CLARENCE L.	Chief Musician
NORTON, ECKSTEIN.	Battalion Adjutant	LANCASTER, HORACE M.	P. Musician
MENEFFEE, RICHARD H.	Battalion Adjutant	CAMERON, LORENZO	P. Musician

Privates

Alde, Dominic	Flynn, David A.	McCartney, Joseph
Browning, John	Hager, John	O'Connor, Martin
Burke, Patrick	Hawkins, Benjamin G.	Robestein, Samuel
Cameron, Lewis K.	Hurst, John	Scheppelman, Grover
Davern, John	Irmscher, Paul	Tinker, John S.
Denny, Walter	Kaplan, Kolmen	Walters, James B.
Denunzio, Nicholas		

Promoted

Castleman, John B., Colonel.

Resigned

Salter, Mike Regiment Quartermaster
Duncan, Ellis Assistant Surgeon

Discharged

Kirk, Wm. R. Hospital Steward
Frank, B. T. Hospital Steward

COMPANY A

GRINSTEAD, CLARENCE L.	Captain	PRYOR, JAMES D.	Color Sergeant
JAMES, WILLIAM J.	First Lieutenant	STUCKER, CLARENCE	Sergeant
ROSS, ALONZO H.	Second Lieutenant	JOHNSON, ERNEST	Sergeant
WOODMAN, FREDERICK W.	First Sergeant	DAVIDSON, JOHN C.	Sergeant
BRANHAM, WILLIAM B.	Quartermaster		

Corporals

Bundschu, Philip C.	Codey, Wilber	Hebden, James B.
Porter, Aubrey D.	McCowan, Ward F.	Corsey, Chas. C. C.
Hanes, John A.	Hawes, George H.	Brands, Benj. J.
Worwood, John T.	Megenity, Benjamin F.	

Privates

Babbitt, John G.	Duke, William T.	Knerr, Louis
Bloom, Leo	Duncan, Samuel E.	Koch, Conrad
Bodenbender, Edw. J.	Farley, James B.	Krack, William A.
Brother, Edward	Ferguson, Hector	Kramer, Frederick W.
Buddhu, William L.	Fields, Samuel	Lambert, Henry
Burkel, Edward	Forsdon, George E.	Marshall, Oren
Burkman, Arthur S.	Greenup, James J.	Matthews, John L.
Burns, Robert	Hagedorn, Julius	McKinney, Henry A.
Carter, James E.	Hauselman, Ernest	Miller, William F.
Cassilly, Louis C.	Herdt, George P.	Monks, William
Clark, John A.	Hess, George	Montgomery, Farris
Clephas, Peter	Hundley, John T.	Morrison, Louis
Combs, Willie R.	Hurley, Peter	Morse, Edwin K.
Curry, Nicholas	Jaegel, Robert L.	Mulcay, Thomas
Dickins, Samuel W.	Kammerer, Geo. A.	Newkirk, Frank
Duddy, William P.	Kleinjohn, Chas. H.	Oren, William S.

History of the First Regiment of Infantry, Kentucky National Guard

COMPANY A—Privates—Continued

Ott, Frank	Shaw, William T.	Thurmond, Earl C.
Parsons, Albert	Simon, Alfred E.	Toggweiler, Jacob
Petterman, John, Jr.	Smith, Charles J.	Tremere, Theodore P.
Piedfourch, Albert W.	Smith, Harry J.	Vance, George W.
Present, Arthur	Stark, Betton J.	Waters, John C.
Proehl, Louis R.	Staub, George	Weiser, Edward H.
Reed, Liston O.	Staub, William	Whitney, Manlins L.
Rembolt, William E.	Sweet, Addison	Wilson, Roy
Reinhart, John	Taylor, Sherman	Woolfolk, Edgar
Schlegel, Andrew G.	Thornton, Ernest M.	Wunsch, Adolph
Scott, John W.		

JUSTI, HERMAN	Musician	WART, EDWARD	Artificer
MATLACK, LEONARD F.	Musician	BERNHARDT, JOHN	Waggoner

Died

Demaree, Harry N. Private

Total 105

COMPANY B

HUNT, WILLIAM I.	Captain	GREEN, HARRY B.	Sergeant
DAVIDSON, JAMES T.	First Lieutenant	HERNES, ROBERT L.	Sergeant
WILDER, OSCAR	Second Lieutenant	KELLEY, GEORGE B.	Sergeant
KLINE, W.M. J.	First Sergeant	EDMONDS, WILLIAM	P. Musician
HARDIN, GEORGE T.	Quartermaster	PAYNE, JAMES H.	Artificer
POMEROY, CHARLES W.	Sergeant	FLYNN, CHARLES A.	Waggoner

Corporals

Caple, Sylvester	Campbell, Frank W.	Reister, Jesse C.
Ford, Logan L.	Tucker, Samuel R.	Skillman, Richard D.
Rumage, Henry L.	Cox, Samuel J.	Satterfield, Marin E.
Leverone, Frank J.	Herman, Arthur O.	Newcomb, Keen

Privates

Ackley, George W.	Foster, Harry	Ross, Phillip J.
Amons, Leonard	Grafton, Michael	Schmitz, Geo. J. P.
Black, Edw. W.	Gommel, George	Schiphorst, William
Brehme, Henry G.	Henry, William H.	Smith, David G.
Purres, Wm. M.	Haight, Roy C.	Smith, John
Bishop, Perry	Hyland, Morris	Smith, Geo. W.
Bottorff, Adolph	Hofstetter, John	Smith, Osborne W.
Berry, Alfred	Johnson, Benj. W.	Spurrier, John B.
Berry, Oscar J.	Kraft, Emil H.	Sullivan, John B.
Clark, Oscar	Kehlman, Chas. F.	Short, Charles M.
Craycroft, Harry A.	Kendle, William E.	Tasker, Charles S.
Cohen, Clyde	Koehler, Henry	Tarleton, Richard J.
Cole, Algon E.	Leamon, Geo. E.	Terrell, Luke W.
Cardwell, Hugh	Liver, Charles F.	Tibbs, Wm. O. B.
Cullom, Charles	Lee, Coleman R.	Thomas, James P.
Current, Edwin	Lindenmeyer, Henry	Thislman, Herman
Denny, Leander	Morris, Oscar	Treston, John J.
Edwards, George B.	Mayes, Henry P.	Von Hipple, Hans H.
Emmons, Charlie W.	McGinty, George	Walls, Jeremiah, Jr.
Farley, Fousa	Miller, Hilton E.	Weickel, Louis
Foster, James	Montgomery, Wm. P.	Wilson, Lorenzo D.
Finn, Michael J.	Mueller, Geo. A.	White, George V.
Fall, Scheer, Wm. C.	Nett, Felix M.	Wood, Edward W.
Fisher, Gus E.	Owen, John W.	Yankers, Otto C.
Faizer, Henry	Penrod, Louis W.	Yeager, Christian
Frank, Geo. J.	Read, George R.	Zimmerman, Frederick

Transferred

Gifford, Morris B.	First Lieutenant	Collison, Jas. M.	Private
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Died

Bailey, Jomer M.	Private	Ganote, William J.	Private
Browne, Edward H.	Private	Sand, Joseph H.	Private

History of the First Regiment of Infantry, Kentucky National Guard

COMPANY C

GALLEHER, PAUL C.	Captain	CROWE, ROBT. B.	Sergeant
HYDE, OSTIN W.	First Lieutenant	CLEMENS, WM. M.	Sergeant
TRUMAN, LAURENCE	Second Lieutenant	DIXON, JAMES A.	Musician
GALLEHER, CLARKSON	First Sergeant	ZIMMERMAN, EDWARD F.	Artificer
HOLZKNECHT, JOHN	Quartermaster	BLYSS, CYRUS H., JR.	Waggoner
BAUER, CHAS. F.	Sergeant		

Corporals

Watterson, Henry, Jr.	Hemig, Eugene R.	Hollman, John E.
Wright, Geo. D.	Crawford, Sherley M.	Fstill, Reverdy V. W.
Shephard, Edwin M.	Burdine, Dalton	Noland, Beverly W.
Truman, Reice W.	Mitchell, Edward	

Privates

Alves, Clinton B.	Green, Edward W.	Myers, Benjamin F.
Anderson, John E.	Green, Pierce B.	Nelson, John B.
Baird, Thos. H.	Hall, Scott	Nock, Robert J.
Bean, Richard M.	Hall, Ernest M.	Parker, Charles E.
Barie, George K.	Hallenberg, Robert	Pearce, William B.
Bowmer, William V.	Hampton, Ward	Porter, Stephen
Bowmer, George H.	Hancock, Norton	Quarles, Emmett A.
Bronder, John C.	Hanford, Robert H.	Riley, Albert T.
Buchanan, Thompson	Hays, George B.	Riley, Samuel H.
Caldwell, Wm. E.	James, Thomas, Jr.	Rucker, Oliver H.
Carney, Thomas J.	Jones, Charles E.	Ryan, Frank
Casey, Herman	Jones, Clarence W.	Ryan, James D.
Chapman, Novell P.	Kennedy, George A.	Senning, William A.
Craddock, John	Kinchloe, Lewis	Sheets, Benjamin F.
Crawford, Wm. W., Jr.	Long, Wade	Sheely, Robert J.
Crockett, James J.	Lord, Frank K.	Shepard, Washington I.
Cummins, Anderson	McKinney, Frank	Snyder, Hiram T.
Cureton, Leslie A.	Marstrand, Otto T.	Spence, Harry L.
Curry, Wm. C.	Meglemery, James R.	Stevenson, John T.
Daviess, Caldwell	Mercer, Claude	Stevens, Charles P.
Dotson, Edward	Mills, Edward C.	Still, Charles
Dugan, Robert R.	Miller, Leander	Stone, Liter
Dutton, Claude D.	Money, Ira C.	Tinder, Richard
Farman, Wm. A.	Moore, Thomas B.	Warden, John M.
Felts, George W.	Moore, Wm. A.	Warder, Joseph W. Jr.
Frazier, James C.	Moorman, Henry D. H.	Watson, William R.
Gardener, Albert H.	Myer, Harry L.	Watterson Harvey

Discharged

Slusher, LeePrivate	Yandell, Lunsford P.Private
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Transferred

Rodman, Samuel S.Private	Stone, Lee A.Private
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Died

Rawley, Harry M.Sergeant	Cox, Vincent T.Private
Cole, MarshallPrivate	

COMPANY D

LEE, GEORGE D.	Captain	TOWNSON, JAMES W.	Sergeant
JEFFERIES, JOHN L.	First Lieutenant	HAZARD, HARRY	Color Sergeant
HAYDON, THOMAS L.	Second Lieutenant	CRANNA, ALEX M.	Musician
EDWARDS, FRANK R.	First Sergeant	SHWANKHOU, WILLIAM	Musician
HALL, LOUIS V.	Sergeant	BROWN, CHARLES W.	Artificer
LEWIS, JAMES E.	Sergeant	DELPH, JOHN W.	Waggoner
MADLING, ERNEST P.	Sergeant		

Corporals

Painter, William C.	Stanger, Edwin E.	Schmitt, Wm. C.
Porter, Charles A.	Atkinson, Thomas O.	Wittenauer, Phillip A.
Bahn, William L.	Lewis, Hiram S.	Weller, Louis
Murray, John W.	Ahlering, Walter	Barnes, James H.

COMPANY D—Continued

Privates

Baker, Anderson C.	Krux, James W.	Rothfuss, John G.
Barlow, Wm. F.	Lamker, Henry, Jr.	Schrader, Frank G.
Beckman, Joseph	La Ville, Hite W.	Schuchard, George A.
Bever, August F.	Lazon, Fred	Stebler, Emil A.
Beyer, Andrew J.	Litaurney, Henry, Jr.	Stemfie, George
Brinley, Jacob G.	Leonard, Charles L.	Stout, George W.
Brittany, John	Mable, Harry	Talbott, Thomas M.
Bonta, John O.	Maydwell, Chas. P.	Talbott, Robert A.
Boersmin, Wm.	Meglemery, Alonzo	Talbott, William F.
Bywater, Wm. H.	Miller, Chas. V.	Thomas, Frank G.
Carothers, Frank M.	Million, Theo., Jr.	Thomas, Curtis S.
Clune, Charles W.	Montgomery, Robt., Jr.	Tuscherer, Thomas
Coulson, Wallace M.	Maydwell, Sam'l M.	Vaughn, Emmet I.
Daugherty, Wm. H.	Moore, Elliot C.	Voss, Herman
Denny, John H.	McGuire, John	Walker, John M.
Dusch, Joseph	McQuies, Joseph	Walters, Jesse W.
Figg, William H.	McManaman, John D.	Walters, Willis N.
Fleischer, Theodore	Nelson, J. Hays	Walters, Perry
Garr, Charles W.	Newman, Frederick J.	Washer, Frank M.
Gross, Emil V.	O'Brien, Thomas	Washer, Lester E.
Hardy, James G.	Ogden, Lum	Wathen, Joseph C.
Harting, George, Jr.	Parlier, Oliver A.	Watson, John F.
Heffernan, John S.	Politz, Charles	Williams, Joseph C.
Hitchcock, Geo. P.	Ratliff, Charles B.	Wolf, Joseph W.
Johnston, Charles F.	Righton, Edward P.	Wrocklage, Joseph
Jones, Paul	Robertson, William	Yates, Jesse G.
Kitzers, William	Robinson, Thomas	

Transferred

Ackley, Andy IPrivate

Died

Reynolds, FrankFirst Sergeant	Amyx, Huston S.Private
Simons, Joseph L.Private	
Total109	

COMPANY E

COLSTON, WILLIAM A.Captain	McILVANE, FRANK W.Sergeant
CONWAY, JAMES H.First Lieutenant	RYAN, JAMESQuartermaster Sergeant
LAWSON, HENRY M.Second Lieutenant	CLARK, EDWARD N.Musician
NELSON, WILLIAM G.First Sergeant	RUTHART, MOXIEMusician
BARNES, ETHELBERTSergeant	COY, MOSESArtificer
DALY, FREDERICK E.Sergeant	YOUNG, JOHN M.Waggoner
PASH, DENT S.Sergeant	

Corporals

Steinberg, Manuel	Hopkins, George E.	Kendall, English
Kellond, Frederick G.	Watson, John W.	Fell, Theodore S.
Harris, Robt. E. L.	Strother, Oliver	Coleman, Jas. B. T.
Vaughn, Harry S.		

Privates

Anderer, Gottlieb	Dowdy, James T.	Greenbaum, Jake
Bauer, Joseph	Ecker, Edward P.	Grumme, Joseph
Bennett, Ira	Edwards, Wm. H.	Hertes, Louis G.
Block, Joseph T.	Englebur, Wm. H.	Hammond, John A.
Bonta, Lee F.	Fetter, Henry	Hudson, John C.
Buchanan, Jerry M.	Fulton, Thomas W.	Huffaker, John W.
Buckle, Jacob C.	Fernow, Frederick F.	Hume, William R.
Carter, Winfort	Ficener, Henry	Keith, William B.
Cook, Claude W.	Fyrcell, Alber B.	Kellon, Albert G. W.
Corbin, Samuel P.	Gaggas, Edward W.	Kinnaird, Austin B.
Connely, James W.	Gambrall, John F. E.	Kleinkanz, Alexander
Coulston, Rudy	Goodbub, Edward G.	Knight, Vollie
Davis, Edgar J.	Goodlen, Eugene A.	Lindenberger, Chas.
Donovan, James	Gray, Wallace R.	Lindeman, Lewis

COMPANY E—Privates—Continued

Locke, Harry H.	Radford, Wm O.	Stone, Charles S.
Lyons, William B.	Ratliffe, John L.	Snead, Frank F.
Magner, George A.	Rigsby, James F.	Thompson, Robert J.
Mayfield, Herman	Randolph, Wm. G.	Walters, Frank W.
Miller, George J.	Rigsby, James F.	Wellman, Richard
Morgan, Harry B.	Rueff, Louis	Wood, Thomas L.
Mung, Harry	Shulten, John J.	Wood, John H.
Nolan, James	Shaw, William R.	Yates, Claude
O'Neil, Thomas	Shepherd, William	Zetmaier, Charles
Page, James R.	Stewart, Harry	Pash, Robert F.
Fowers, Charles	Simmons, Richard H.	

Discharged

Bennett, Frederick E.

Transferred

Brinkley, Miles F.Private	Settles, James S.Private
Peoples, James K.Private	Thompson, Charles S.Private
Reynolds, Robt. A.Private	

Died

Ackerville, JosephPrivate	Johnson, Harry P.Private
Hook, Frank F.Private	Parsons, Horace S.Private

Deserted

Stetson, Lewellyn (not a Kentuckian).....Private
 Total110

COMPANY F

LINDSEY, H. WATSON.....Captain	McMAHIN, JOHN A.Sergeant
FRIEDENHEIMER, CARYFirst Lieutenant	ROGERS, WILLIAM A.Sergeant
HICKMAN, ENOCH R.Second Lieutenant	MALONEY, JOSEPH P.Quartermaster
HUNTER, ALEXFirst Sergeant	SHEFFELMAN, OSCAR.....Musician
SEATON, HARRY W.Sergeant	GILBERT, WILLIAMWaggoner
PILAND, CHARLES A.Sergeant	

Corporals

Friedenheimer, Fred	Sleiger, Albert	Snyder, George
Hennings, Louis W.	Panker, George	Garrity, James F.
Elmer, Knapp	Miller, Otto	Bonn, Wm. F.
Lindsey, Edward J.	Myers, Boyd F.	White, James T.

Privates

Afram, William	Hise, Clarence	Porter, Lee
Applegate, Henry L.	Henderson, Albert	Reichenback, Herman
Baker, George G.	Hafendorfer, Conrad C.	Riddell, Chas. L., Jr.
Basse, Larchin	Homire, John, Jr.	Rochi, Chas. E.
Bell, William A.	Koestel, Louis	Rodman, Thos.
Bywater, Joseph	Knobloch, Chris W.	Ross, Wm.
Briggs, Andrew J.	Koop, Chas. L.	Russell, David
Banks, Charles H.	Koop, Christian A.	Rogers, Chas. B.
Rache, George W.	Knobelkamp, Chas. H.	Sauer, Geo. P.
Bugs, Frank J.	Lucas, James C.	Sauck, Edw. L.
Beavens, Geo. W.	Lindall, Arthur	Schoofield, Stephen
Cain, Robert	Mattingly, Chas. J.	Shepard, Herbert
Carson, Arthur	Novel, Jas. S.	Smith, Howard P.
Casler, Ollie S.	Merriwether, Jas. A.	Steele, Cuthbert G.
Casler, Smith	Metcalf, Harry B.	Sani, Paul
Clausen, John H.	Mitchell, L. W.	Tinsley, Orville
Collins, Benjamin	Meyer, John B.	Trouth, August N.
Condit, Colvin D.	McDermott, Thos. J.	Tharpe, Edward C.
Cralle, Clarence	Metcalf, Walter E.	Varble, Jos. H.
Cimley, Benjamin	Neff, Eugene	Waldrop, W. L.
Crouch, Benjamin	Neil, William	Welch, Wm.
Downing, Richer	Naughton, James	West, Fred
Ellis, Marvin	Northcutt, John W.	White, G. C.
Fonts, Davis I.	Owen, Edwin P.	Wilkinson, Simon
Heron, Christopher J.	Payton, Roy H.	Withers, Barker
Heckney, John	Pearce, Wm.	Ward, Chas. W.
Hopewell, Frank	Pinkston, Geo. N.	Zapf, Wm.
Hoertel, August	Putnam, Geo. F.	Zubrod, Robt. L.

COMPANY F—Continued

Transferred

Mulloy, John D.Private
Cameron, LorenzoPrivate

COMPANY G

SOHAN, JOS. M.Captain
BOWMAN, GEO. S.First Lieutenant
JOHNSTON, ALBERT SIDNEYSecond Lieutenant
NICHOLAS, EDWIN L.First Sergeant

DERNING, GEO. F.Sergeant
ALBERT, GEO. W.Sergeant
BAILEY, WALTER A.Quartermaster Sergeant

Corporals

Cave, Wm. Spangler, John D. Dewey, A. R.
Finley, Edw. C. Offutt, John T. Paine, Chas. H., Jr.
Forcht, Mahlon Schaeffer, Wm. F. Spangler, Wm. I.
Reynolds, R. S. Kilty, Dennis J.

Privates

Bacigalupi, Frank	Hawkins, Byron	Purcell, William S.
Barrett, John J.	Henslee, Clyde	Prebble, Samuel
Barrett, Martin	Kilty, Martin	Ramsey, Geo. F.
Becker, Charles L.	Kutzleb, Paul	Ridge, Michael J.
Rierhaum, Albert H.	Krebs, Joseph	Riley, Joseph S.
Bischoff, Charles	Ladler, Edward J.	Robinson, Virgil
Boyd, Joseph A.	Lewis, Henry P.	Saul, John
Blackburn, Claude	Lighter, George A.	Sanford, Bourbon C.
Bradley, James P.	Lincoln, John P.	Sanford, John O.
Clannon, Charles L.	Littlehale, Joseph R.	Seidell, John
Connelly, Michael	Mahoney, John H.	Sinbritzke, Rudolph
Corrigan, James	Mayfield, Pleasey E.	Schomberg, Henry J.
Cox, Charles	Miles, Andrew J.	Schultheis, George
Chapman, James T.	Miller, Anthony J.	Schwarzer
Clark, Charles	Minch, Edward G.	Shanks, Charles
Craig, Charles F.	Moore, Lowrey L.	Shaw, William R.
Eberling, Chas. W.	Murphy, James W.	Spencer, Charles
Elders, John E.	McClinty, Bailey	Sprigg, Claude J.
Edwards, Eugene	McDermott, Henry F.	Stein, Joseph
Edwards, Thomas T.	McGee, Samuel	Stratton, Geo. L.
Etherton, Wm. J.	McGinty, Robert G.	Urell, Patrick J.
Finley, Wm. M.	McKenzie, Thomas	Velten, John J.
Flynn, Thomas	O'Brien, John	Walsh, Joseph F.
Gherring, Chas. C.	O'Brien, John A.	Weir, John E.
Graham, English	Offutt, Andrew J.	Wiersch, John P.
Gillock, Edward P.	Potts, Charles K.	Wolf, Arthur
Harpering, John		

Discharged

Schmidt, FrankPrivate Solinger, JohnCorporal

Transferred

Hardin, Frank E.Private Sachre, Joseph P.Private
Kirk, William R.Private Walter, Wm. H.Private
Parker, EdwardPrivate

Died

Butler, George C.Private Haskell, Edward F.Private
Hess, DavidPrivate
Total108

COMPANY H

COWLES, JOHN H.Captain
MORRIS, WALLACE W.First Lieutenant
HARDWICK, FREDERICK W.Second Lieutenant
McCOMB, JESSE C.First Sergeant
BRUCKER, JAMES R.Quartermaster Sergeant
STRATTON, DON C.Sergeant

DOVER, JOSHUA S.Sergeant
COWLES, EUGENESergeant
RILEY, TEMPLE D.Sergeant
BUTLER, CHARLES T.Musician
RANKIN, ROBERT C.Artificer
BRADBURY, BASIL E.Waggoner

Corporals

Hoepfner, Rudolph A. Middleton, Thos. P. Crouch, Isaac S.
Sauer, Daniel L. Barrett, John G. Logan, Horace F.
Hallenberg, Adolph Hall, George C. Meffert, Clarence H.
Macley, Stewart N. Vance, William A. Mayhall, Humphrey

COMPANY H—Continued

Privates

Baggott, George T.	Kaster, Lee	Paine, Harry M.
Bennett, Wilton L.	Kent, William W.	Rankin, Roy B.
Billings, Henry C.	King, George T.	Reed, Elmer G.
Briel, Louis H.	King, William L.	Rogers, Gerbert M.
Bronson, Albert W.	Koeltz, Louis J.	Rush, Lawrence
Browder, George T.	Lampton, Benjamin L.	Sale, George
Brown, Levin S.	La Rocque, Lawrence	Salender, Andrew J.
Brown, Phillip M.	Le Compte, John L.	Schrader, John H.
Burns, Walter N.	Lockwood, James R.	Schultz, Edward J.
Cook, Henry C.	Logsdon, Ambrose J.	Siefker, Lucas
Dentler, Fritz	Maas, Herman	Slemons, Gus D.
Donehoo, Charles	Martin, Edward B.	Smith, Robert B.
Ewing, Henry	Maxey, John G.	Spillman, Wm. F.
Finley, David D.	McComb, Frank T.	Sprau, Geo. T.
Fitzgerald, Patrick J.	McGill, David T.	Starck, Charles F.
Franck, Frederick	McJenkins, Edward T.	Story, George R.
Frick, Phillip	McKay, Donald P.	Studer, Albert
Gracey, Charles L.	Meadows, Wm. H.	Thomas, Joseph M.
Grossman, Ernest J.	Meffert, E. Milton	Thomas, Wm. K.
Hawkins, Forcet W.	Miller, Frank D.	Urguhart, Frank
Headley, Percy C.	Miller, Thos. A.	Welch, Lawrence
Hebel, Charles A.	Montgomery, Eugene M.	West, McClelland O.
Hood, John J.	Morat, Joseph A.	Whitlow, Pleasant J.
Isert, John S.	Mosir, John F., Jr.	Wood, Robert
Johnson, Charles	Murphy, Charles M.	Zabel, Edward F.
Jolly, Earl D.	Nelson, James T.	

Transferred

Onderdonk, Wm. A. Private

Discharged

Bradas, Elbin Private

Died

Dean, Stonewall J. Private

Total 104

COMPANY I

TRIMBLE, VOLA G. Captain	KENNEDY, THOMAS S. Sergeant
MORROW, CHAS. H. First Lieutenant	THOMAS, OWEN W. Sergeant
LOGAN, V. G. Second Lieutenant	LOVE, JOSEPH M. Quartermaster Sergeant
MCDONALD, BARNIE L. First Sergeant	BARRON, ROBERT M. Musician
MULLANEY, THOMAS Sergeant	JACKSON, WILLIAM Waggoner
COLVER, PERRY N. Sergeant	WATSON, LINDSAY M. Artificer

Corporals

Newport, Joseph M.	Jackson, William R.	Waddle, Henry G.
Gragg, Chas. P.	Holmes, Oliver O.	Shandoon, James H.
Cundiff, Edwin B.	Fowler, Harry L.	Jones, Josh
Owens, William O.	Tanner, Marion T.	May, Joseph G.

Privates

Abbott, Walter C.	Day, Clifford H.	Hall, Wm. F.
Baker, Elias H.	Durham, King	Ham, George M.
Baugh, Everett	Finnick, Charles	Hamilton, Daniel P.
Piley, Andrew, Jr.	Farmer, John F.	Hausche, Wm. T.
Brinckley, Miles F.	Floyd, Loren E.	Hardgrove, Andrew
Boummett, Hayes	Ford, Elihu	Hasgis, George T.
Burton, Elihu	Foster, Dock C.	Hartgrove, John M.
Burton, George K.	Freeman, Anderson	Haynes, John H.
Burton, Montgomery S.	Gann, Herbert C.	Haynes, Albert T.
Busch, Charles H.	Garrett, George C.	Happer, Wm. C.
Campbell, Wm. F.	Goodpaster, Paul	Hines, Joseph
Carter, Odie	Gragg, Otis	Howell, Rutherford
Clark, Newell F.	Gray, Frank H.	Jones, Reuben O.
Collins, William H.	Hall, M.	Karns, George W.
Cundiff, Benjamin	Hall, James A.	Keith, Snode

COMPANY I—Privates—Continued

Kissell, Gustave
Lester, William L.
Logan, Zeno G.
Loveless, Willis G.
Marcum, Thomas L.
Massengall, James
McGahan, Roland
Mercer, Walter O.
Newport, Elswick W.
Patterson, Chas.
Phelpis, Qualls

Reid, William, Jr.
Roberts, John
Sandifer, Samuel R.
Schneider, Andrew
Shadoan, John
Shadoni, Dennie P.
Solomon, George
Staples, Joseph E.
Stewart, James F.
Stringer, Granville E.

Tarter, Marion
Tatt, John R.
Thompson, John P.
Trusty, William R.
Turper, Joseph D.
Underwood, John N.
Vanhook, John M.
Webb, George
Zachary, Charles F.

Resigned

Campbell, William A.First Lieutenant

Died

Davis, George B.Corporal
Anderson, Wm. F.Private

Farmer, Frank W. S.Private
Reffett, HenryPrivate

COMPANY K

FARRELL, BENJAMIN A.Captain
REED, WILLIAM O.First Lieutenant
TWYMAN, WILFORDSecond Lieutenant
FORD, FRANCIS C.First Sergeant
MAUER, CLAUDE A.Sergeant
METZGER, CHARLESSergeant

GOEPPER, WILLIAMSergeant
CORRIGAN, THOMAS J.Sergeant
STULTZ, ROBT. L.Quartermaster-Sergeant
MONCHMAN, ROBT. J.Musician
McELROY, EDMUND D.Musician

Corporals

Cutler, Wm. E.
Farrell, Chester W.
Clements, J. Reginald
Connor, Benj. B.

Maynard, Monta B.
Johnson, William H.
Hammer, William
Cowan, Charles G.

Shade, Charles D.
Pfeister, Henry
Haddow, Daniel J.

Privates

Alphin, James A.
Anderson, Wm. W.
Andy, Henry
Baird, Samuel T.
Baker, Charles
Bocook, James A.
Blythe, Ivan J.
Brandenburg, John G.
Cain, Emmet
Casey, Robert
Castleman, Wm. D.
Cloyd, James C.
Colvin, Daniel Boone
Curry, Norman W.
Denson, Harry
Devan, Ephraim, Jr.
Dunn, Samuel T.
Faulkner, James E.
Finnie, David T.
Graven, Ernest
Gray, Horace J.
Hamilton, James R.
Hamilton, Wilber D.
Harris, George A.
Hart, Joseph
Hasson, Haary E.

Heitleuf, Frederick
Herman, Wm. G.
Hilyerd, Wm.
Irmischer, Burres
Jamison, Roy L.
Keenan, Edward
Kelsey, Hiram E.
King, Subrey R.
Knight, Charles
Kridler, Albert
Leebolt, Butler J.
Lockman, Wolf
Long, Hugh E.
Lundy, Andrew J.
Mann, Morth
Matthews, William
Montague, Andre
Montgomery, Samuel W.
Moore, Frank C.
Murphy, John H.
McGrath, Frank
McGuire, Lee S.
Nave, James E.
Neal, John A.
Neff, Matt
Noble, George

Panter, Mike
Poppe, Louis J.
Queen, Harry D.
Queca, Sidney
Orkies, Joseph
Rourke, Frank
Ryan, Elisha
Scott, William E.
Siderman, Herman
Shelton, Joseph
Simms, Thomas B.
Simpkins, Arch
Skaggs, James
Snowden, Wallin
Stehle, Harry W.
Stickle, Jacob F.
Stinson, Edwin M.
Stark, William M.
Thompson, Charles B.
Twyman, Leslie
Vincent, John W.
Wachtel, Martin L.
Walker, Wm. R.
Wiley, August M.
Wilson, James B.
White, George

Discharged

Reno, George A.Private
Sneadman, CharlesPrivate
Thirty-nine

Snyder, Robert B.Private
SutterfieldPrivate

History of the First Regiment of Infantry, Kentucky National Guard

COMPANY K—Continued

Died

Krell, Harry C.Sergeant
 Brooks, Jesse M.Private

Transferred

Vaughan, Edward A.Private

Deserted

Bauer, JosephPrivate

COMPANY L

CARR, RICHARD S.Captain
 KOBBS, JOHN, JR.First Lieutenant
 TRIPLETT, JOSEPH R.Second Lieutenant
 WALLACE ROBT. E.First Sergeant
 PICKINS, WILLIAM S.Sergeant
 BRUCE, JEREMIAHSergeant
 ROBB, FRANK F.Sergeant

HILL, SCHUYLER C.Sergeant
 PHILLIPS, GEORGESergeant
 RICHARDS, JAMES V.Artificer
 DOGGFTT, ROBERT C.Musician
 BARTON, HARRYMusician
 KAHN, HENRYWaggoner

Corporals

Schump, Henry F.
 Wood, John K.
 Osten, Hiram E.
 Bush, Isaac W.

Sutton, Frank E.
 Porter, Samuel W.
 Sparks, Wm F.
 Alexander, John M.

Pfeiffer, Charles F.
 Webb, Myrton
 Misser, Bambridge
 Waits, Charles K.

Privates

Adams, Alonzo L.
 Anderson, Robert L.
 Appleton, Charles H.
 Boyes, William R.
 Blair, Jacob C.
 Bowling, Stewart
 Brewer, James A.
 Bromley, John B.
 Case, Frank P.
 Cassell, Henry
 Clagg, Henry
 Clark, George W.
 Colbert, Archibald
 Collins, William C.
 Dials, Andrew J.
 Elam, Robt. A.
 Earl, James R.
 Elam, Wirt
 Fowler, James A.
 Fowler, John
 Friley, Robt.
 Godman, John B.
 Goulet, Louety
 Hale, Porter
 Hall, William W.
 Haller, Charles W.
 Hamilton, Alexander

Heisler, Edward
 Hollingsworth, Charles
 Horn, William
 Hutchinson, William
 Hyden, George W.
 Johnson, Warren F.
 Jones, Samuel F. F.
 Kegel, Henry J.
 Kelley, John
 Kiser, John W.
 Kogs, George H.
 Kouns, William
 Krierg, James M.
 Lady, Cleonel C.
 Lambert, John H.
 Lehman, Charles V.
 Leibe, David A.
 Leonard, Claud K.
 Martin, Dilliard
 Miller, Henry G.
 Milstead, Charles E.
 McCoy, Landon
 Nichols, Hugh
 Ogden, Alexander F.
 Pelfrey, Gideon
 Pierce, Frank A.

Price, Henry F.
 Price, John R.
 Provence, James R.
 Riggs, Roscoe
 Robb, Francis J.
 Robb, Samuel E.
 Rohr, Jacob
 Sellards, Geo. B.
 Sims, George
 Skaggs, Emory J.
 Skaggs, George
 Smith, Harry D.
 Smith, Lute E.
 Smith, Wittian T.
 Stewart, Robert
 Sullivan, Dennis
 Urban, Jacob
 Vankoose, John
 Wallace, Peter
 Wechster, Edmund C.
 Wheeler, Benj. F.
 Wheeler, John W.
 Wilburn, Richard
 Williams, Pleasant H.
 Womack, Louis P.
 Young, Frank W.

Died

John W. JonesPrivate

COMPANY M

DEFUNIAK, FREDERICK R., JR.Captain
 SHULHAFFER, ISADORE L.First Lieutenant
 CARRELL, DANIELSecond Lieutenant
 CONN, FREDERICKFirst Sergeant
 SANDERS, WM. F.Sergeant
 CARRELL, MATTHEW C.Sergeant
 NEWCOMB, EDWARD C.Sergeant

HOBBS, EDWARD M.Sergeant
 DONAHUE, JOHNQuartermaster
 McHUGH, JOSEPH M.Musician
 ALVES, BERNARD D.Musician
 DOLAN, CHARLESWaggoner
 DERIT, THOMASArtificer

Corporals

Armstrong, Albert N.
 Dannenbauer, Geo. M.
 Hiner, Robt. M.
 Lewis, Richard H.

Meister, Frederick
 Robinson, Urban
 Smith, Lindsey H.
 Utterback, Benj. D.

Watts, Charles J.
 Beale, Shirley
 Gorham, Thornton

COMPANY M—Continued

Privates

Allen, Robert M.	Hilton, Charles	Monroe, Walters P.
Anderson, John O.	Hagdland, Joseph C.	Moore, Edward I.
Arnold, James	Hopkins, David, Jr.	Paris, James H.
Briggs, Ossia	Hauchin, Ira	Parsons, John T.
Campbell, Percy T.	Housch, David	Pedigo, Clarence E.
Carskaden, Earl V.	Isaacs, George	Renz, Otto
Cashman, William, Jr.	Johnson, Richard B.	Ringswald, Ben. J.
Christianson, John	Kallies, Henry	Roeder, Hiram
Clark, Frank S.	Kick, Thomas S.	Roth, Jasper
Cochran, Muir L.	Kerr, Wm. S.	Ryan, James S.
Coleman, John W.	Klotter, George W.	Sands, Frank E.
Coleman, Matthew	Lackmann, Benjamin	Schultes, Theo.
Cunningham, Harry C.	Lancaster, Robert L.	Seymore, Michael J.
Duncan, Matthew	Lion, Richard L.	Shrader, Isaac
Ewald, Emile	Lochner, William J.	Simpson, Norman
Feehani, Jerry A.	Lastetter, Andrew	Smith, Charles T.
Fisher, Chas. E.	Lusk, Everett E.	Steerer, Charles
Forbes, Edgar A.	McAtee, Robert	Stockhoff, Wm.
Gosson, Gustave	McDonald, Howard	Spanswick, Frank
Gray, John D.	McIntyre, Wm. E.	Temple, Joseph W.
Grayson, Alfred	McRee, James L.	Tolbe, Joseph
Gross, Charles P.	Meyer, August W.	Wilber, Benjamin
Hanks, Charles T.	Middleton, Pear L.	White, William L.
Harbold, Pillock	Miller, James M.	William, Chas. F.
Harrod, Bourbon M.	Miller, Rudolph	Zickel, Jacob J.
Hilger, Henry J.	Milton, Naphe B.	

Discharged

Kohler, Joseph F. Private Marney, William J. Private

Transferred

Bauers, John Private Cloud, William R. Private
 Carlin, Henry D. Private Douchin, John P. Private

Died

Clore, Richard Private Ott, George L. Private

CHAPTER V.

THE GOEBEL-TAYLOR TROUBLES.

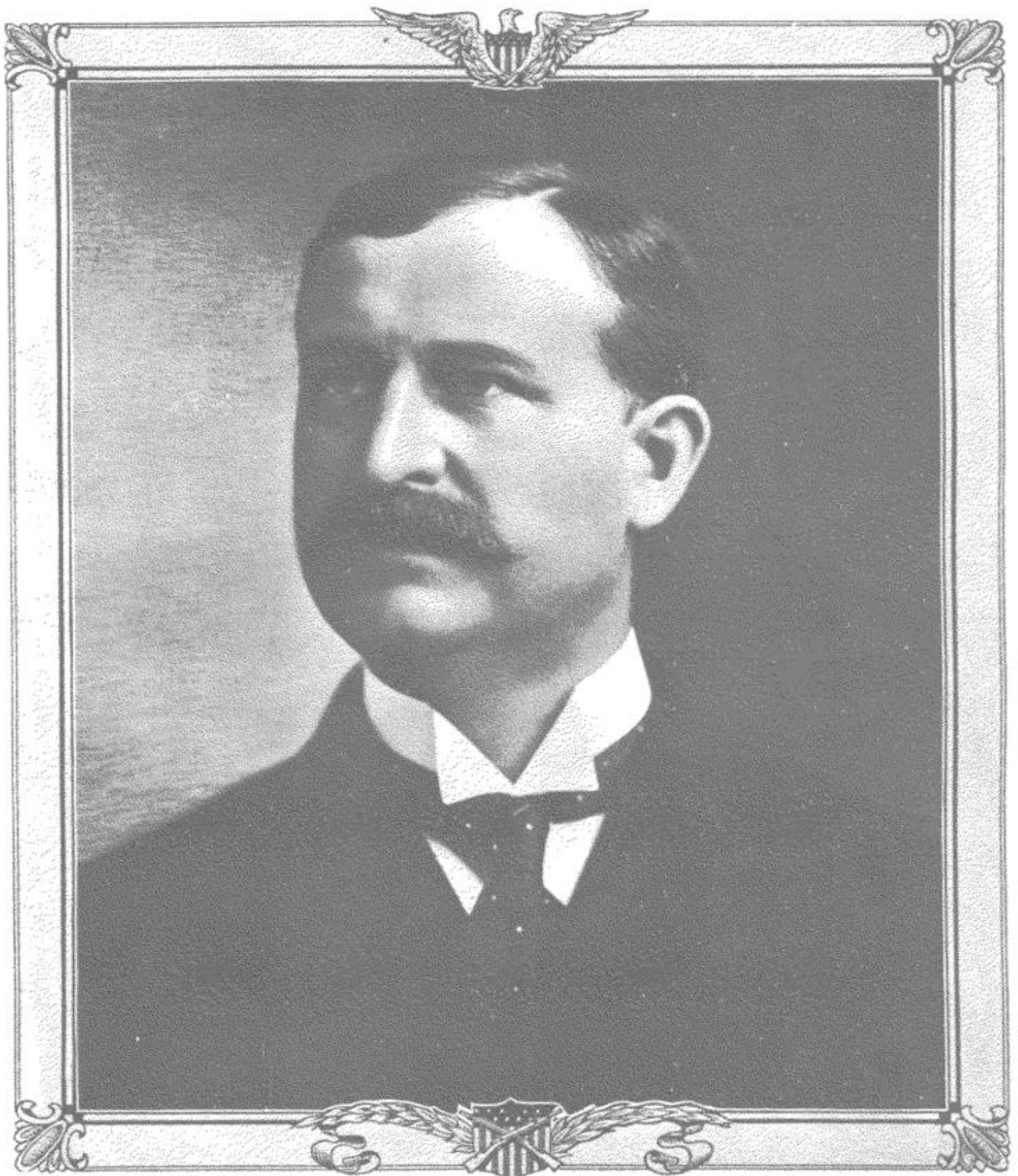


HE re-organized regiment, although having no real home of its own, the Seventh-street Armory having been leased, managed to secure temporary quarters at 637 West Main Street, and it was while matters were in this undesirable state that the local militia underwent some of its most strenuous service. This was in the years of 1899 and 1900, during the most tempestuous years in Kentucky's political history—that period in which occurred the fierce Goebel-Taylor-Brown campaign and election, followed by the cowardly assassination of Gov. William Goebel at Frankfort and culminating with the mustering out of the regiment in November, 1900.

Without going into the more or less familiar contemporary political history of the period and the causes leading up to the election troubles, it may be sufficient to devote these pages to the activities of the First Regiment alone. So warm had politics grown in November, 1899, that many business men petitioned Gov. W. O. Bradley to take precautions by having a sufficient number of soldiers on duty at the Armory to prevent loss of life or destruction of property on election day, November 7th.

Part of the regiment, therefore, numbering 276 men, rank and file, under command of Col. C. C. Mengel, were ordered by the Governor to assemble at the Armory. The men remained on duty from early morning until 11:30 o'clock that night, and about ninety men went on detail service under Col. Mengel at 7 o'clock that evening. The detail was ordered out by Gov. Bradley, who was then in this city, in order to see that mandatory injunctions of the Jefferson Circuit Court, enjoining the municipal election officers to see that inspectors representing Gov. John Young Brown and W. S. Taylor were admitted to the polls, were carried out. Most of the polls were closed when the soldiers visited them.

It was after the inauguration of Gov. Taylor and while the tur-



COL. C C MENGEL
Commanding Officer, 1899-1911

bulent contest was going on in the Legislature that William Goebel was assassinated on January 30, 1900. Gov. Taylor immediately ordered the militia on duty to preserve order and suppress possible riots. The Frankfort companies at once took charge of the Capitol square, and the First Regiment, from Louisville, under command of Col. Mengel, arrived in the capital at 9 o'clock that night.

That night Gov. Taylor issued a proclamation adjourning the General Assembly to meet at London, Laurel County, on Tuesday, February 6th, because "a state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, especially in Frankfort." Legislators the next morning went to the State House and a few at a time were allowed to pass armed sentinels at the doorway. Inside they were handed copies of the Governor's proclamation. South Trimble, Speaker of the House, moved to adjourn to the City Hall, but at that building they found Capt. Austin Hyde, of the Louisville regiment, with a detachment drawn across the pavement to prevent a meeting at that place.

It was then suggested that the Legislature, or the Democratic members thereof, meet in the ball-room of the Capitol Hotel. Company D, of the First Regiment, commanded by Capt. John L. Jeffries, and detachments from the other various companies in charge of Gen. Collier and Lieut. Col. Gray, already had arrived at the hotel. The Adjutant General immediately notified the management of the hotel that if any attempt were made to meet there, the troops would take charge of the place.

Another attempt was made to meet at the Opera House, but Company K, with charged bayonets, held back the crowd, some of whom were making demonstrations. Gen. Collier and troops under Lieut. Col. Gray then drew up in front of the Court House, diagonally across the street from the Opera House, where Speaker Trimble in vain endeavored to assemble with the other Democratic members. The members then adjourned subject to Speaker Trimble's call.

Finally a quorum of the Legislature was gathered together, and the report of the Contest Committee adopted, declaring William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham elected Governor and Lieutenant

Governor. Mr. Goebel was on his death-bed, but Chief Justice Hazelrigg administered the oath of office, as he weakly held up his right hand.

Gov. Goebel's first official act was to issue a proclamation on January 31st commanding the First and Second Regiments "to return to their homes and several avocations and there remain until lawfully called into service again." Gov. Taylor, however, did not leave the executive mansion, and a strong guard was thrown around the official residence.

The commanding officers of the First and Second Regiments, not believing that the Legislature had properly met and adopted the Contest Committee's report, decided to recognize the authority of Gov. Taylor, and the guard around the State House was doubled in strength. It was decided not to prevent the Democratic legislators from meeting anywhere except at the State House. Speaker Frimble and his followers attempted to meet there, but, although permitted by Sergeant-Major Robert L. Harris and sentinels to enter the grounds, they were forbidden to enter by Capt. Horace J. Cochran and his command from Maysville, under orders of the Adjutant General.

Gov. Goebel died at 6:40 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, February 3rd, four days after he was shot. Within an hour after his death, Gov. Beckham was sworn in. Upon assuming the duties of office, he issued an order appointing Gen. John B. Castleman, of Louisville, Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky.

On February 10th the situation as to whether he should remain in office or resign not having been settled, Gov. Taylor issued an order relieving all the militia except about 200 men. The First Regiment returned to Louisville Sunday, February 11th, arriving at the Armory about 3:30 o'clock. Prior to this the Democratic members of the Legislature had been meeting in Louisville, in the Jefferson County Court House, declaring themselves to be in fear of returning to Frankfort, lest they be arrested.

While suits and counter-suits were filed by both Republicans and Democrats and the situation still was disturbed, Gov. Beckham, on March 22nd, called into service that part of the militia

which recognized his and Adj. Gen. Castleman's authority. This militia formed part of the Second Regiment, and it was on duty at Frankfort. Adj. Gen. Collier, in the meanwhile, continued to act under Gov. Taylor's orders. Confronting each other, within short rifle range, were two small armies. The soldiers of the opposing factions frequently met on the street, yet, fortunately, there was no disorder.

Finally the contest case, which was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, was decided by that highest judicial body in favor of Gov. Beckham on May 21, 1900. Gov. Taylor and Gov. Beckham both awaited the decision at Louisville, and the next day Gov. Taylor ordered Adj. Gen. Collier to dismiss the militia on guard at the State House and to surrender his office to Adj. Gen. Castleman.

Gen. Castleman had accepted Gov. Beckham's appointment with the express understanding that he would be allowed to retire whenever conditions became more settled. Accordingly, on November 1, 1900, he tendered his resignation, became Adjutant General, and subsequently Gen. Percy Haly was named his assistant.

Shortly after the return of the First Regiment from Frankfort, Col. Mengel resigned because of pressure of business. At an election subsequently held, under orders from the then Adjutant General, D. R. Collier, to fill the vacancy, Lieut. Col. David W. Gray was chosen Colonel and Maj. Morris B. Gifford, of the First Battalion, was named Lieutenant Colonel.

Following the mustering out of various companies of the Second Regiment, the First Regiment was disbanded on November 27, 1900, by Gov. Beckham, who sent Lieut. Col. Jouett Henry, of the Third Regiment, K. S. G., here as mustering officer. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K were mustered out. On December 15th Companies B at Frankfort and I, at Lexington also were mustered out.

CHAPTER VI.

SERVICE IN BREATHITT COUNTY.



ALTHOUGH the First Regiment had been mustered out, there were equipment, rifles, guns and supplies still sufficient to man an entire body of troops. For, while the Goebel-Taylor contest was raging and the soldiers still occupied the State House grounds, the Democratic Legislature passed a resolution appropriating \$10,000 to be expended for 1,000 Winchester rifles, four Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, ammunition, clothing, blankets, etc. To man these Hotchkiss guns, Battery A, Capt. John H. Mansir commanding, was organized in Louisville. The late Maj. Mansir had served for a long time as Captain of "Old Battery A," later Company M, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was Major of the Second Battalion of the Louisville Legion at the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain.

With Battery B at Lexington, Battery A formed the Artillery Battalion, of which Capt. Mansir was chosen Major. In December, 1901, however, Battery B, at Lexington, was mustered out and Battery B, at Louisville, organized, Capt. Jesse McComb commanding. This battery was equipped with Winchester rifles only. The Artillery Drum and Trumpet Corps was organized here at the same time, under the leadership of Capt. Leonard Matlack. On February 7, 1903, Battery C was organized, and Capt. J. Reginald Clements appointed its head. It was Battery C and the Drum Trumpet Corps which attended the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis from April 29 to May 2, 1904.

On May 5, 1903, James B. Marcum was shot down in the door of the Court House at Jackson, Breathitt County. He was another victim of that feud which raged so long and fiercely in the mountain county and which had given the State so terrible a name. Some thirty killings had occurred in the year just preceding. But it remained for this last atrocity to turn the eyes of the world toward the lawless community, and Judge D. B. Redwine called a special

term of court to convene on May 25th for the purpose of investigating the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox, Jim Cockrell and J. B. Marcum. Gov. Beckham called Judge Redwine into consultation at Frankfort on May 22nd, and it was decided to send troops to Jackson to aid in preserving peace and protecting witnesses.

Col. Roger D. Williams, of the Second Regiment, with 100 men, and Maj. John H. Mansir, with a battery of forty men and a Gatling gun, were ordered to report at Jackson. The soldiers left on May 24th, Capt. Hal Griffith, of Battery A, commanding the Gatling gun detachment, and Capt. Clements the Hotchkiss gun detachment.

When court convened the next day, a squad of soldiers was sent to Winchester after the prisoner, Curt Jett, who was accused of the murder of Marcum. The Gatling gun battery was stationed in the Court House yard. For the first ten days of the session of court, the soldiers were almost continually on duty.

On May 26th Capt. Griffith and a squad of men were sent into the mountains to arrest Tom White. Louisville soldiers composed this detail, and they were accompanied by two Breathitt County men, who acted as guides. They located White at the home of his mother and immediately surrounded the house. White surrendered and was forced to mount in front of Sergt. Bond on horseback. White was placed in jail with Curt Jett.

The next day reports were rife that an attempt would be made to storm the jail and rescue the prisoners. It was reported that mountaineers has come into town singly and in pairs and were assembling in force for an attack that night. The militia guard was doubled. There was a false alarm that night, one alleged prowler having been fired upon, and a stray cow was killed, in the mistaken belief that it was a rider on horseback, but the night passed without other disturbance.

On the morning of May 28th every man who entered the courtroom was searched for weapons by the soldiers. The soldiers also had it as their duty to guard and keep a close watch on the jurors. Another bit of duty was that of fighting a fire in the home of Capt. B. J. Ewen on the morning of May 14th. The blaze, which de-

stroyed the beautiful home, was believed to have been of incendiary origin. Capt. Ewen had been a witness against the prisoners.

Finally the Jett-White trial at Jackson came to an end with a hung jury, and Judge Redwine immediately issued an order transferring the case to Harrison County. Second Regiment troops, for the most part, were on duty at Cynthiana. The main body of troops were withdrawn from Jackson on August 21st, more than two months after both Jett and White had been convicted, but a provost guard of twenty-five men, under Capt. Longmire remained on duty until withdrawn by the Governor on December 3rd, concluding a service of six months and ten days.

It was also during this year that Maj. Nelson J. Edwards was ordered to Maysville, on June 15th, with 150 men, including a detachment of artillery from Louisville, to protect three negroes charged with robbery and attempted murder, from mob violence during the trial. The soldiers remained there five days.

By this time the Dick Bill, establishing the National Guard, had been passed by Congress in 1903, maneuvers were held at West Point, Ky., in which the Artillery Battalion under Maj. Mansir, acting as infantry, together with all the Kentucky State Guard, participated. The maneuvers began September 28th and continued until October 16th. The soldiers of the regular United States Army alone took the field until October 1st, when the State troops took part, engaging in the sham battles until October 10th. This great encampment probably did more to aid in the military education of the Kentucky troops than any other duty in which the men had heretofore engaged. It also served to increase greatly the general interest in the State Guard.

CHAPTER VII.

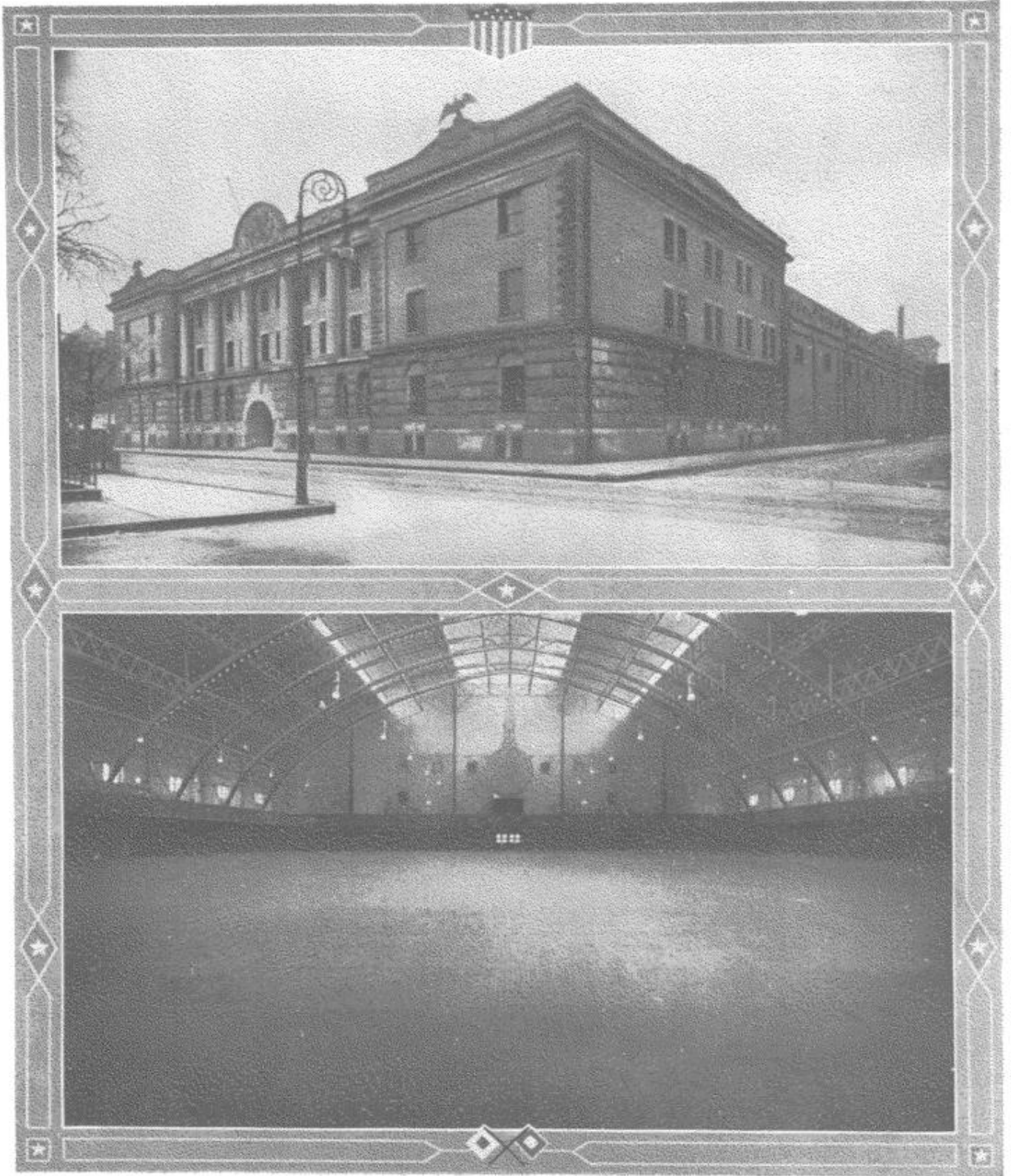
REORGANIZATION AND THE NEW ARMORY.



IN March, 1904, a bill was passed by the Legislature, after the officers of the Artillery Battalion and the Adjutant General and staff had repeatedly waited upon the Governor, requiring the Jefferson County Fiscal Court to provide, at the cost of the county, an armory for the soldiers. Plans were laid for the erection of the present building, at a cost of \$450,000.

Gov. Beckham, in the meantime, had been desirous that the First Regiment, mustered out in November, 1900, should be reorganized in Louisville, and as soon as the new Armory became an assured fact, he selected Biscoe Hindman for that work. While the new Armory was in course of construction, Mr. Hindman was working assiduously for the organization of his regiment. On April 9, 1904, Companies A and F were mustered into the service of the State, with Neville S. Bullitt and Wallace M. Morris, Captains. Company E was mustered in on April 18th, and Dan Carrell elected Captain. Capt. Clarence L. Grinstead and Capt. John J. Saunders were made the heads of Companies B and D, respectively, which were mustered in on May 18th. All of these leaders had seen service, either in the Artillery Battalion or in the Spanish-American War. Company C, one of the crack companies of the regiment, each man being not less than five feet ten inches tall, was mustered in on May 25th, and Capt. Harry E. Mechling headed it. All the soldiers were members of the Y. M. C. A., and Capt. Mechling was physical director of that institution.

Companies A, B and C were designated as the First Battalion, and John C. Davidson elected Major. Companies D, E and F were made the Second Battalion, headed by H. Watson Lindsey. Biscoe Hindman was made Colonel by Gov. Beckham and James P. Gregory Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Hindman then made the following appointments: Capt. Robert J. McBryde, Jr., Regimental Adjutant; Capt. Morris Robinson, Regimental Quartermaster; Capt. Richard



THE ARMORY
The second largest drill hall in the United States

N. Menefee, Regimental Commissary; Maj. Hugh N. Leavell, Surgeon Major; Capt. Harris Kelly, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Rodman Grubbs, Judge Advocate.

On August 23, 1904, the Artillery Battalion, composed of Batteries A, B and C, was transferred to the First Kentucky Infantry, and re-organized into Companies G, H and I. Maj. Mansir and Capt. Hal Griffith resigned, but were put on the unassigned list. Austin B. Kinnaird, formerly Captain of Battery B, was named Major of the Third Battalion, composing the new companies. Charles Lindenberger was made Captain of Company H, Robert G. Gordon of Company G, and Capt. Reginald Clements of Company I. This new regiment camped at the World's Fair Grounds in St. Louis from September 21st to 29th.

Discontent arose among the former artillerymen, who were now in the infantry ranks, and drills were suspended and officers put on the unassigned list until January 26, 1905, when the three new companies, composing the Third Battalion, were ordered mustered out by Adj. Gen. Percy Haly, on recommendation of Col. Hindman. During the latter six months of 1904 and the early part of 1905, conditions were demoralized in the regiment. Many officers were placed on the unassigned list by the acting Colonel and other men appointed, until finally the Governor authorized Col. Hindman to select three men to organize Companies G, H and I. Henry L. Freking, Ben Gray and William Krieger undertook the task and became Captains. Marmaduke Bowden was made Major of the Third Battalion, Samuel W. Greene Major of the Second Battalion, and Capt. Mechling Major of the First Battalion.

On May 17, 1905, an election for a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel was ordered. Col. Hindman was declared elected, with some opposition, charges of intimidation having been made, and James P. Gregory was elected Lieutenant Colonel without opposition. Interest, however, dwindled, and Col. Hindman tendered his resignation to the Governor.

As soon as the resignation of Col. Hindman was accepted, the officers of the regiment petitioned Gen. William B. Haldeman, editor of *The Louisville Times*, to accept the command of the regiment. He accepted.

In 1906 the magnificent Jefferson County Armory was completed and given by the county for the use of the citizen-soldiers of the regiment. Through the liberality of well-known citizens who became honorary members of the regiment and a Fiscal Court which responded well to the duty devolving upon it, the Armory, which was completed in May, 1906, but which presented a bare and unattractive interior, was furnished in the course of a few months and equipped in a creditable manner. A formal house-warming was held December 28, 1906, when the building was thrown open to the public.

In an address at a banquet shortly before this occasion and several months after he had been elected Colonel of the regiment, Gen. Haldeman said:

"If I did not fear that it might be called treason I would tell you how inadequately the great State of Kentucky provides for its guard. The three regiments which compose the State Guard deserve far more than they receive from the Commonwealth. The National government is most liberal, the State government most niggardly. Therefore, we of the First Regiment must look to such men as compose this association to provide through honorary memberships the means necessary to the life, to the well-being and to the well-doing of a body of men, ready and willing to protect home, property and life at the call and under the control of the civil authorities, city and State.

"The present Colonel of the regiment may not hope to equal those who have preceded him as commanders of the regiment, and therefore the more need of your generous encouragement and aid. While I am in command of this regiment I shall look solely to a well-disciplined organization, and to that end politics shall remain outside of the regiment.

"The discipline that enforces sobriety, punctuality, regularity of life and obedience, accompanied by training, conducive to physical development and health, invites your earnest support. You can best give this by calling attention to the advantages of the Armory to your sons and to your neighbors' sons. Take a look into what this regiment offers to the young men of this community

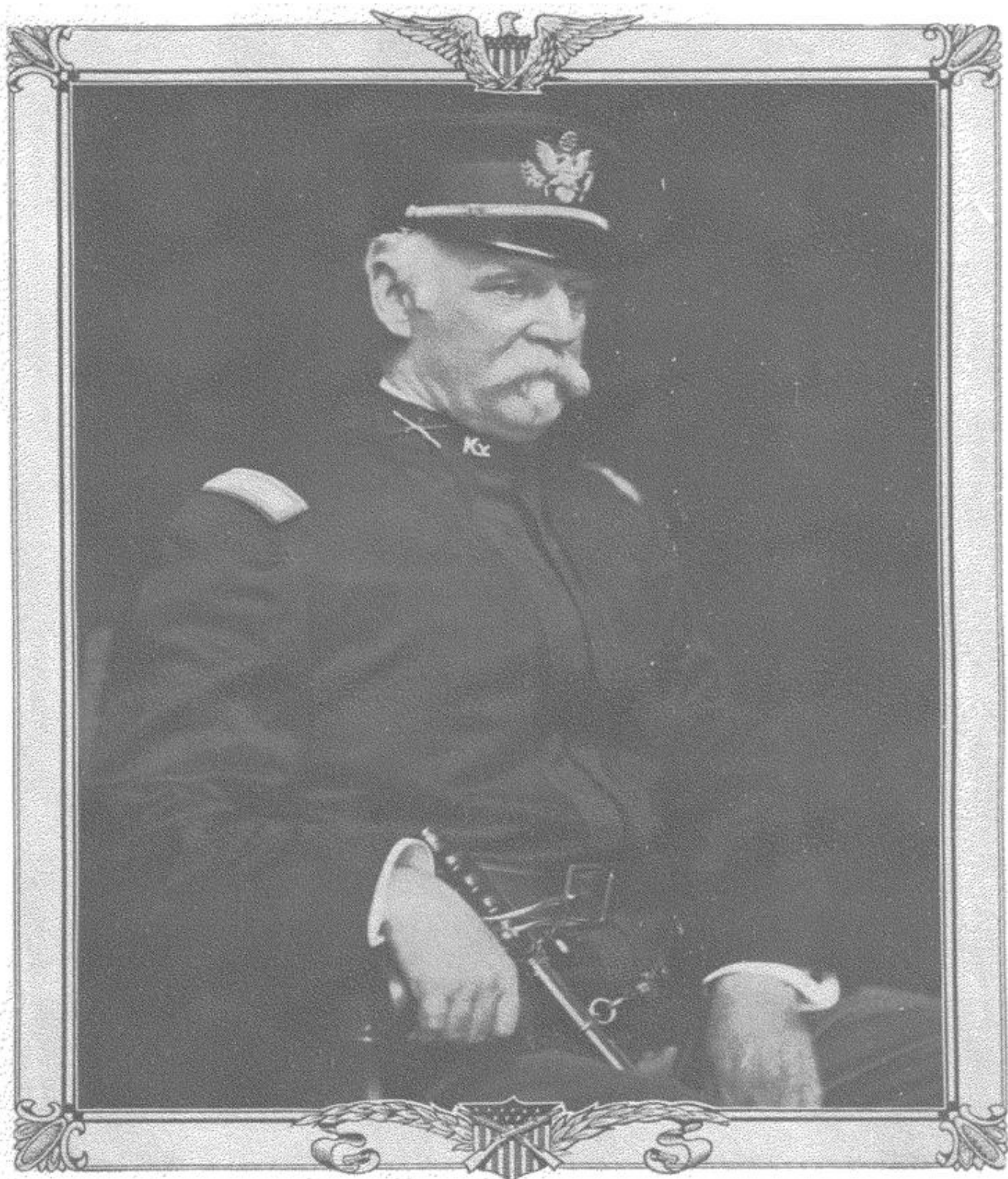
and, thus informed, I feel assured that you will benefit us by benefiting others whom you may bring to us."

Gen. Haldeman was elected Colonel of the First Regiment April 11, 1906. During his leadership the soldiers saw duty during the "Night-Rider" troubles at Hopkinsville, Russellville, Lebanon and Marion.

From the ruins of the organization which he found when he was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, Gen. Haldeman built a splendid organization. Naturally, many changes were first necessary. On May 9, 1905, Capt. Joseph M. Huffaker, Commissary, was transferred to Captain and Judge Advocate. A number of resignations were accepted. Robert J. McBryde, Jr., was appointed Captain and Regimental Adjutant on May 3rd. Several officers who were on the unassigned list were appointed, as follows: Maj. H. Watson Lindsey, Second Battalion, vice Samuel W. Greene, resigned; Capt. Daniel Carrell, Company H, vice Ben P. Gray, resigned; Capt. Robert G. Gordon, Company G, vice Henry L. Freking, resigned; Capt. Austin B. Kinnaird, Commissary, vice Joseph M. Huffaker, transferred. Dr. Ellis Duncan was appointed Major Surgeon of the regiment, vice Hugh N. Leavell, resigned. The Rev. Charles Ewell Craik was appointed Chaplain, with the rank of Captain. James P. Gregory was appointed Lieutenant Colonel until such time as an election might be held. Harry C. Grinstead was appointed Captain of Company F on July 14th, vice Edward A. Burke, who removed from the State. These appointments were confirmed by elections held later in the year.

The First Infantry Band was mustered in on July 16th. On September 17th Maj. Marmaduke Bowden's resignation as Major of the Third Battalion was accepted and Capt. Austin B. Kinnaird was appointed. He afterward was elected. There were a number of other changes during the year, but the esprit de corps and efficiency of the regiment never was affected, but, on the contrary, much improved.

In June, 1907, the regiment went to the Jamestown Exposition and was encamped at Camp Captain John Smith, Norfolk. The regiment entrained on the last day of the month, took part in military



GEN WILLIAM B HALDEMAN
Colonel Commanding, 1906-1909 Adjutant General 1912-1914

and naval parades on July 2nd and 3rd and in a sham battle on July 4th, and left on July 9th for home.

Among the other out-of-town trips taken were those to Madison, Ind., May 29, 1908, to participate in the dedication of the soldiers' monument there; trips to rifle ranges back of New Albany and at Frankfort; and to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, in September, 1908.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE "NIGHT-RIDER" TROUBLES.



THE so-called "Night-Rider" troubles kept the First Regiment in active service for some time during Col. Haldeman's regime. For many months during 1906 and 1907, the entire western section of the State had been terrorized by a series of lawless raids and deprivations. County officers, apparently, were powerless to deal with the situation; so the troops were called out.

The "Night-Rider" raids had their origin in the effort of farmers in the "Black Patch" to pool their tobacco crops in order to obtain the best market price by selling it at one time. Certain planters would desert the pool, haul out their tobacco at night and sell. Then an organization of poolers was formed and sometimes desperate measures were resorted to in order to hold the pool intact. Those who refused to join the band suffered by having their tobacco beds scraped, their crops destroyed, their barns burned, and in some cases men were taken out at night by bands of mounted and masked men and severely whipped.

A raid at night had been made upon the town of Princeton, in Caldwell County, and the trouble finally culminated in December, 1907, by a raid on Hopkinsville, in Christian County. The telephone exchange was shot up, a warehouse burned and the community terrorized. Capt. Edward Clark, commanding Company D, of the Third Regiment, with an organized posse, pursued the raiders for twenty miles and fired on them.

The Governor then ordered out the troops, and Capt. Dan Carrell, commanding Company H, of the First Regiment, left with his men early in the morning of December 17th, reaching there the next day. Col. Haldeman and his Regimental Adjutant, Capt. Robert J. McBryde, Jr., were ordered to proceed with the command to Hopkinsville to confer with the civil and military officers and instruct Company H as to its duties. Capt. Llewellyn Spears, assistant surgeon of the hospital detachment, and Hospital Sergeant

H. L. Harper accompanied the troops, with Second Lieutenant William H. Meadows detailed as acting Quartermaster and Commissary.

The company was on duty at Hopkinsville until January 13, 1908. It patrolled the surrounding country and was stationed at the Court House. The men were fired on once or twice and returned the fire, but there were no casualties. This was during the early part of their service, for later the lawless element seemed to realize that the troops could and would maintain order. Upon the departure of the Louisville troops from Hopkinsville, Company D, of the Third Infantry, was ordered into service, and assumed charge of all matters formerly in the hands of Company H.

A warehouse recently removed from Springfield was attacked at Lebanon in January, and Capt. Edmund T. Meriwether, Battalion Adjutant, was sent with a detail of ten enlisted men from Company G to the Marion County capital, where they remained on duty without incident for twelve days.

Orders came from the Adjutant General's office on February 10th to Col. Haldeman, instructing him to "select two trusted officers and eighteen men, who will proceed at once to Marion, Ky., in civilian clothes, carrying ammunition and revolvers in their handbags. The detachment will not proceed in a body," read the order, "but one officer and two or three men will take the first train out of Louisville. The remaining men, going by separate trains, will follow during the day, reporting on arrival to the County Judge of Crittenden County, Judge William Blackburn, for such instructions as he may deem necessary."

Marion had been the center of the "Night-Rider" activity, main raids on farm-houses and towns in the surrounding country supposedly originating from there. These troops were relieved in five days, but in April trouble again arose and Capt. Robert N. Krieger was sent to the scene with a company of fifty men. They remained over a month. Some of the men were mounted and were sent in the surrounding country to preserve the peace. There was no serious trouble, however.

The "Night-Rider" organization, although begun first by to-



COL. WILLIAM A. COLSTON
1912-1915

tobacco planters in self-defense, had its ramifications, and the remnants of the original bands constituted themselves "Regulators" in certain territory, visiting punishment on whomsoever they believed deserved it and conducting their guerrilla warfare in the accepted "Ku-Klux" style. The next trouble in which the First Regiment was engaged had to do with the activities of these men in Logan County.

In July, 1908, a negro named Russell Browder was arrested for shooting and killing a man who was commonly reputed to be a leader of the "Night-Riders" in Logan County. A mob was formed to take the negro into their hands, but the Sheriff of Logan County spirited his man away to Louisville, where he was placed in the Jefferson County Jail for safe keeping.

In the meanwhile, four other negroes were arrested on misdemeanor charges. The "Regulators," believing these blacks to be inimical to their cause, battered down the doors of the Logan County jail at Russellville, took out the four negroes and hanged them to the same tree. Anticipating trouble when the negro Browder was returned from Louisville, the Governor ordered troops sent to Russellville.

Adjutant General P. P. Johnston in his special order of August 11, 1908, said:

"As many troops in Western Kentucky as may be needed to preserve the rights and protect the lives and property of the citizens will be concentrated in the County of Logan to aid the civil authorities, especially to protect the prisoner Browder, if he is ordered back there for trial.

"The failure to protect the four men in jail there recently and the failure to arrest and prosecute a single one of the mob who took them at will, without hindrance or outcry from the civil officers, and lynched them, induces the apprehension that the lawless element so far dominates the good people and officers of that locality, that they are helpless to protect the rights and lives of the citizens, and are deterred from calling for aid by a sentiment that at least fails to condemn lawless methods.

"The commanding officer will, therefore, see that a sufficient

number of soldiers under the command of prudent, careful and brave officers are in striking distance of the civil officers in charge of Browder, to protect them and their prisoner from insult and violence, from the time said prisoner is taken from the Louisville jail until they receive further orders. The commanding officer will respond to every lawful call for aid from civil officers, and after being called on will use his best judgment and all the power at his command to give the relief called for. But if from intimidation, sympathy with friends among the lawless, or any other cause, a felony that is threatened, or about to be committed, is not promptly stopped by the civil officers, the commanding officer will not wait, when delay would be acquiescence in an unlawful purpose, but will interpose at once to prevent the commission of a felony, and arrest every man who threatens or is about to commit such a crime.

“If any attack is made on the troops, or any of them, by which life is endangered, they may defend themselves by discharging their firearms, and when the attack is general, the commanding officer may order his troops to fire.”

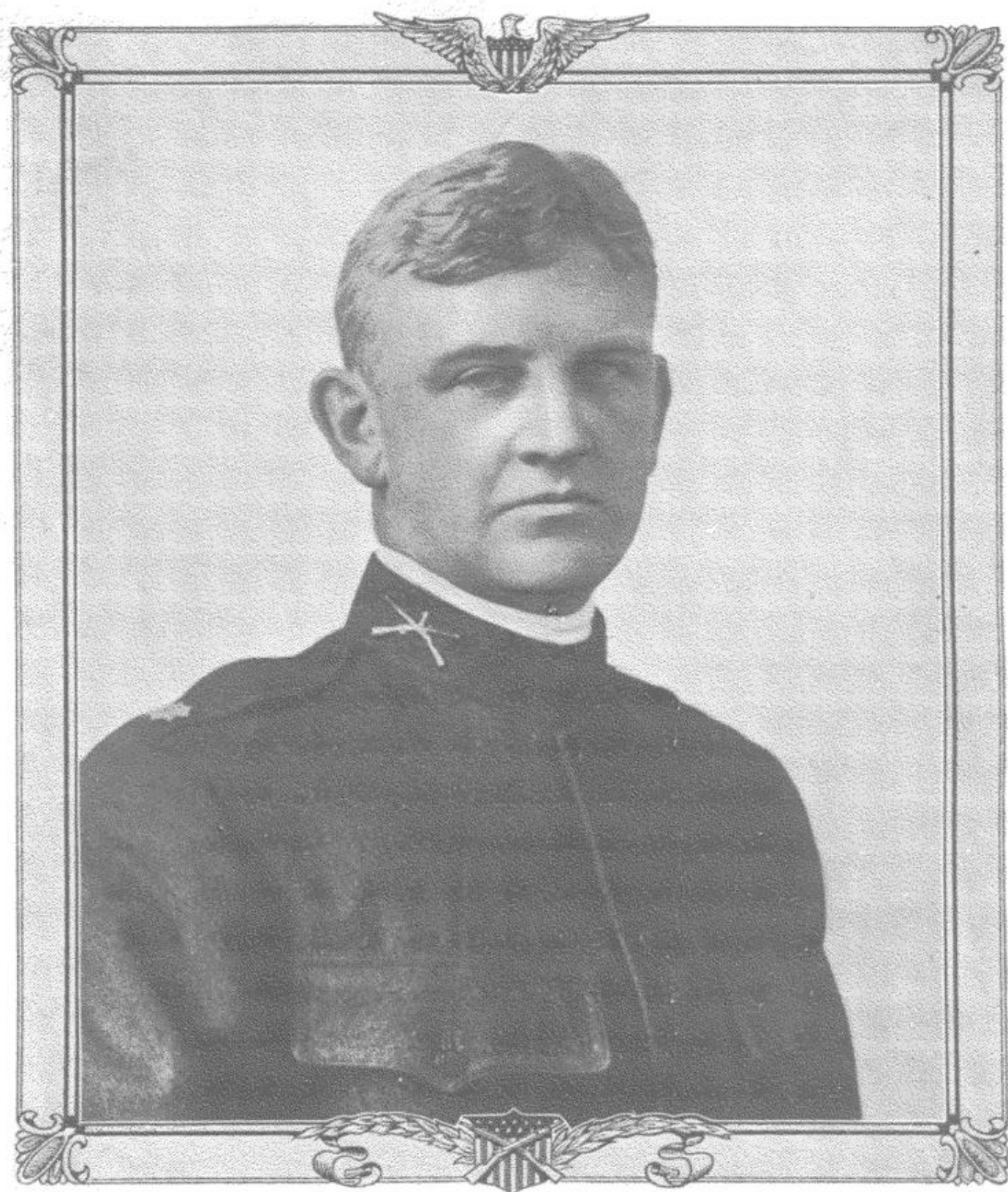
A provisional company under Capt. Carrell was sent to Russellville under secret orders from the Governor, and with him twenty men. Five enlisted men accompanied Browder to Logan County. Later the Sheriff spirited Browder out of jail again at 4 o'clock one morning, taking him to Louisville. He attempted to bring him back secretly, and, fearing violence, Capt. Carrell detailed ten men to meet the train at Bowling Green and fifteen others to prevent any demonstration at the Russellville station, where a great crowd had formed. There was no trouble, however, and the prisoner was tried the next day and sentenced to be hanged, although he was later pardoned by the Governor. The troops under Capt. Carrell were ordered home August 14th.

From time to time since that day the regiment has had various active service throughout the State, but mostly at summer encampments, notably at Anniston, Ala., in 1912. As to duty in the State, there were few instances when troops were ordered out to protect lives and property. The general efficiency and morale of the militia had made an impression all over the State.

On May 13, 1911, Capt. Albert A. Krieger, of Company E, and twenty-five men, were ordered to the Tenth-street station to accompany two negro prisoners, charged with murder, to Lebanon. There was no trouble. The negroes were turned over to Circuit Judge R. H. Thurman and the Sheriff of the county.

Christmas, 1912, and New Year's Day, 1913, were spent by the men of Company I, now disbanded, formerly commanded by Capt. Charles Bailey, in guarding three entrances to a mine, two at Elys, Knox County, and one over the border at Four Mile, Bell County, into which two mountaineer bandits, Presley and "Happy" Jack Hendrickson, were believed to be hiding, after a number of shooting affairs for which they were sought. Adj. Gen. J. Tandy Ellis was on the scene in personal command of the troops, who scoured the mountains in vain for the miscreants, who had escaped into West Virginia.





LT COL ROBT J McBRYDE JR
1912-1915

Photo by Steffens

CHAPTER IX.

OTHER CHANGES AND THE REGIMENT TO-DAY.



ON June 29, 1909, Col. Haldeman tendered his resignation to Gov. A. E. Willson. Following his resignation 95 per cent. of the officers of the regiment also resigned. Just before his election the Armory had been completed, and he furnished it. During the three years of his service as Colonel he brought the regiment up to a high standard of efficiency.

When Col. Haldeman resigned H. C. Grinstead was elected Colonel and Morris Gifford Lieutenant Colonel. The latter, however, declined to accept, and James P. Gregory was elected Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Grinstead remained as Colonel one year and then resigned. After his resignation the field and staff was mustered out and two separate battalions of the regiment remained here for a period of six months.

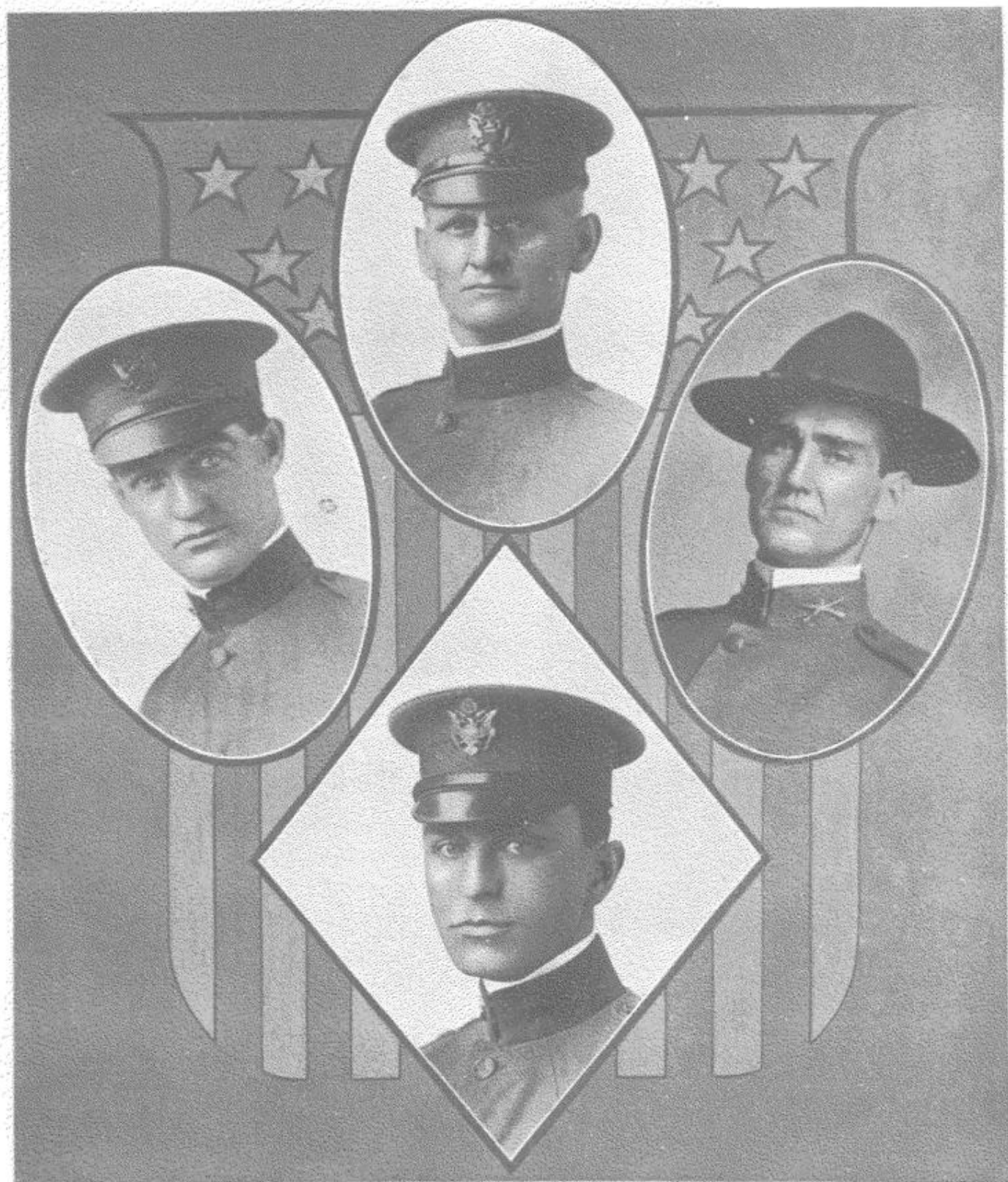
John C. Davidson was elected Colonel and Felix Kerrick Lieutenant Colonel in 1911. In the fall of 1911 the field and staff again was mustered out and instead of two separate battalions being maintained, there were eight separate companies.

In January, 1912, Col. Haldeman was appointed Adjutant General of Kentucky. Seven out of the eight remaining companies immediately were mustered out. Capt. James M. Love, Jr., of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was sent here by Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, and the work of reorganization begun under him and Gen. Haldeman.

By July 1st eight full companies were mustered into service and an election was held for Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. In the meantime, Gen. Haldeman had resigned his place as Adjutant General in April, having completed the reorganization of the regiment.

At the election Col. Haldeman was unanimously elected Colonel, but he declined to serve.

William A. Colston then was elected Colonel, and Robert J.



MAJOR BELTON J. STARK.
Second Battalion

MAJOR DAN CARRELL.
First Battalion

MAJOR THOMPSON B. SHORT
Third Battalion

CAPTAIN SIDNEY SMITH.
Regimental Adjutant

McBryde, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Colston was Captain of Company E during the Spanish-American War and Major of the First Battalion under Col. Haldeman. Lieut. Col. McBryde had served before that time as Regimental Adjutant and for a brief time as Inspector General.

Col. Colston is now in charge of the regiment. Besides the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, the field and staff is made up as follows:

Hospital Corps.—Surgeon-Major, Ellis Duncan; Captain, Albert A. Stoll; Captain, Thomas M. Dorsey; First Lieutenant, Charles K. Berle.

Regimental Adjutant, Capt. Sidney Smith; Commissary, Capt. Lamar D. Roy; Quartermaster, Capt. I. L. Shulhafer; Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Capt. Henry H. Austin.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major, Dan Carrell; First Lieutenant Charles H. Semple, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Raymond Embry, Commissary and Quartermaster.

Company A.—Captain, John R. C. Norman; First Lieutenant, Preston T. Vance; Second Lieutenant, Walter K. Belknap.

Company B.—Captain, Ellerbe Carter; First Lieutenant, Leo Medley; Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Stephens.

Company C.—Captain, John C. Oldacre; First Lieutenant, Lewis E. Presser; Second Lieutenant, William C. Watters.

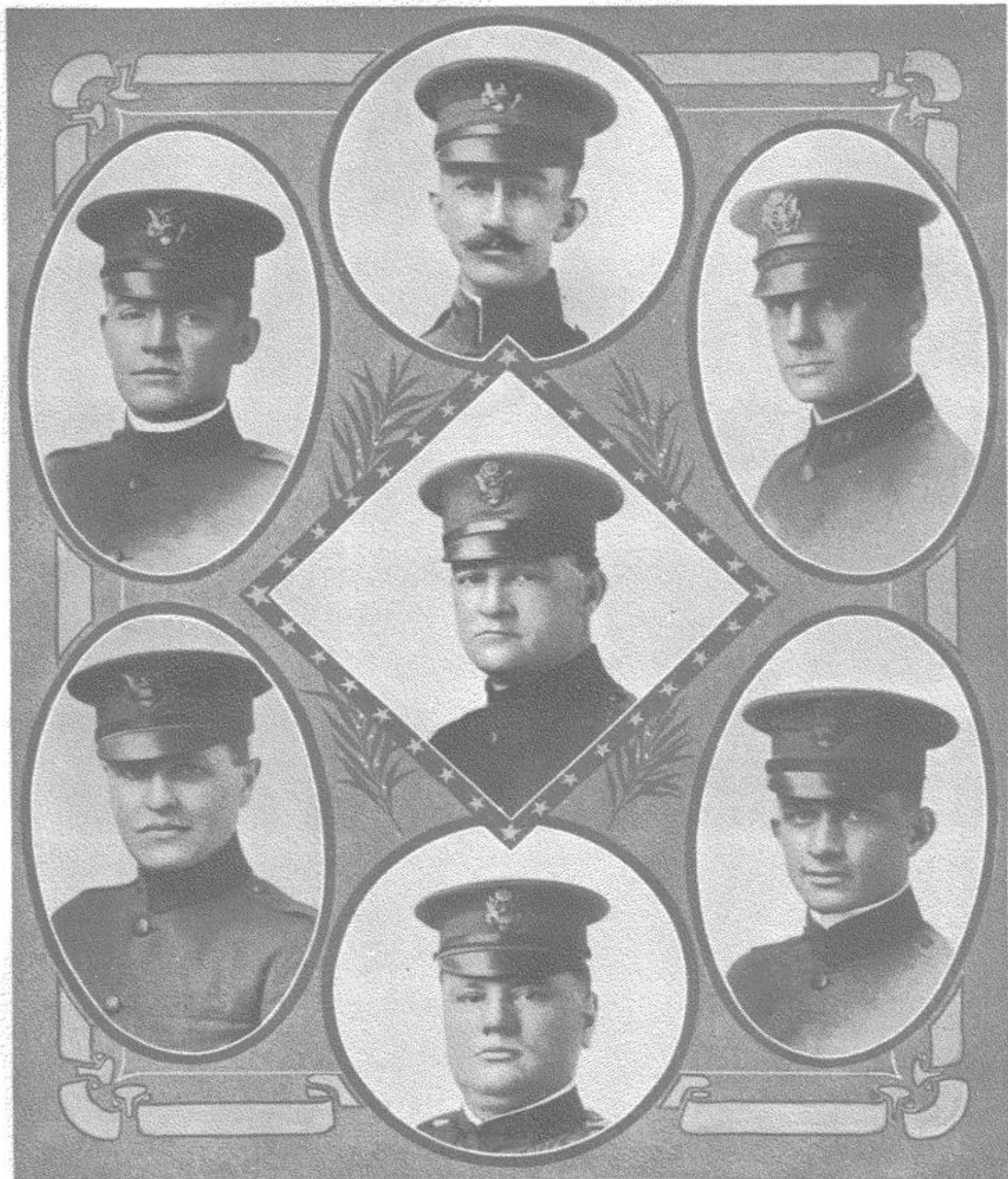
Company D.—Captain, Charles A. Wickliffe; First Lieutenant, Harry Marx; Second Lieutenant, Edward K. Jameson.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major, Belton J. Stark; First Lieutenant John J. Welsh, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Julius Frenz, Quartermaster and Commissary.

Company E.—Captain, Curtis M. Colston; First Lieutenant, Henry H. Stone; Second Lieutenant, Clifford V. Williams.

Company F.—Captain, Robert Cain; First Lieutenant, William F. Bonn; Second Lieutenant, Harry R. Laird.



CHARLES C. STEVENS
 Second Lieut. Co. B
WILLIAM C. WATTERS
 Second Lieut. Co. C

JNO. R. C. NORMAN, Captain Co. A
JOHN C. OLDACRE, Captain Co. C
LEO MEDLEY, First Lieut. Co. B

CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE,
 Captain Co. D
HARRY MARX
 First Lieut. Co. D

Company G.—Captain, Howard M. Ferris; First Lieutenant, Harold Willings; Second Lieutenant, Hewitt W. Jeffries.

Company H.—Captain, Lee Payne; First Lieutenant, Alvin C. Goode; Second Lieutenant, Grover Connors.

THIRD BATTALION.

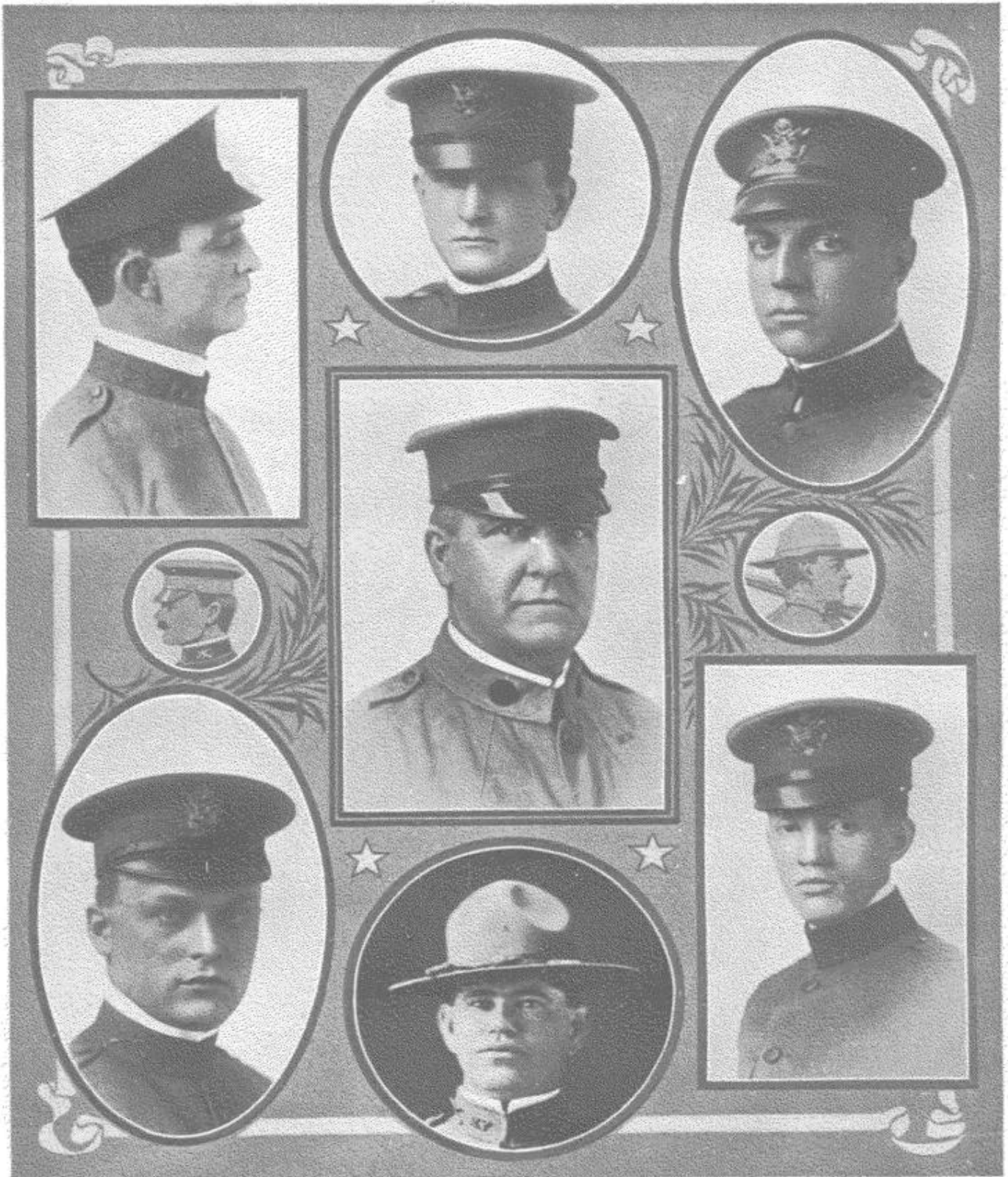
Major, Thomas B. Short; First Lieutenant Stone W. Norman, Adjutant: Second Lieutenant Stanley Grobmyer, Commissary and Quartermaster.

Company I.—Captain, C. Foster Helm; First Lieutenant, George W. Briggs, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, George B. Morrison.

Company L.—Captain, Thomas P. Middleton; First Lieutenant, Walter F. Hill; Second Lieutenant (vacant).

Company M.—Captain, William S. Broaddus; First Lieutenant (vacant); Second Lieutenant, David W. Kennedy.

Through most of the years of the First Regiment's meritorious service, John B. Castleman was its Colonel, well earning the reward of a Brigadier General's insignia from the National Government. Among the names of those who have been Colonels and field officers of the First Kentucky are men who have honored this city and our State. The Colonels: John B. Castleman, Morris Belknap, C. C. Mengel, D. W. Gray, Biscoe Hindman, William B. Haldeman, H. C. Grinstead, John C. Davidson, William A. Colston. The Lieutenant Colonels: W. H. Coen, Morris Belknap, D. W. Gray, Morris Gifford, Felix Kerrick, James P. Gregory, Robert J. McBryde, Jr. The Majors: W. O. Harris, John H. Leathers, James P. Kelly, J. M. Sohan, D. W. Gray, J. H. Mansir, David Castleman, M. H. Crump, William A. Colston, Morris Gifford, John C. Davidson, H. Watson Lindsey, Austin B. Kinnaird, Dan Carrell, Belton J. Stark. The Surgeon Majors: David W. Yandell, E. L. Pearce, J. Brent Palmer, Ellis Duncan, Hugh M. Leavell. The Surgeon Captains: E. L. Pearce, Ellis Duncan, John King Freeman, Charles W. Hibbitt, L. P. Spears, Harris Kelly, Albert A. Stoll, Thomas M. Dorsey.



First Lieut. **JOHN J. WELSH.**
 Adjutant, Second Battalion
 Captain **LAMAR D. ROY.**
 Regimental Commissary

Capt. **ALBERT A. STOLL** Hospital Corps
 Sergt. **W. A. BAILEY.** Armorer
 First Lieut **S W NORMAN.**
 Adjutant Third Battalion

Second Lieut **RAYMOND EMBRY**
 Com'ry and Quartermaster First Battalion
 Capt. **THOMAS M. DORSEY**
 Hospital Corps



HON. JAMES B. McCREARY
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Military
Forces of Kentucky



BRIG. GEN. ROGER WILLIAMS
Commanding First Brigade, Kentucky National Guard

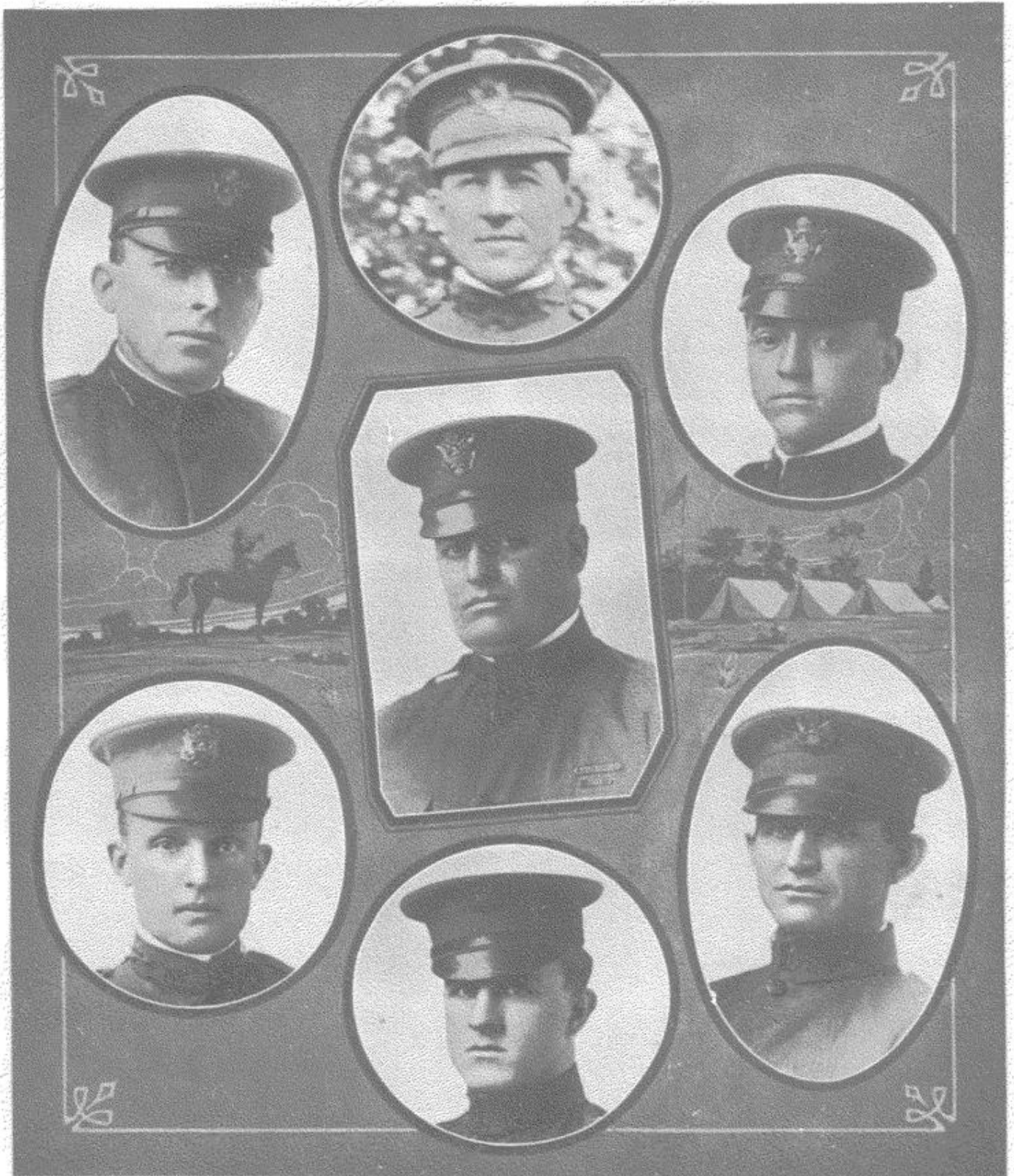
The Armory

The home of the First Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, is a building the like of which cannot be found in any city of the United States. Not only was it especially devised to meet the needs of the body of militia, but its capacious drill hall was so constructed so as to seat 16,000 people. Thus it has been the means of drawing to Louisville conventions and meetings of societies, as few cities of equal population can do.

The Armory building is one of the sights of Louisville. Its massive roof towers above the immediately surrounding buildings and attracts the sight seer's attention. It was erected scarce a decade ago, and its architect was Captain Brinton B. Davis, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and himself a former officer of the Third Regiment, and on this account, if for no other reason, able to design a structure peculiarly adapted to the needs of a military organization.

This wonderful building encloses 200 by 270 feet of floor space, the largest area under permanent roof in the United States, and with a sixteen-foot balcony entirely surrounding it, is ideally adapted for the largest conventions and gatherings of all kinds.

Besides having a seating capacity of 16,000 persons, it has standing-room for many more. The county and city are to be congratulated upon a great achievement which makes it possible to have immense gatherings, horse shows, athletic contests, drills, etc., to the great benefit of Louisville's business people and to the lasting credit of its founders and designers.



HENRY H. STONE.
First Lieut Co E
CURTIS M. COLSTON.
Captain Co E

W S. BROADDUS
Captain Co. M. Richmond, Ky
ROBERT CAIN.
Captain Co F
HARRY R LAIRD.
Second Lieut. Co. F

CLIFFORD V WILLIAMS
Second Lieut Co E
WILLIAM F BONN
First Lieut Co F

COL. MORRIS B. BELKNAP



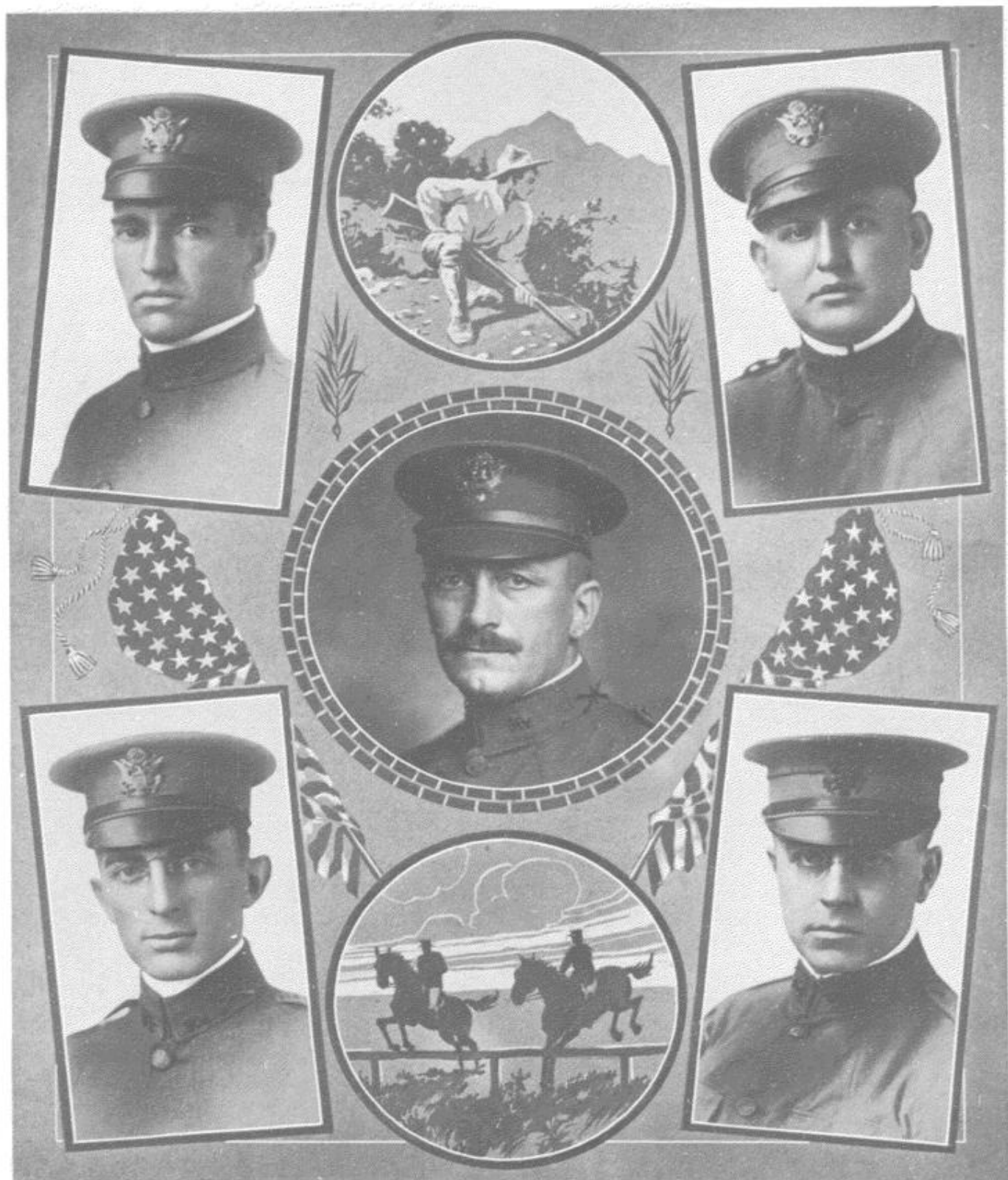
ROBABLY no other leader the First Kentucky Regiment ever had was more personally beloved and respected by his men than Col. Morris Burke Belknap, whose unfortunate death in his fifty-fourth year in 1910 was deeply deplored and regretted by all those with whom he had come in contact. Morris Belknap was an important factor in the business and political life of Louisville. His qualifications for leadership in thought and action brought him into prominence, and he won an enviable place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

He early manifested an interest in military affairs, in which connection he became prominent and influential in the Kentucky National Guard. In 1879 he enlisted as a private in Captain Willis Overton Harris' company of the Louisville Legion and he took great pride in his association with this military body. In 1890 he was elected Captain of Company A, First Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, and three years later was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment. Prior to this service, in 1887, he was honored by appointment as a member of the military staff of Gov. Simon Bolivar Buckner, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Belknap called the first meeting of officers in his home upon receiving the news of the declaration of war against Spain in 1898. He served as Lieutenant Colonel and later as Colonel of the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War in 1898 and saw service around Ponce and Mayaguez in Porto Rico. The First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry was duly mustered into the United States service May 13, 1898, and Col. Belknap was forthwith commissioned its Lieutenant Colonel. However, the protocol was signed a day after his troops disembarked.

Col. Belknap and his command remained at Mayaguez until August 26th, when he joined Gen. Castleman and the other six companies of the regiment. On December 12th the regiment returned to Louisville.

It is not unlikely that the death of Col. Belknap was largely a result of his services in Porto Rico, as he never entirely regained his former vigor after his return. His life was marked by valuable accomplishments along practical and productive lines and his success was large; but more to be prized than these were his loyalty to principle, his kindly human sympathy, broad intellectual development and gracious personality.



HOWARD M. FERRIS,
 Captain Co. G

HAROLD WILLINGS,
 First Lieut. Co. G

C. FOSTER HELM,
 Captain Co. I

LEE PAYNE,
 Captain Co. H

ALVIN C. GOODE,
 First Lieut. Co. H

COL. C. C. MENGEL



MONG Louisville's first citizens there is no more constant and zealous, loyal and hearty friend of the First Regiment than Col C. C. Mengel, who during some of the most stormy months of the local infantry's career was its gallant leader.

Charles Christopher Mengel is a man big in stature and big in heart, an essentially representative citizen of strong personality and a natural leader. Born in New England, he came to Louisville when a youth of nineteen, and on the year he attained his majority he engaged in the manufacture of boxes, later taking up the lumber industry, until now his interests in box-making annually consume more lumber than any other one plant in the United States. He has gained marked prominence and success in his industrial enterprises, which are of exceptionally broad scope and importance. That he is one of the South's greatest business men has been demonstrated by the results he has obtained. Besides the box trade, Col. Mengel is engaged in the exploiting of mahogany. He is President of the Mengel Box Company and Vice-President of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., which firm handles more mahogany than any other concern in the country and exploits its own wood in foreign countries. Its operations extend all over the world, but mostly in the West Coast of Africa and in Yucatan, Mexico. In Yucatan, the company operates thirty miles of railroad, and the various branches of the box company, where the timber is cut, operates its own railroads and uses the most modern machinery in cutting logs and timber.

Col. Mengel served as a Director of the Board of Trade for several years, when he was unanimously elected to the Presidency. He served until 1899. It was while he was President of the Board of Trade that Col. Mengel reorganized the Louisville Legion, known as the First Kentucky Infantry, after its return from Porto Rico. Realizing his worth and in appreciation of his efforts, the soldiers unanimously elected him Colonel, which he accepted temporarily only as a matter of duty.

Immediately after his accepting the Colonelcy, the Goebel-Taylor election troubles arose, and this made it necessary for the regiment to go to Frankfort at the call of Gov. Taylor. Under Col. Mengel, the soldiers did much to maintain order and protect the property of the State. The Colonel used his influence to prevent lawlessness and breaches of the peace, and his quiet ability and determination was manifest during these troublous times.

Col. Mengel always has been a foremost member of the community, which he has served in various ways. He was a member of the Louisville Board of Water Works and of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. He is a member and former President of the Pendennis Club and a member of the noted Salmagundi Club, a famous literary organization which has been in existence for more than fifty years. He also is a Director of the National Bank of Kentucky.

Although no longer actively connected with the regiment, Col. Mengel always takes the greatest interest in its affairs.

LEXINGTON'S PART IN FIRST REGIMENT'S HISTORY.



O more efficient body of men is connected with the First Regiment, K. N. G., than Company I, which has its armory at Lexington. Headquarters of the Third Battalion also are at the Bluegrass Capital, and the men who compose the battalion field and staff, as well as the rank and file of Company I, alike are men who rank high in social and business life, as well as in a military sense.

Two gallant sons of Kentucky—Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, then Instructor-Inspector of the First Regiment, and his brother, Henry S. Breckinridge, now Assistant Secretary of War—organized Company I, and it has fulfilled the great expectations of the men who put it on a military footing. In the spring of 1913 the company was mustered in.

The first Captain of Company I was John Vance, who was afterward appointed Receiver General of Customs at Santo Domingo. The original First Lieutenant was Allan Gilmour, and Second Lieutenant Nichols was the officer third in command. Capt. Vance, upon his appointment to Santo Domingo, was succeeded for the time being by Capt. Allan Gilmour and later by Capt. Thompson B. Short, now Major of the Third Battalion.

At the 1914 encampment of the Kentucky National Guard, which was held at Lexington, Thompson B. Short was selected to command the Third Battalion of the First Regiment. He was succeeded as Captain of Company I by C. Foster Helm.

The officers of the Third Battalion now are as follows:

Major, Thompson B. Short; First Lieutenant Stone W. Norman, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Stanley Grobmyer, Commissary and Quartermaster.

Company I is officered as follows:

Captain, C. Foster Helm; First Lieutenant, George W. Briggs, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, George B. Morrison.

In every way, that portion of the First Regiment at the Bluegrass Capital maintains and preserves the traditions of the "Fighting First." Of its men, too much cannot be said. The body as a whole has met with approval, both from Adjt. Gen. J. Tandy Ellis and Gov. J. B. McCreary, who are the highest military officers in the State, and from the War Department, through its Inspector-Instructors and other regular army officers who have watched this efficient body of men, both at home and in camp.

GEN. WILLIAM B. HALDEMAN



HAT the First Regiment exists today as an effective military organization is due to Gen. William B. Haldeman more than to any other one man. It was he who, as Adjutant General, in 1912, undertook the work of rebuilding a command that had been disrupted by the partisan politics of an adverse administration at Frankfort. Under his direction every company but one of the seven separate companies then carried on the rolls was mustered out. An army officer and five sergeant-instructors were obtained through the co-operation of Gen. Leonard Wood, then Chief-of-Staff of the Army. At the end of six months two battalions under capable officers were formed and a regimental organization effected.

Having reorganized the regiment, Gen. Haldeman resigned as Adjutant General. He was unanimously re-elected as its Colonel, but declined, saying that the post should go to a younger man.

Since that time a third battalion has been added and the full regiment of twelve companies has been pronounced as efficient as is to be found in the Tenth Division, comprising the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Gen. Haldeman served from 1906 to 1909 as Colonel of the First Kentucky. He found the Armory a huge structure of bare walls. He left it completed and handsomely furnished. He commanded at all times the love and confidence of the officers and men under him, and the regiment during his term of service enjoyed a full measure of support from the community.

In the Civil War, Gen. Haldeman served as a member of the famous Orphan Brigade and as a midshipman in the Confederate States Navy. The feeling in which he is held by his older, as well as his younger comrades, is attested by the fact that he is now the Commander of the Veterans' Association of the Orphan Brigade, and the Major-General Commanding the Kentucky Division, United Confederate Veterans.



THE OFFICERS AND MEN
of the
FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, K. N. G.,

wish to thank the firms and individuals

who have aided the present

organization

in keeping alive the traditions that have come

down to it, and in fitting itself

for like honorable service if ever there

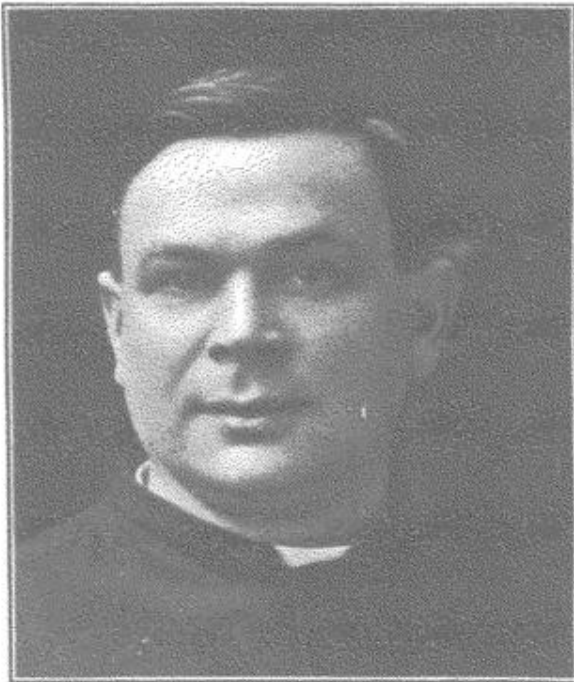
is again need of it.



REV. CHAS. P. RAFFO,
Pastor St. Charles Borromeo Church.



REV. GEORGE A. WEISS,
Pastor Church of St. George.

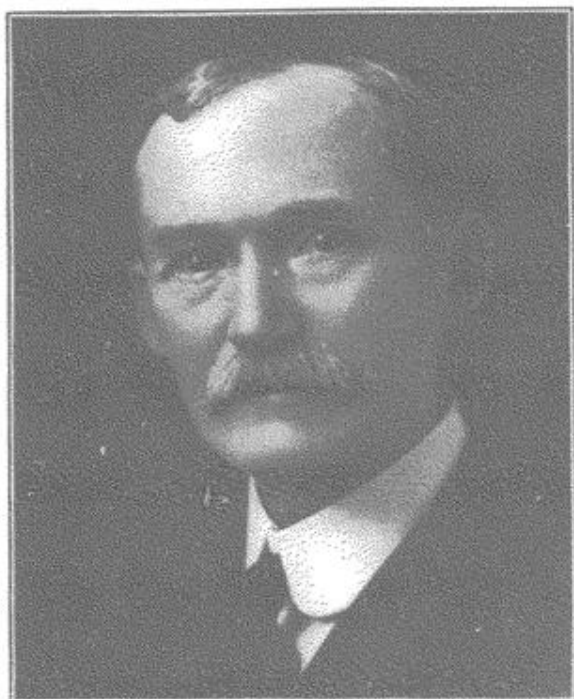


REV. JAMES ASSENT,
Pastor St. Elizabeth's Church.



REV. EDMUND KAISER,
Pastor St. Peter's Church.

**SOME OF LOUISVILLE'S CATHOLIC CLERGY WHO ARE INTERESTED IN
THE WELFARE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT**



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Judge, Chancery Branch Jefferson Circuit Court



REV. OSCAR P. ACKERMAN
Pastor St. Phillip Neri Church



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PLAN

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Williard Hotel

Jefferson and Center Streets



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Fifth Avenue Hotel

411 South Fifth Avenue



EUROPEAN PLAN

The Watkins

414 W. Chestnut Street



EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Victoria

Tenth and Broadway



EUROPEAN PLAN

Galt House

First and Main Streets



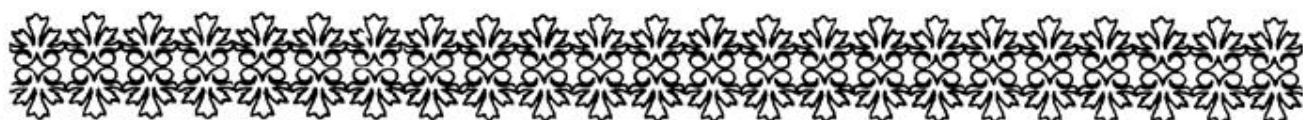
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Preston Hotel

Third and Main



EUROPEAN PLAN



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CHARLES C. MENGEL, Vice-President.
H. W. MENGEL, Superintendent.

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VICTOR LAMB, Treasurer.
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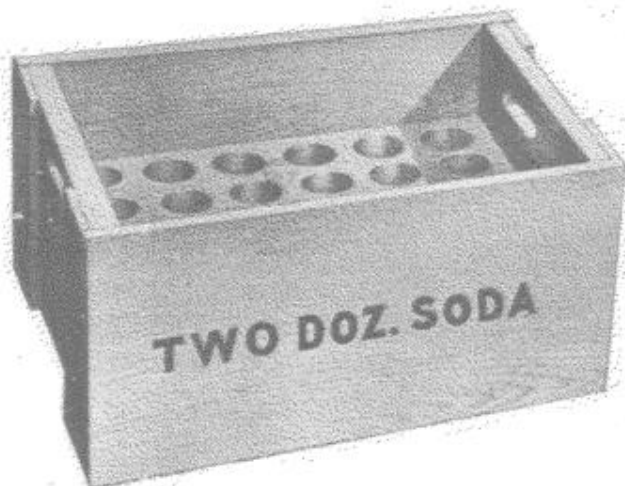
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HENRY THIEMANN ... Vice-President

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