

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL

State of Kentucky,

TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

J. P. NUCKOLS, Adjutant and Inspector General.
JAMES BLACKBURN, Jr., Clerk.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY.:
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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT, 1880.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, KY., 1880. }

HON. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, *Governor*:

SIR: I have the honor to make and submit the following report:

The State Guard.

Since my last official report, December 31st, 1879, the following additional companies have been organized and mustered in the Kentucky State Guard: one infantry company, composed of boys under 18 years of age, attached to the Louisville Legion, and known as Company F., of that battalion; one cavalry company, in Jefferson county, and known as Company E, of same battalion. One company, known as Kenton Light Guard, was mustered out of the service, by special order, on the 10th day of August last, for inefficiency and lack of organization. At the same time an ununiformed company, called Vanvoorst Guards, of Newport, was also mustered out. This last named company, however, has never been classed as one of the State Guard companies proper.

The active military force composing the Kentucky State Guard consists of the following commands:

Blackburn Guards, infantry,	- - - -	Midway.
Bowling Green Guards, infantry,	- - - -	Bowling Green.
Butler Guards, infantry,	- - - -	Carrollton.
Covington Light Guards, infantry,	- - - -	Covington.
Lexington Guards, infantry,	- - - -	Lexington.
Louisville Legion, five companies infantry and one of cavalry,	- - - -	Louisville.
Mason County Guards, infantry,	- - - -	Maysville.
McCreary Guards, infantry,	- - - -	Frankfort.
Monarch Rifles,	- - - -	Owensboro.
McDowell Guards, cavalry,	- - - -	Woodlake.
Louisville Light Artillery,	- - - -	Louisville.

An increased interest is manifested in military affairs, and a number of new companies have perfected a preliminary organization, and asked to be accepted and mustered. More companies are offered, in fact, than

will fill the quota allowed by law, and it only remains to select from localities most suitable and convenient.

The State Guard is armed, infantry, exclusively with breech-loading muskets, calibre 50, model of 1873, and has been furnished with blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and partially with overcoats, camp and garrison equipage. One company of cavalry is armed with Spencer carbines, and the other company can be furnished at any time with the same arm. The artillery armament consists of four 3-inch steel rifle guns, with carriages, caissons, and limbers, equipped, except as to battery wagon and forge. The entire force could be placed in active service in the field without delay or additional cost of any consequence.

Annual Encampment of 1880.

All military organizations composing the State Guard, except the Kenton Light Guard, since mustered out, were encamped at Crab Orchard Springs from the 19th to the 26th day of July. The necessity for assembling the force for instruction had long been realized, and the expressed desire of the several commands to be thus assembled was universal. The funds to pay the expenses of the encampment were received on the 6th of July, and it followed that preliminary arrangements and purchases had to be made in a great hurry. The ease and accuracy with which the several commands were concentrated at the point selected was a source of gratification, and shows how promptly the State Guard may be thrown into any portion of the State for active service, if it should be needed.

In accordance with general orders from this office, the several commands were temporarily organized, on arriving in camp, as follows:

First Battalion. Companies A, B, C, D, and F, Louisville Legion, Captain W. O. Harris commanding.

Second Battalion. Bowling Green Guards, McCreary Guards, Blackburn Guards, and Butler Guards, Captain M. H. Crump commanding.

Third Battalion. Covington Light Guards, Lexington Guards, and Mason County Guards, Captain Frank Wood commanding.

These three battalions, together with two cavalry companies—McDowell Guards and Company E, Louisville Legion—forming the First Brigade K. S. G., and commanded by Major J. B. Castleman. The Louisville Light Artillery, Captain E. H. Moise, camped separately, and reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

Camp Blackburn was located and laid out by Col. R. H. Wildberger, Military Instructor at the Kentucky Military Institute, and, by appoint-

ment, Acting Assistant Inspector General, together with Captain M. H. Crump, Bowling Green Guards, K. S. G. It was on picturesque grounds, somewhat too uneven, in rear of the extensive hotel buildings at Crab Orchard Springs.

This point, which was selected by your Excellency, was admirable in some respects, being accessible by rail, or steamer and rail, to every company in the State; in a pure, salubrious atmosphere, and free from every taint of malaria or other disease. On the other hand, there were some disadvantages. The water supply was insufficient and inconvenient, and water had to be hauled a distance of one or two miles, at considerable cost. This circumstance was quite a surprise to all concerned, as the very name of "Crab Orchard Springs" would indicate a bountiful supply of that indispensable element in a military camp. Wood, also, for cooking had to be supplied by hauling from a considerable distance. These disadvantageous circumstances were overcome by the untiring energy and good management of Col. Wildberger, who left nothing undone that thoughtful industry could accomplish; and I desire, in this connection, to place upon record my sense of obligation to this officer. As before stated, he was on the ground, pitched the camp before the troops were assembled, and remained and took care of the public property after the encampment was over. His inspection report, and the report in detail of the competitive drills, made by himself, Col. R. D. Allen, and Captain M. H. Crump, will, I doubt not, be of much interest to the State Guard and other military men. We were also indebted to First Lieutenant Owen Stewart, Acting Chief Quartermaster, and Lieutenant K. Duke Smith, Aid-de-Camp, for the intelligent and soldierly discharge of their respective duties. The prompt, patient, and cheerful discharge of every military duty by the officers and men assembled was most conspicuous, and illustrates the aptitude and fondness of our young men for the profession of arms.

To the State Guard, Camp Blackburn will be an epoch in its history. From reveille in the early morning until taps at night, there was one continual and incessant round of military duty, peculiar in this respect, that, while it is a continuous routine, day after day, it is nevertheless always new, attractive, and novel. From personal observation, I am satisfied that the battalion formations, and daily battalion exercises, had a very beneficial effect. It brought companies heretofore isolated into contact and competition with those having better advantages. Officers and men were stimulated, and learned by contrast and comparison. There were a few persons disposed to be disorderly and disobedient, but

they were promptly brought to realize the efficacy of military discipline, and fell into general disfavor. The thorough system of discipline inaugurated and maintained was as conspicuous in the rigid police, and almost perfect cleanliness of the camp, as in every other respect. I am inclined to think that every soldier who attended this encampment was more or less improved. The exactitude and precision of military life will leave a permanent impression. Certainly, as soldiers, men could not have improved more in so short a time. In fact, from the first day until the end of the encampment there was marked improvement in all the military exercises, duties, and ceremonies.

Owing to the haste with which preparations had to be made, and supplies purchased and distributed after the funds were received, the arrangements were not so perfect as I could have wished; but the general provision was as complete and successful as could reasonably have been expected. Some discomfort was occasioned by my own mismanagement; notably, and that which occasioned me most pain, was my failure to supply the Covington Light Guards with blankets. Although an accident, I felt that it was one of those accidents that should not happen. To the credit of this excellent company, there was not a word of complaint, although the nights were really cool, and they had no covering whatever. It was a severe test of their good soldierly qualities, and one that I much regretted.

For the purposes of a military encampment, some insuperable objections attach as well to Crab Orchard Springs as to any and all other watering-places. So many temptations are offered to engage in social pleasures inconsistent with military duty, resulting in forcible arrests in public places by armed patrols, thus presenting the harsher features of military law. These things often produce a sense of personal degradation, which would be avoided if the camp was located with a view to military exercises alone. To obtain the best practical results, State troops should, in my opinion, not be kept in camp so long as they were on this occasion. From four to six days is the rule with those States having the best regulated and instructed militia. When the time is prolonged beyond this period, camp life becomes more or less monotonous, and its attractions are succeeded by weariness and a tendency to disgust. This encampment, however, was, in my opinion, in practical results, a marked success, and if it can be continued year after year will bring the Kentucky State Guard to a high standard of perfection. In this connection, I feel impelled to say that, for the purposes of economy, and equal advantages in a military point of view, battalion encampments are preferable.

From present indications we will have, before the next camping season, four battalions of infantry, say, Louisville, Green River, Central Kentucky, and that part of the State including Covington and Maysville. These battalions could camp separately, in their respective localities, with little or no outlay for transportation, and all other costs greatly diminished, and all the good results of a general encampment accomplished.

The following is a statement of the costs of the encampment:

Pay-rolls	\$5,460 75
Commutation of rations	2,329 80
Use of horses and forage	993 70
470 pairs of blankets	1,018 00
Transportation	2,178 10
Lumber	182 66
Damages for loss of two horses	310 00
Camp equipage	220 00
Same, for Bowling Green Guards and Louisville Legion, estimated	245 00
Wood, water, and hire of labor	230 90
Account of Lieut. Owen Stewart, Acting Chief Quarter-Master	157 00
Prizes and prize banners	670 00
Other claims not settled, estimated	400 00
Cost of fatigue coats, under General Order No. 7	1,650 00
	\$16,654 91

It will be seen that of the foregoing, the sum of \$3,133 was paid for blankets, camp equipage, and blouses for the several commands, all of which will be available for future use, leaving the true cost of the encampment \$13,521.91.

As will be hereafter explained, with the funds available to hold the encampment at all, the utmost economy had to be observed. I obtained the blankets from manufacturers direct at \$2.10 a pair, except fifteen pair, which were supplied to the Louisville Light Artillery at a higher price, all of which were of a quality largely used by State troops. Transportation was furnished at rates exceedingly low, and entirely satisfactory, by the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, Cincinnati Southern, and Kentucky Central Railroads, and United States Mail Line, besides running special trains in the most accommodating manner. These acts of kindness were and are duly appreciated.

It becomes me now to speak of matters incidental to the encampment of a less agreeable nature, which I do as an official duty.

It had long been the ardent desire of the State Guard to be ordered into camp, but the chief obstacle in the way was the lack of money available for the expense. True enough, the General Assembly, on the 8th of April, 1878, enacted a law for the "organization of the Kentucky State Guard," the 35th section of which appropriates \$10,000 per annum, to be paid out of the Treasury, from the resources of the Kentucky War Claim, as the same should thereafter be collected from the United States, which, together with all sums received into the Treasury from fines, &c., under said act, should constitute the military fund of this State. The act provides that "said fund shall be disbursed, from time to time, by the authority of the Governor, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe, for the organization, administration, equipping, uniforming, and *paying* the State Guard," &c. I understand this section to provide for their pay, when ordered into camps of instruction, and do not think it is susceptible of any other construction in that respect. Certainly it does not mean to pay them unless some service is rendered.

The 36th section provides, that "whenever, in the judgment of the Governor of this Commonwealth, any actual or threatened invasion, domestic violence, or other great public danger makes it necessary to render military aid to the civil power of the government for the enforcement of law, the preservation of peace, and the security of the rights, lives, or property of citizens, he may order into active service so much of the State Guard as he may deem necessary, and may employ them anywhere in this Commonwealth." It further provides, that "when employed in active service, commissioned officers of the State Guard shall receive two and a half dollars, non-commissioned officers one dollar and three quarters, and privates one dollar and a half per day, the same to be paid out of the *Treasury*, &c. Each officer and each enlisted man shall also be entitled to one ration per day, the ration to be the same as in the army of the United States, or commuted at the actual cost of subsistence."

Taking the two sections together, it seems to be quite clear that when called into active service by the Governor to resist any actual or threatened invasion, or to render military aid to the civil authorities, all expenses, including pay, at a fixed rate, shall come out of the public Treasury, and that has been the practice. But for the purpose of organizing, equipping, and such *pay* as may be incidental to State military training, the expense must come out of the annual appropriation—the rate of pay and ration allowance not being fixed, but left to the discre-

tion of the Governor and regulated by the amount of funds available. We have not been receiving \$10,000 a year since the enactment of the law referred to—from the War Claim or from any other source; but by carrying the balances forward annually, under a cumulative quality of the law, there was in the State Military Fund, on the 6th of July, 1880, after paying costs of collection, \$16,985.58. Acting under general directions, it was my duty to purchase the necessary supplies, blankets, camp equipage, and fatigue coats, pay transportation, per diem, rations, and all other expenses of an encampment of all the State Guard for a period of eight days. I estimated the capacity of the fund sufficient to defray all proper expenses, and allow fifty cents a day for commutation of rations, two dollars for commissioned officers, one dollar and twenty-five cents for non-commissioned officers, and one dollar for privates, and prepared the order accordingly.

Every one familiar with army life knows that fifty cents is a liberal allowance for subsistence, with provisions so abundant and cheap as at this time. I estimated the *morale* of the State Guard as far above any mercenary view, in its desire to be assembled in a military camp; and believed then and now that there was absolutely not the least care or thought as to what each man should be paid.

I have made the foregoing statements more explicit, because the commanding officer of the battalion known as the Louisville Legion, and the commanding officer of the Louisville Light Artillery, have expressed dissatisfaction as to the amount of pay agreed to be disbursed to their respective commands. These officers each prepared pay-rolls, claiming for themselves and their commands a rate of compensation greater than that allowed by the official order; and finally, under peremptory directions, prepared others for the proper amounts, but with a written indorsement, in the nature of a protest, indicating a purpose to have some future contention about it. Personally, I have had no care about this matter, only regretting that the means at the Governor's disposal for military purposes have not been more ample. The action of these officers has not had a contagious influence on the State Guard, but it places their commands in the attitude of contending about *pay*, and that, too, for services which partake very largely of the nature of an excursion, free from the exposure and hazards incidental to actual *service* in the field.

The State Guard is an important organization; within its appropriate sphere it is very useful, relieving the great body of inactive militia from military service, but it is not indispensable; so if any command shall

become dissatisfied and discontented in regard to pay, or from any other cause, supposed or real, beyond the control of the Governor, then such command should, in my opinion, be promptly mustered out of the service.

Upon general principles, a volunteer military association, to be a success, should be composed of young men who are fond of military life and its allurements, pomp, and display, who have time and inclination to devote to its exercises, and upon whom the discipline is not irksome.

The Military Fund.

As will be seen by reference to statement of amount to credit of this fund, and expenses of the general encampment, the balance to our credit at present is small. But there is due from the State Treasury the further sum of \$1,031.25, which was paid to troops for active service in Breathitt county in July, 1879, at a time when the Auditor had temporarily suspended payment from the Treasury proper.

I prepared a bill, providing for its restoration by the last General Assembly, which was passed by the Senate without objection, but the Chairman of the Military Committee failed to bring it up in the House until the last day, when it was too late to obtain the attention of that body. I regretted the circumstance, because the amount allowed for organizing the State Guard is so limited, it seems a hardship to exhaust it for expenses provided to be paid out of the Treasury.

The State War Claim.

On the 20th of February last, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, I submitted a statement, in detail, concerning the State's claims against the United States on account of the late war, which, being a concise explanation of this matter, is made part of this report, viz:

"STATE OF KENTUCKY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
"FRANKFORT, February 20th, 1880. }

"HON. J. M. BIGGER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*:

"SIR: Responsive to a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 19th inst., calling on the 'Quarter-Master General to furnish a detailed statement of the Kentucky War Claim, showing amount of original installment, and how much paid thereupon; the aggregate amount collected by himself, with dates of collection. Also, the character and condition of claims unpaid, and what steps have been, or are being taken, or are necessary to be taken, towards secur-

ing the final settlement and payment of said claim,' I have the honor to make the following report:

"The amount of the Kentucky War Claim, as originally made up and presented, was \$3,630,364.37, embraced in twelve separate installments. These were made up of twenty thousand vouchers for advancements made by the State under authority of an act of Congress of July 27, 1861, which is in the following words:

"AN ACT to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States.

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

"This law was modified and restricted by rules adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the government of the accounting officers. But by perseverance the State has collected of the \$3,630,364 37 the amount of \$3,326,854.80, leaving unpaid \$303,510.57.

"When troops were enlisted the State advanced one month's pay, and they were afterwards taken up on United States pay-rolls. The pay-rolls for this one month's pay were taken in duplicate, one of which was filed at Washington, and the other retained in this office. So with vouchers for other expenses. Accompanying these pay-rolls and vouchers are books of explanation, prepared here, explaining every item. This has been a continuous work, as after each partial payment a new book is prepared removing objections, and furnishing additional proof, so far as it can be done.

"In addition to the sum of \$303,510.57 suspended and disallowed on the original installments, I made out, and filed in 1877, an account for arms which were furnished by the State to the United States in 1861 '62, amounting to \$190,650. Other States have been paid similar claims, and I am satisfied this will finally be recovered by the State of Kentucky, if properly urged.

"In addition to the foregoing, I filed, during the last year, a claim for interest at 6 per cent. on all claims, calculated from the date of filing, now unpaid on the original installments. The aggregate of interest on these claims is \$973,701 62. It is, in my opinion, a just demand against the United States, and was prepared and filed after consulting with agents of other States, who have taken similar steps. If the General Government had issued its bonds and had sold them to

raise this money advanced by the States, they would have been *discounted* and have borne interest as well. So, as a matter of economy, the United States can well afford to pay it, and in equity there is no doubt about it.

SUMMARY.

Amount of original installments.	\$3,630,364 37
Amount paid	3,316,834 80
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Balance due.	\$303,599 57
Amount of 14th installment for arms.	190,650 00
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Total	\$494,159 57

This sum is due to Kentucky under a solemn obligation of Congress to reimburse for money and arms advanced in time of the greatest need.

"The interest on suspended claims, from the time of their presentation, \$973,701.62, will be paid when several of the States, acting together, shall take the matter in hand. The State of Indiana has filed her claim for \$362,186.50 interest, and \$243,007.50 discount on bonds, with an able brief by her *Attorney General* demanding payment.

"Since the 1st of April, 1876, at which time I was appointed Quarter-Master General, I have collected, on account of the War Claim, the following amounts, viz :

June 8th, 1876	\$32,578 32
December 4th, 1876	5,357 35
June 1st, 1877	14,566 80
March 22d, 1879	6,091 80
October 15th, 1879	15,000 00
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Total	\$73,593 27

* * * * "Formerly there was an annual appropriation to pay State war claims; but now we have first to get the claim allowed and reported, when a specific appropriation is made. If a spirit of liberality and fair dealing had prevailed, these war claims would have been long since settled, and the accounts closed. But as time passes the difficulties accumulate. We have first to meet every imaginable and unimaginable objection of the Treasury officials, and when the claim is allowed and reported, to await the tardy action of Congress.

"Responding further to said resolution, as to what steps are being taken, or are necessary to be taken, towards securing the final settlement of said claim, it is necessary to make the following statement: On

the 8th of July, 1872, an act of Congress was passed appropriating one million dollars to settle with the State in full for 'enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.' But the enacting clause omitted clothing, supplying, arming, and transporting, so that vouchers and abstracts under these heads have been from that day to this suspended. These embrace almost all of our unpaid claims. Capt. Phil. B. Thompson, representing the eighth district of Kentucky in Congress, who is a member of the War Claims Committee, has introduced a bill to cure this act of July 8, 1872, to the end that it shall conform to its title. Capt. Thompson is hopeful of the early passage of said bill. In that event the State will recover all that is unpaid on the original installments, and for the arms account, except some claims that cannot now be proven. To aid our energetic Congressman in his good work, the General Assembly, on the 12th day of the present session, passed a joint resolution calling on Congress to pass such an act as will lead to an early settlement of all our proper claims, which was transmitted by me to Capt. Thompson.

"Under an act of the last Legislature, which took effect on the 1st day of October, 1879, the Adjutant General is *ex officio* Quarter-Master General. Since that time I have devoted all my energies to the work of the two offices, and, together with the clerk allowed by law, have been continually engaged. The management of the claim is somewhat like the prosecution of an old chancery suit, only more complicated, embracing, as I stated before, not less than twenty thousand vouchers, and requiring some knowledge of not only the statute law governing every kind and character of claim, but military law and usage as well.

"The settlement has been tedious and protracted, and we often become impatient, but it must be remembered that States and governments cannot be hurried. It is only within the last ten years that the United States closed out the settlements with Massachusetts, Maryland, and other States, for expenses incurred in aiding in the war of 1812. But in doing so, the United States paid interest on the States' accounts, thereby establishing the precedent.

"Some idea of the difficulties attending collections of late years may be formed, when it is remembered that these same claims have been pending since the first presentation of the war claims, and have been pressed for payment by all former agents of the State. The accounting officers fortify themselves behind the technicalities of the Treasury rules,

and the act of June 8th, 1872, which, as before stated, does not provide for *clothing, supplying, arming, and transporting* troops. If the pending act shall be passed by Congress, an early settlement for the *principal* of our claim may be expected.

"I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully,

"J. P. NUCKOLS,

"*Adjutant General and ex officio Quarter-Master General.*"

Gratuitous Disbursements.

Several disbursements have been made from the Military Fund to the State Guard, *pro rata*, with a view to aid in paying company expenses, for uniforms, &c., and it seems to have inculcated the idea that the Governor would in future continue to do so, and would distribute funds semi-annually or quarterly, at the least. This has rather injured than improved the organization. So soon as the question of pay or maintenance, in regular installments, is made a consideration in joining or remaining in a volunteer military command, the association is more or less degraded. Arms and armories must be furnished; possibly it may be well to assist in furnishing the uniforms; but I am sure payments in money should not be made, except for time in camps of instruction.

Ordinance Account with the United States.

Under an act of Congress, April 23, 1808, \$200,000 is annually appropriated "for the purpose of providing arms for the whole body of the militia." This sum was no doubt quite sufficient for the purpose at that day, but it is now inadequate. There are over 100,000 men in the several States armed and uniformed, and the disposition on the part of States to encourage the organization of their militia seems to increase as the country increases in population. The quota of Kentucky, out of this appropriation, is \$5,757.42 annually, and the amount to our credit now is \$15,662.27. It seems that the appropriation ought to be largely increased, and that issues should not be confined strictly to ordnance, but should embrace quarter-master's supplies as well. I estimate that \$600,000 a year would keep the organized militia "abreast of the times."

Inspection.

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^{tal}
^{mc} In deference to the expressed desire of many of the leading officers in the Louisville battalion, the 22d of February has been set apart as a military day in that city. Elsewhere it is my purpose to hold annual inspections in the month of May.

A report of review and inspection of the Louisville Legion and Louisville Light Artillery on 23d day of February last, and of the State Guard at the annual encampment, will be found hereto appended.

Amendments to the Military Law.

The act of the General Assembly, approved April 8th, 1878, for the organization of the "Kentucky State Guard," was amended by the last Legislature in some particulars. Commissioned officers, except of the general staff, when re-elected or appointed to the same position, take rank from date of first commission. Members of the State Guard, while in attendance at regular drill, or at any parade, review, or escort duty, or paying military honors, or excursion authorized by the Governor or his commanding officer, are on active duty, except as to pay and rations.

The section which authorizes the Governor to "order any part of the State Guard into active service, for not exceeding a period of two weeks in any one year, for the purpose of military instruction in camp," does not, in my opinion, enlarge the Governor's powers or authority over the State Guard, or the unorganized militia, for that matter, in any particular whatever. But the most important provision of this amendatory act is that which makes it the duty of county judges, and cities where the population exceeds twenty thousand, to furnish military companies with armories. This official recognition on the part of the local civil authorities insures the better protection of public arms.

The State Flag.

It is a singular fact that the State had never, prior to your administration, adopted, by legislative action or Executive authority, this important emblem of sovereignty. Most of the older States, perhaps all of them, have their separate State colors, generally a blue field, with the arms of the State in the centre. A board of officers, consisting of Captain John H. Leathers and Captain George K. Speed, Louisville Legion, and Captain M. H. Crump, Bowling Green Guards, was convened by general order to consider and report a flag designed for use of the State Guard. Their report was adopted, with some modifications, and by general order a State flag has been prescribed for the State Guard and the Reserve Militia when called into service. Each battalion will be entitled to the State flag and National colors. The flag thus adopted is a blue field, with arms of the State embroidered in the centre, surmounted by an eagle.

I trust your Excellency may find it convenient and agreeable, at no very distant day, to order for each battalion and detached company in the State Guard a State flag, to be furnished and paid for out of the Military Fund, as I can conceive of no more appropriate or useful application of said fund.

Army Regulations, Tactics, &c.

Under the 39th section of the State Military Law, the acts of Congress, U. S. Army Regulations, and Articles of War are adopted for the government of the State Guard, so far as they apply. The Army Regulations—revised edition of 1863—are out of print, and difficult to obtain. Upton's Revised Infantry Tactics, now in use by the State Guard, are not in every particular perfect. Under these circumstances, many officers have expressed a desire that a State Military Code shall be prepared and adopted. Some of the States having more permanent military establishments have adopted Codes and Regulations. I submit the question without, at present, expressing an opinion.

Conclusion.

Soon after the return from Camp Blackburn, I requested Major J. B. Castleman, who commanded the First Brigade, to make an official report, with a view to its publication herewith. I regret to say that I have not been favored by a compliance with said request. It affords me pleasure to state that Major Castleman's command of the brigade and conduct of the camp was all that could have been desired. His report would have been interesting to the State Guard and other military men. It would also have added to the completeness of the State military history for the current year.

Other reports and exhibits will be found in detail appended.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

J. P. NUCKOLS,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

APPENDIX.

DETAILED REPORT OF JUDGES OF COMPARATIVE DRILL.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
FARMDALE, KY., August 20th, 1880. }

GEN. J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General of Kentucky* :

GENERAL: In compliance with par. 1, Special Orders No. 3, A. G. O., Camp Blackburn, July 26th, 1880, we have the honor to submit a detailed report of the drill of each command reporting to us on July 23d and 24th. The report is written out from the combined notes made by each of us on the grounds. A careful study, on the part of officers and non commissioned officers, of the errors noted in each company, and of the paragraphs of Upton's Tactics to which we have generally referred, will make it an easy matter for them to correct all defects, and greatly to improve the Kentucky State Guard. In our preliminary report, submitted July 26th, we reported as the BEST DRILLED infantry companies, Company A and Company F, First Battalion, and as the SECOND BEST DRILLED infantry company, Company D, First Battalion; the remaining companies worthy of *honorable mention*, are in the order named:

3. Company B, Lexington Guards, Third Battalion.
4. Company C, Louisville Legion, First Battalion.
5. Company A, Bowling Green Guards, Second Battalion.
6. Company B, McCreary Guards, Second Battalion.

Upon the arrival of each company upon the parade ground the commanding officer was instructed to dismiss his company until the sounding of the *assembly*, at which signal the judges began their observation of the company. The order of exercises required of each, was:

1. *Formation of the company* in accordance with Par. 180,* with the exception of the *roll-call*, the First Sergeant causing the prescribed manual to be executed by command. The commanding officer having received the company, to present it to the judges, report the number present, and await further instructions.
2. The ceremony of *inspection* in accordance with Pars. 183 and 816.

* The references are to *Upton's Infantry Tactics*, revised edition.

3. The *manual of arms* (excepting the *firings*) in single rank, and the *firings* in double rank.

4. The *field movements* in the *school of the company*, the judges to call for any movements omitted, and which might be necessary for comparison between companies.

The companies of infantry reported in the order in which they are named.

First Battalion, Louisville Legion.

COMPANY F, CAPTAIN J. M. WRIGHT COMMANDING.

Reported at 9 A. M.; three commissioned officers, two guides, and twenty-nine men *in ranks*, including *three sergeants*.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Prompt; First Sergeant omitted the necessary manual; did not arrange blank files, as rear rank men fell in *leaving the correct numbers blank*; did not divide the company into platoons; commanding officer took post with *sword drawn* in front of and *opposite the right of company*.

INSPECTION.—Commanding officer did not place himself three yards in front of first file on the right, and face to the *left* to align the Lieutenants. After *front*, took post in front of center and saluted; afterward took post opposite the right and *faced to the left*. Gave two wrong commands during ceremony.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Individual *errors* in *position* of pieces, 35; too *slow* or too *fast* in handling pieces, 15; correct position at *order*, 9. Cadence in manual, about 105. *Fix* and *unfix bayonets*, heads turned and *eyes down*. *Firings*: guides fell back at command *load*, and during firings remained at *ready*; no command *cease firing*; at *posts*, one guide did not retake his proper position. In *fire kneeling*, one guide did not fall back at preparatory command; file-closers did *not* kneel; rear rank did not properly raise elbow off of left knee in *oblique firings*. Load properly executed in *three motions*; position of feet in position *load*, indifferent. Did not count fours in *each rank* preparatory to *stack arms*. Lieutenants did not *order sword* when company executed *order arms*. Lieutenants carried sword horizontally, holding it with both hands in coming to front of platoons in *double time*.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—*Position at halt*: in *ease* and *grace* (except three privates) this company surpassed all others. The single defect was in *wandering eyes*, but *heads* remarkably *steady*. Position excellently maintained throughout the drill. *Position in motion*: body inclined slightly forward and falling with remarkable ease on the

foot in advance, excepting a few privates (six or seven) in the rear rank. Easily distinguished by a graceful poise and elasticity in movement. They *touch*ed, not *press*ed, each other in marching. Step 112 to 120, but generally about 115, and slightly short of 28 inches. In *double time*, performed more movements than any other company, with longer step (about 30 inches), and *holding* themselves quite well. *Wheels*: adequate distinction between *fixed* and *movable* pivots, but not executed with the accuracy of Company A. Use of pivot perfect so far as Captain was concerned, but not so as regards privates. *Alignments*: generally promptly made by the men excepting *four*, usually slow. *Turning*: excellently executed. *Form line from column of fours*: rear rank improperly closed to facing distance at *preparatory command*. (Par. 224.) One Lieutenant repeated command *platoons right wheel*. (Par. 255.) In marching column of platoons by the flank, one guide improperly placed himself in front of the file on the *pivot* flank of leading four. (Par. 272.) At command "left front into line," some men brought their hands up as for *double time*. In *forming single rank*, leading four was cautioned. Two errors in commands, "*double time, on right into line*," and "*right forward, fours left*." Lieutenants did not retire *properly* to rear of the center of their platoons. Some *talking* in ranks. Adequate distinction between *preparatory* command and command of *execution*. Time for execution of movements nearly as short as Company A in its best movements, and never so slow as when Company A was slow. Company F attended to more *minute details*, but with less accuracy than Company A.

COMPANY A, CAPTAIN GEO. K. SPEED, COMMANDING.

Reported at 9:40, A. M.; three commissioned officers, two guides, and twenty-two men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Men fell in promptly, leaving *blank files* in rear rank. Captain directed First Sergeant as to position and formation of company. Captain took position in front of *right* of company. Left guide took position on left of front rank at command "*left face*." No division into platoons.

INSPECTION.—First Sergeant did not fall back three yards at command *rear open order*. Captain did not command *inspection arms*.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Individual errors in *position* of *piece*, 27; too *slow* or too *fast* in *handling* pieces, 10; correct position at order, 6. In addition: a Sergeant *fixed* bayonet with his gun at an order; hands change at the *side* in returning to *order* from *unfix bayonets*; at *secure*

arms, three privates took other positions of manual; at *order*, butts of several pieces *too far to front*, and guns brought down with a *bang*; *stack arms*, in double rank *one stack* formed with great difficulty, and in single rank *not good*; at *take arms*, pieces seized too high up; cadence generally too rapid, except in *loading*, which is executed in ten *motions*, and entirely too *slow*. *Firings*: men generally aimed with *both eyes open*; feet not kept at *right angles*, and body not inclined enough forward. Guides did not fall back at preparatory command for firing. After executing first command *load*, before firing, about one third of the men carried *right thumb to hammer*; Captain commanded, "*Fire by company, fire kneeling; kneel, aim, fire,*" and company *fired without having executed ready*; at "*fire kneeling,*" rear rank did not at first take a *side step* to the right; several men of rear rank at command "*left oblique*" did not *bring the piece to a vertical position*; in aiming did not raise the elbow off of left knee, and two did not find proper intervals for aiming. *Rise* not well executed. Captain gave a command after *cease firing* and before commanding "*posts.*" During *manual* one Lieutenant stood with *head down*.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—*Position at halt*: with very few exceptions, the position of a soldier held without much apparent effort, and maintained throughout the drill. *Position in motion*: Guides moved with very considerable accuracy, but not demonstrating the practice essential to a high degree of perfection. The tendency of the men was toward a graceful falling forward on the foot in advance, avoiding, to a very considerable extent, *walking on their heels*. Heads were held with unusual steadiness to the front. Men generally *touch*ed and did not *press* each other. Cadence of step from 112 to 120; length about 28 inches; in *double time*, about 26 inches, and cadence correct. Men generally knew what was required of them as to position in *double time*, and strove to maintain it. *Wheels*: on *fixed pivot*, a clearly determined movement; on *movable pivot* not so clearly apprehended by the company. *Fixed pivots* correctly used by Captain in determining lines. *To form line from column of fours* rear rank improperly closed to facing distance at preparatory command. (Par. 224.) Error in one four in executing "*left front into line.*" First platoon was not halted in executing "*on right into line*" (par. 269), nor in "*form company, left oblique*" (par. 271), until its chief was directed by the Captain to halt it; in the latter movement guide was not changed to *right* of platoon. In passing to right or left of platoons in *double time* guides did not bring left hand to proper position.

Adequate distinction made between preparatory command and word of execution.

Time consumed in executing movements generally short, perhaps too short, for perfection of action by the men. This company more accurate in *minute details* in general, but did not attend to so many as Company F.

COMPANY D, CAPTAIN EUGENE BROWN COMMANDING.

Reported at 10:20, A. M.; three commissioned officers, two guides, and sixteen men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Very good, there being no division into platoons, or blank files to arrange. First Sergeant not in proper position.

INSPECTION.—Front rank men did not cast eyes to right in opening ranks; Captain did not take proper position in front of right file when giving commands, and finally took post in front of the centre to be inspected. Lieutenants *presented* sword to inspectors, and Second Lieutenant *turned* his. Both Lieutenants faced about at command "*close order*." Bayonets fixed *after* ranks were opened.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Individual errors in position of piece, 26; correct position at order arms, 4. Cadence good, except *load* executed in *10 motion*, and too slow. *Fire by file, and as rear rank*, excellently executed. In aiming only *one man* observed to close the left eye. *Open boxes* excellently executed. *Ten guns* with butts too far to front at *carry*. Thumbs not on rammer at *secure arms*. *Stack arms* in single rank poorly executed.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—*Position at halt*: except *two* men all nearly perfect in position of soldier, which was maintained with some apparent effort. Position well kept during drill by more than one half the company. *Unsteadiness* of heads and eyes a marked defect. *Position in motion*: except as to unsteadiness of heads, same general remarks applicable as in preceding company (A). Cadence of step 112 to 120, length almost always 28 inches. In *double time*, length between 20 and 24 inches, and cadence correct. Same general condition as Company A. *Wheels*: except in preserving better alignment, same remarks applicable here as to Company C.

Many errors made in platoon movements; executing par. 272 guide and chief of one platoon wrong; guide being *left*, in executing par. 275 chiefs did not pass around head of columns in executing *left front into line*, or take position by "*dropping to the rear*," when same move-

ment was made, guide being right; in both cases an interval remained between platoons after dressing; in executing par. 272, guide being *right* Captain commanded *fours left, march*, and guides did not place themselves at head of columns; when called there one guide and chief took wrong position—not in front of the file on *moving* flank of the leading four; one guide and chief wrong in executing par. 274; in wheeling into line (par. 267) guides did not stand fast.

Lieutenant instructed men in the execution of "one four from right to rear;" Captain gave wrong command, "*right* four left front into line," and did not add double time. (Par. 230.)

Distance of leading guide in front of column of fours too great in both single and double rank. (Pars. 207 and 246.)

Leading four did not wheel promptly in executing "on right into line," and guide continued to *march in front of it*. (Par. 225.)

Men slow, and had to be cautioned to come to *right shoulder arms* when command *double time* was given. In executing Par. 224 rear rank closed to facing distance at *preparatory command*. Time for execution of movements variable; sometimes *too long*, and at other times *too short*.

Adequate distinction between *kinds* of commands when Captain was assured of his company; at other times no proper distinction.

COMPANY C, LIEUTENANT D. F. C. WELLER COMMANDING.

Reported at 11:10, A. M.; two commissioned officers, three sergeants, and twenty men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Very poor; men fall in facing to *front*; First Sergeant not in proper place; did not arrange blank files, divide company into platoons, salute commanding officer, or take place properly in line.

INSPECTION.—Commanding officer gave improper commands—"prepare for inspection," "to rear open order, march." Lieutenant stood at *attention* during inspection.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Individual errors in position of piece, 35; too *slow* or too *fast* in handling piece, 6; correct position at order, 3. In addition: one guide executed *secure arms*; men did not hold thumb on rammer at *secure arms*; *rest on arms, unfix bayonets*, and *firings* in *double rank* only fairly executed; gave command, "*guides posts*" after *cease firing*; did not command "*posts*" after fire kneeling; *load* executed in *ten motions*, and *too slow*; in aiming, all correctly closed left eye save *two*; in fire kneeling, rear rank did not properly raise left elbow off left knee in *oblique* aiming. (Par. 110.)

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—*Position at halt*: all except one approximated the true position of the soldier, but it was apparent that to many it was a painful position, requiring rigidity of muscle to maintain it; as the drill progressed, more and more departed from the true position. *Position in motion*: guides did not move in straight lines or turn at right angles. Much unsteadiness of heads, tendency to incline the body backwards in marching, and to walk on the heels, but *cadence* and *length of step* in quick time, *excellent*. Men *press* each other too much. *In double time* cadence good, but step too short—20 to 24 inches, and men do not allow a "natural swinging motion of the arm." (Par. 36.) *Wheels*: the company failed to distinguish in practice the fixed from the movable pivot; in nearly every case the pivot conformed to the moving flank. In going into column or returning into line the pivot did not determine the position of order in column or order in line. In forming *single rank* leading four *halted* after wheeling. (Par. 245.) *Leading four* did not wheel promptly in executing "on right into line." (Par. 225.) After wheeling company *on fixed pivot*, *command guide post* was given. (Par. 199.) Commands "*two fours right front into line*," and "*two fours left front into line, double time*," were given. (Par. 230.) In executing par. 267 no guides were on the line; guide of second platoon passed to left flank of platoon in double time with left arm swinging at full length, and gun at a *carry*. Marching in column of platoons, guide *right*, guide was not changed before executing "on left into line." (Par. 269.) Officers carried swords correctly in *double time*. Some *talking* in ranks. No adequate distinction between *kinds of commands*. (Par. 9.) Time required in executing movements, generally *too great*.

COMPANY B, CAPTAIN W. O. HARRIS COMMANDING.

Reported at 11:50, A. M.; three commissioned officers, three sergeants, and sixteen men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Very good; First Sergeant omitting necessary manual, and there being no blank files to arrange, and no division into platoons.

INSPECTION.—Captain in wrong position, and incorrectly kept company at *carry* during inspection of dress and general appearance; Lieutenants did not stand at *place rest* during inspection; one private wore *kid gloves*.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Individual errors in position of pieces, 19; too *slow* or *too fast* in handling pieces, 12; correct position at order, 10. In

addition : two stacks not aligned ; one guide executed "rest on arms ;" guides cautioned to fall back in firings ; about one third of the men aimed with *left eye open*, and men did not incline the body forward sufficiently in aiming ; guides execute ready ; in firing by rank, *front* rank fired *first* (par. 109) ; in fire kneeling rear rank did not properly aim obliquely. (Par. 110.) Officers do not carry swords correctly in *double time*.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—In position at halt and in motion this company is the equal of company D, and the general remarks on that company are applicable here.

In forming single and double rank, fours were cautioned and movements not well executed. "On left into line" poorly executed, rear fours obliquing as for "left front into line," and four men remained at *support arms* after line was formed. The numbers of the men having changed by going to the rear, the wheels by fours were generally poor, each flank wishing to act as pivot. The drill in platoons was very poor, no movements being executed without errors. In changing file-closers from one flank to the other, file-closers get in *between* the fours at *preparatory* command. (Par. 214.) Much talking in ranks and cautioning of men by officers. No proper distinction as to *kinds* of commands ; command of execution *prolonged*, and voice rather *lowered* than raised. (Par. 9.) Time consumed in execution of movements too great.

Second Battalion.

COMPANY A (BOWLING GREEN GUARDS), LIEUTENANT A. M. RUTLEDGE COMMANDING.

Reported at 3, P. M. ; one commissioned officer, two sergeants, and twenty-four men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Prompt ; did not count fours, or divide company into platoons.

INSPECTION.—Did not open ranks until instructed ; bayonets not fixed ; no command *front*, after "rear open order, march."

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Manual executed in *good* cadence ; at last motion of *carry*, thumbs *extended* ; at *secure*, thumbs *not* on rammer ; returning to *carry* from *trail*, little finger was not carried to rear of barrel ; in *aiming*, about one third aim with *left eye open* ; no command "posts" given after *cease firing* ; did not execute all the firings.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—Position at *halt* and in *motion excellent*, but perhaps a little strained in some cases. Marching in line very good ; step about 28 inches and cadence 112. Could

not execute platoon movements for want of officers; other movements well executed, the errors being such as result from lack of sufficient practice, and not from want of careful instruction. This company executed Par. 224 correctly.

COMPANY C (BUTLER GUARDS).

Reported at 3:40, P. M.; commanded by a *Sergeant* in Captain's uniform; one Lieutenant, two guides, and sixteen men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Very poor; men were slow in taking places; First Sergeant in front of second file from the right at *parade rest*; commanding officer not in proper position in front of the center; First Sergeant commanded "*count fours from right to left*"—then, "*in rear rank*;" and company not divided into platoons.

INSPECTION.—Commanding officer not in proper position; company at *order arms* when presented to inspectors; bayonets *unfixed*; men only fairly set up; *seven watch chains* showing below coats; Lieutenant retired at command *close order*.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Too rapid, and no observance of the *motions*; correct position at *order*, 8; butts of guns generally too far to rear at *order*; left hands too low at last motion of *carry*, and thumbs extended; *firings* not executed; *secure* not good.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—Position too *strained*, and maintained with difficulty; marching in line very good, but touch not light, men *wedged in*; no drill in *double rank*, or in *platoons*, save two movements poorly executed; guides take position in front of leading four at the command "*right (or left) forward, fours right (or left)*;" in executing fronts into line, rear fours *side-step out*, and do not oblique; difference between *fixed* and *movable* pivots not observed in wheels. No movements performed in double rank.

COMPANY D (BLACKBURN GUARDS), CAPTAIN BRECKINRIDGE VILEY
COMMANDING.

Reported at 4 P. M.; three commissioned officers, four sergeants, and sixteen men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—*Slow*; Lieutenants fell in with swords drawn, at command "*fall in*;" First Sergeant not in proper position, and did not command *support arms* or divide company into platoons.

INSPECTION.—After "*rear open order, march*," command "*guides posts*" was given, and Captain took post in front of centre; Lieutenants did not *carry sword* at command *inspection arms*, but remained at *order* to be inspected; Lieutenants did not execute *present sword prop*

erly; at command *close order*, Lieutenants took position on flanks of the company, and at command *march*, took proper post in rear of company.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Motions executed too quickly, and in a *jerky* manner, with a lack of uniformity; 7 *guns* in correct position at *order*; and 14 men with *hand* in improper position. *Firings* not executed.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—Men poorly set up; on *position*, *wheels*, and *marching* same remarks applicable as to preceding company (C); file-closers do not observe par. 214 at command "*file-closers on right flank*;" form single and double rank poorly executed; pivot men *march backward* in wheeling; in executing *on right* (or left) *into line*, Captain did not give command to dress until last four arrived in line (par. 225); not prepared to execute platoon movements.

COMPANY B (McCREARY GUARDS), LIEUTENANT J. L. PRICE COMMANDING.

Reported at 4:25, P. M.; one commissioned officer, three sergeants, and twenty men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Prompt, but First Sergeant stood two yards in front of right file, and did not arrange blank files, leaving left four, front rank, uncovered, instead of covering with "Nos. 2 and 3 of the rear rank four next on the right" (par. 180); did not divide company into platoons; executed *support arms*, then *carry*, and *dressed* the company.

INSPECTION.—Ceremonies very well performed; left guide did not fall back at command "*rear open order*;" First Sergeant had bayonet unfixcd.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Cadence too rapid; *carry* from order executed in 3 *motions*; correct at *order arms*, 18; firings kneeling and in double rank, omitted; left eye generally *not* closed in aiming; guides remained in line in *firings* and commanding officer *in front of* the company; thumbs not on rammers at *secure*; one stack formed with great difficulty; the only officer observed very properly to give the command "*lay on loose pieces*," when executing *stack arms* in single rank. (Pars. 116, 117.)

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—In *position and marching* very nearly equal to Company A (Bowling Green Guards); could not execute platoon movements for want of officers; errors in other movements more numerous than of the company named above; in

wheeling the pivot men and guide *march backward*; commanding officer *takes hold* of guide and *pulls* him to position (par. 199); gives command *halt* in forming double rank; rear four brought guns to *carry* upon halting after *fours right*, to form single rank; commands "*right four from right to rear*" and "*right four right front into line*" were given; *obliques* well executed by the company, but poorly put in practice in "*right and left front in line*," and in *forming fours* from column of twos; distances between fours in both single and double rank not generally good.

Third Battalion.

COMPANY A (COVINGTON LIGHT GUARD), CAPTAIN FRANK WOOD COMMANDING.

Reported at 4:50, P. M.; three commissioned officers; two guides, and twelve men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—*Very poor*; First Sergeant not in proper position; brought company to *present arms* and saluted Captain, who instructed him to *take* his post. In counting, men *turn heads* far to *left* and *pass* the number; men not properly arranged according to size.

INSPECTION.—Second Lieutenant did not place himself on left of company at command "*rear open order*;" no command *front* given after opening ranks; Lieutenants *present* and *turn* swords for inspection; men without *gloves*—only two officers wore them.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—*All hands* out of proper position at *order*; *order arms*, guns *rammed* down; at last motion of *carry*, hands *too high* and elbows *stuck out* to front; small of stock not "*two inches below right breast*," but below waist-belt at ready; in *aiming* all kept left eye *open* but one man; at *unfix bayonets*, left hands *too high*; guides execute *reverse arms*, and remained in line and executed *firings*; motions executed *too rapidly*.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—Position of men very much strained; left hand held *tightly* against thigh; in marching men *press* against each other; in *halting* and executing "*to the rear*" men *stamp* the left foot; marching in column of files, single rank, executed "*on right into line by file*;" rear fours did not halt in executing "*right by file*" (par. 233); in wheeling on fixed pivot, guide *wheeled* as a pivot man; when marching in line the designated guide did not march with his piece at a *carry*. Movements generally executed *accurately* as taught, but company not *correctly* instructed.

COMPANY C (MASON COUNTY GUARDS), CAPTAIN M. C. HUTCHENS
COMMANDING.

Reported at 5:25, P. M.; one commissioned officer, one sergeant, twenty-three men in ranks.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—Men fell in facing to *front* and were *dressed*; First Sergeant at "place rest" about two yards in front of right file, commanded *order, carry, support*, and *right shoulder* arms until directed by Captain to "go to his place." Captain commanded "fours from the right count—then rear rank." Captain standing with heels four inches apart.

INSPECTION.—Bayonets unfixed; Captain not in proper place, nor in position of a soldier; men at *order* and ranks not opened until directed specially. Guides did not fall back at command "rear open order." Eight men with no gloves on.

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Executed with *so many errors* throughout that it was impossible to note them all, and not necessary for the purposes of this report.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—Men of good size, and well formed naturally; many stood with heels from three to six inches apart; to form single rank, Captain commanded, "rear rank, right face, forward march;" then "halt, left face, left dress." Formed double rank by similar maneuvering of *front rank*. Company not instructed according to Upton's Tactics, and drill beyond further criticism. First Sergeant had some debate with Captain on some point, and one man left the ranks, remarking that he preferred to "go to the guard-house."

COMPANY B (LEXINGTON GUARDS).

Reported at 5:25, P. M.; two commissioned officers, two guides, sixteen men in ranks. Company drilled by a *private* in Lieutenant's uniform. Officers wearing *general officer's* epaulettes.

FORMATION OF COMPANY.—First Sergeant did not divide company into platoons, or count fours, and did not resume his place in line in the proper manner (page 350); Second Sergeant remained in rear of company.

INSPECTION.—Commanding officer did not verify position of guides, or take post in front of the right file, or verify the alignments; took post in front of center and saluted, company remaining at *order*; Lieutenants stood at *attention* throughout, and faced about at command *close order*, not the *about* as prescribed for *officers*. (Par. 765.)

MANUAL OF ARMS.—Individual errors in position of piece, 43; correct position of hands at *order*, 3; motions executed too rapidly, and in a slightly *jerky* manner; guns *ordered* with a *bang*; one guide executed *secure*; thumbs generally extended at last motion of *carry*; *carry* executed in *three* motions from *order*; *stack arms* excellent. *Firings*: no command *posts* given after *cease firing*; First Sergeant remained in line and fired. Commanding officer *in front* of company for some time, and finally took post in rear in improper manner; company executed *kneel* while in position *ready*; officers and file-closers remained *standing* while company fired *kneeling*; the left eye of more than one third the men *open* while *aiming*; many *feet* improperly placed during the firings.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE COMPANY.—Men of good military bearing, and generally well set up; in position at *halt* and marching, in quick time, and in *wheels*, same general remarks applicable as to Company D, First Battalion; marching in *double time*, left hand held *stiffly* on *left breast*, and cadence *too slow*; "in single rank, right front into line," and "on right into line," each executed with a *balk*; platoons were commanded *right wheel* before company had been divided into *platoons*; "on right into line" from column of platoons executed without previous change of guide to the right; other platoon movements only fairly executed from lack of instruction on part of chiefs and guides; Par. 257 executed without command *continue the march*.

Artillery.

The section of Battery A, Louisville Light Artillery, reported to the judges at 10 A. M., July 23d, commanded by Lieutenant C. B. BLY, and comprising one gunner, one caisson corporal, seven cannoneers, and four drivers—aggregate fourteen. The drill covered the entire *manual of the piece* and *mechanical maneuvers*, and was entirely satisfactory and worthy of the highest praise. The movements worthy of special mention for accuracy and celerity of performance were: service of the piece with *changed posts of cannoneers* (par. 174*), and with *diminished numbers* (par. 193); *changing wheels* (par. 208); *dismounting piece, carriage, and limber* (pars. 209, 213, 214); and *mounting same*. The drill, on the whole, may be rated *excellent*.

Cavalry.

McDOWELL GUARDS, CAPTAIN C. K. WALLACE COMMANDING.

Reported to the judges at 12:25, P. M., mounted. Being directed to exercise his command first on foot, Captain commanded *Prepare to dis-*

*References to *Upton's Artillery Tactics*.

mount; dismount. Form rank, instead of commands as in par. 648.* No. 1 (*dismounted*) of each four held horses: then commanded "*Fours count,*" when men counted improperly twice, and finally counted *two, three, four,* and so on for each four. (Par. 650.) Men did not move "six yards to the front closing towards the center," but were marched forward by command. (Par. 648.)

Manual of carbine executed poorly: movements entirely too rapid, and guns loosely held in the different positions; thumbs generally extended, fingers spread and hands thrown out from the shoulder in executing last motion of *carry*. After firing, pieces were always brought to *carry* before commanding *load*. (Pars. 153 and 155.) Captain commanded *carry arms* while men were kneeling, which being executed while kneeling, gave command *load*.

Manual of sabre and sabre exercise fairly executed: the position of *guard* (par. 90) not closely observed, the sabre resting generally on the left hand. Inspection sabre, poor. (Par. 84.) Marching generally *very poor*; men poorly *set up*, awkward in handling their legs, and keep step poorly; badly in need of practice in pars. 17, 24, and 32.

After *right open files* Captain commands *front* instead of *left face* (par. 77); same error in closing files. (Par. 78.)

Captain omits cautionary command, *company*, before *halt*, and in other cases where necessary: and does not make proper distinction between *preparatory* command and the command of *execution*.

MOUNTED.—*Right by twos* (par. 515), marching at a *walk*, rear fours did not halt. In forming fours (command left oblique omitted) leading four did not march three yards to front and *halt*. (Par. 519.) In forming line from double column of fours (par. 562) Captain commanded "first platoon right front into line, second platoon left front into line," instead of "right and left front into line." But few platoon movements executed, and these fairly done. "Right" and "left front into line," and "on right into line" well executed.

COMPANY E, LOUISVILLE LEGION, CAPTAIN JOSH. BULLITT COMMANDING.

Reported mounted at 2:05, P. M., with twenty five men, rank and file, without carbines, none having yet been issued them. To maneuver dismounted (par. 648) made same errors as preceding command, save that No. 4 (*dismounted*) held horses, and men did move "six yards to front, closing toward the centre;" men were then counted off into *fours* instead of retaining their numbers in *threes*. (Par. 650.)

* References to *Upton's Cavalry Tactics*.

Manual of sabre complete and *well* executed, with exception of *inspection sabre*. (Par. 84.) Sabre exercise almost complete and *very well* executed.

Marching very good, step a little slow. Alignments promptly and well made.

Men fairly *set-up*.

MOUNTED.—*Right by twos and files*, and *form fours* when marching at *walk* and *trot* both correctly executed. Line formed from double column of fours (par. 562) correctly. Platoon drill almost complete and well executed. "Right" and "left front into line" and "on right (or left) into line" executed without error. Prepared to execute sabre exercise, mounted, but omitted for lack of time.

These drills demonstrate a fair state of efficiency in most of the companies of the State Guard, and show that the officers and men generally have worked with commendable zeal during the longer or shorter periods that they have been enlisted. They also show that a careful study of tactics is necessary on the part of commissioned and non-commissioned officers; in none of the companies, probably, have any schools for instruction in tactics of the Lieutenants, Sergeants, and Corporals been held. Their importance cannot be appreciated by those who have not thus studied tactics; but by no other method can all the details be so readily acquired, and the attention fixed upon the individual duties of each one as by the study, questions, and explanations incident to these schools. Quarterly examinations, and removal of those non-commissioned officers found deficient, would be of great benefit to every commander, and secure men in those positions thoroughly competent to give instruction in squad drill and the duties of sentinels.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. WILDBERGER, <i>A. A. I. G.</i> ,	} <i>Judges.</i>
R. D. ALLEN, <i>Supt. Ky. Mil. Inst.</i> ,	
M. H. CRUMP, <i>Capt. Bowling Green Guards</i> ,	

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF JUDGES OF COMPARATIVE DRILLS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
CAMP BLACKBURN, KY., July 26th, 1880. }

GEN. J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General, Camp Blackburn, Ky.:*

SIR: The board of judges, appointed under Special Orders No. 3, Special Series, A. G. O., Camp Blackburn, have the honor to report that they attended and carefully noted the drills therein mentioned, and respectfully submit the following decisions in regard thereto, a majority of the board concurring therein:

First. They find that the best drilled companies of infantry are Company A and Company F, Louisville Legion, First Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G., and they are unable to make any adequate distinction between them.

Second. The second best drilled infantry company they find to be Company D, Louisville Legion, First Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G.

Third. They find the best drilled cavalry company to be Company E, Louisville Legion, First Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G.

Fourth. They find the best drilled section of artillery to be the section of Battery A, Louisville Light Artillery, K. S. G., there being no competition.

Fifth. They find from personal observation, and the records and evidence submitted to them (Captain M. H. Crump being excused from voting upon the question), that Company A, Bowling Green Guards, Second Battalion, and Company F, Louisville Legion, First Battalion, each of First Brigade, K. S. G., are equally excellent as to discipline, soldierly conduct, and attendance, as compared with the total aggregate present, and the judges are unable to make any adequate distinction between them.

Sixth. The board further submit that they are prepared to render a full and critical account in detail of the drill and deportment of each command, and they are of opinion that such a report would be of benefit to the service.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. WILDBERGER,
R. D. ALLEN,
M. H. CRUMP, } *Judges.*

REPORT OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
 FARMDALE, KY., July 31st, 1880. }

GEN. J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant and Inspector General* :

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 32, Adjutant General's Office, dated July 14th, 1880, I proceeded to Crab Orchard Springs, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, with CAPT. M. H. CRUMP, Bowling Green Guards, K. S. G., and there selected suitable grounds for the purposes of the encampment of the State Guard. The use of the grounds selected for the encampment was obtained from COL. ISAAC SHELBY, JR., proprietor of the Springs, free of charge to the State ; and for the purposes of battalion drills, a field of about fifteen acres immediately in front of the Springs Hotels, and about four hundred yards from the infantry camp, was secured free of charge through the kindness of the same gentleman. We proceeded immediately to lay out the grounds for the infantry, artillery, and cavalry camps, conforming, as nearly as possible, to regulations, and departing therefrom only when the nature of the ground and our limited space required it for greater convenience. In the work of laying out the grounds and pitching the tents, we were ably assisted by J. L. CALDWELL, of the Bowling Green Guards. Accompanying this report will be found a plan of the grounds, which clearly shows the dispositions made by us, and which, I believe, proved generally satisfactory to officers and men. The drill-ground was put in excellent condition by simply having a mower run over it, removing the taller weeds. Delays in transportation postponed the arrival of the tents until the evening of the 16th inst. ; this, and the fact that a considerable portion of the lumber used in constructing tables and cook-sheds had to be cut from the forests and sawed, will account for the continuation of construction after the arrival of the troops on the 19th inst. Nevertheless, the Camp was ready for occupation on the 19th inst., so that the troops were not put to any inconvenience. It was not deemed necessary to put floors in the tents for one week's use, as the ground was sufficiently rolling to secure quick drainage in case of wet weather. Straw was provided, however, at convenient distance for those companies which might elect to use it. The absence of a running stream caused some inconvenience in providing sufficient water, which had to be hauled from springs and wells in the neighborhood. The short supply furnished in this manner doubt-

less caused some inconvenience to those who had not had sufficient experience in the field to accustom them (for their ablutions) to the use of pond water, of which a large pond, fed by springs, and immediately adjoining the infantry camp, would have furnished an inexhaustible supply in all respects suitable for this purpose.

I desire to express here my thanks to COL. ISAAC SHELBY, JR., and Mr. I. S. TEVIS for their assistance rendered in many ways, and for their aid in securing labor and supplies at most reasonable rates.

Condition of Camp Grounds.

The camp was kept neat and clean after the second day, being carefully policed early every morning. The appearance of many of the streets was spoiled by unsightly planks projecting from the edges of many tents, and by the rude floors constructed hastily by their occupants; the straw used by others made it difficult to keep well policed the spaces between adjoining tents and those back of them. A few of the tents in the infantry camp were improperly defaced by the men writing upon them; and in the artillery camp adjoining, a number were thus defaced by charcoal sketches and writing. Company commanders should have seen to it that the appearance of the camp was not thus marred, and the public property thus injured by the men of their commands.

To secure neatness and uniformity in appearance in future camps, I would suggest that, in the place of floors or loose straw in the tents, there be provided by the State, as a part of the camp equipage, a sufficient number of *bed-sacks*. The sacks could be provided at small cost, and, when filled with fresh straw, would add greatly to the comfort and health of the men. They could be stored daily in the company bed-tent, and issued nightly at tattoo. The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia has made use of them for several years, with very satisfactory results, I understand.

Performance of Camp Duty.

It being made a part of my duty, under special instructions, to note carefully the condition and discipline of the camp, and the performance of duty, as prescribed in the instructions and regulations issued from the Adjutant General's Office, I have performed these duties with the single end in view, viz: the benefit of the service. Believing that a high state of efficiency cannot be attained in the State Guard without a minute observance of the many small details of military duty and of tactics, I

have pointed out such errors and omissions as fell under my notice, in the hope that special attention being called thereto, officers and men can more practically set to work to correct all errors and supply all omissions.

This being the first encampment of the State Guard since the war, the men naturally had very poorly defined notions of what was expected of them in a military camp, and the idea prevailed in the beginning that the meeting was to be of the nature of a *grand frolic*, with an occasional drill and dress parade, and some observance of the forms of guard duty. Among the officers, however, a very different idea obtained, and through the expansion of this sentiment, and the very efficient measures of MAJOR J. B. CASTLEMAN commanding, the second day of the encampment worked a total revolution in the ideas of the men, who, in general, cheerfully acquiesced and entered manfully into the performance of the duties, which fully occupied the day.

The "instructions and regulations" distributed to the different commands, prior to the encampment, seem not to have been studied to any great extent by either officers or men; being comprised in a few pages, it would have been well had they been read before each command previous to the rendezvous. It was noticeable during the first days that the companies began to form at the first tap of drummer's call, and several times rolls were called and companies dismissed before the stated call had beaten. All calls were beaten from in front of the commanding officer's headquarters, and no attention was paid to the rule requiring the drummers of each battalion to assemble at the first call, before their respective colors, and upon the second call (sounded by the drummers at the guard tent), to take up the beat from the right. As each battalion was provided with several drummers, there would then have been no mistaking signals. As a consequence of the want of the regular calls, the men began to be astir and moving about camp from one and a half to two hours before reveille every morning; and as the sentinels did not quiet all noises before reveille, as they should have done, the rest of the men was greatly disturbed on several occasions.

Military Courtesy.

No one thing in military life is so certain an index of discipline as the observance of the strictest courtesy upon all occasions, by both officers and men. I am gratified to be able to report that a proper observance of military etiquette in camp, with one or two notable exceptions, was general among the officers; and that among the enlisted

men respectful courtesy to superiors was the rule. It was easy to see that, in a number of the commands, no attention whatever had been previously paid to saluting by either officers or men, though they rapidly fell into the habit after the first day in camp. Much of the saluting was slovenly done, but evidently for want of previous instruction; many would *slur* over the motions, simply raising and throwing out the hand in a nondescript manner; the hand *opposite* the person saluted was not always the one used (par. 795); men without occupation would salute while *seated*, and many even while *lying prostrate on the ground*; many failed to face toward the person saluted or to stand at *attention*. (Par. 797.)

Officers were not all familiar with the rule requiring the *inferior* to salute first (par. 787); and when rendering honors with troops, did not uniformly execute the first motion of the salute with the sword, at the command *present*, and the second at the command *arms*. (Par. 756.)

Officers were not all familiar with the *officer's* salute with the hand. (Par. 764.)

As almost beyond criticism in the matter of military courtesy, I must especially mention the officers and men of Co. F, First Battalion, and Company A (BOWLING GREEN GUARDS), Second Battalion. The men of these companies uniformly rendered the salute in a precise manner, invariably standing at attention, and facing the person saluted. Other commands might also be mentioned in this connection in highly commendatory terms, but I have chosen to name only those whose standing in the matter of military courtesy was *excellent*.

Discipline.

The commanding officer, his subordinates, and the enlisted men of the State Guard, are to be congratulated upon the good discipline maintained throughout the encampment. Considering the number of men, their erroneous ideas, at first, of what was expected of them (to which I have previously referred), and the attractions of the Springs hotels with several hundred visitors, distant only a few hundred yards, the number of breaches of discipline is remarkably small, and confined to a few companies. The most censurable breaches of discipline noticed by me, I deem it proper to notice here. There was observed on the part of some of the men a desire to seize everything in reach immediately upon their arrival in camp, and to make themselves comfortable at the inconvenience, perhaps, of the whole command. Thus, they carried off for flooring for their tents the lumber being delivered for the purpose of

completing the commissary stores and cook-sheds; considerable lumber belonging to citizens who were erecting tables for a barbecue in the neighborhood; the buckets in use by wagoners delivering water in the camp; and straw from the stables of Col. Shelby. These highly discreditable acts, which cannot be condemned in terms too severe, took place within the first hour or two after arrival in camp, were promptly stopped as soon as the proper officers were notified; and I am willing and anxious to believe might, in a number of cases, have been the result of misapprehension as to the ownership of the property, and the use for which it was designed. To prevent even the tendency to a repetition of such acts at future encampments, a guard should precede the troops and take charge of the camp, or one should be mounted immediately upon their arrival. A few thoughtless men can easily bring undeserved discredit upon the entire State Guard, and with a view to preventing this, I have felt it my duty to comment thus upon such acts.

Some men were noticed at the hotels at night in *citizen's dress*, and a few officers also thus forgot themselves. One man was noticed with shoulder-straps pinned on a citizen's dress coat. When on active duty in the field, neither officers nor men should be allowed to carry citizen's clothing, nor to wear it anywhere in the vicinity of the camp.

The number of men placed in arrest aggregated 38, viz: Non-commissioned officers, 6; privates, 32. Of these numbers, *two* companies enjoy the unenviable distinction of furnishing two thirds of the delinquents, viz: From *Company D, First Battalion*, three non-commissioned officers and ten privates.

From *Company C (Mason County Guards), Third Battalion*, three non-commissioned officers and ten privates.

The companies having none in arrest were:

COMPANY F, First Battalion.

Company A (Bowling Green Guards), Second Battalion.

Company D (Blackburn Guards), Second Battalion.

Company A (Covington Light Guard), Third Battalion.

McDowell Guards, Cavalry, detached.

With the exception of a few cases of desertion, deserting post when on guard, and drunkenness, the offenses for which the arrests were made were light, chiefly for absence from camp after tattoo.

Taps were generally observed, and all lights not authorized promptly extinguished, though subdued noises might have been heard all over camp on the first night. After that time, the only noises or disturbances which attracted my attention came on two nights after taps from the tents of the Mason County Guards, Company C, Third Battalion.

The roll-calls were promptly and well attended, and the men generally evinced a cheerfulness and willingness to perform every duty required of them to the best of their ability and understanding of what was required.

Officer of the Day.

The officer of the day generally performed his duty well, but should never have absented himself from the camp unnecessarily, or for any length of time, as happened on at least one occasion. He neglected also to inspect the company messes and sinks; or if they were inspected, did not see that they were kept in proper order. The sinks were so improperly attended to that they would soon have become nuisances had the encampment continued longer, or had they not been fortunately located at a good distance from the camp. The officer of the day should also have seen that the printed instructions for the guard were enforced in every detail.

The Guard.

The ceremony of guard-mounting was fairly performed, with some noticeable increase of errors toward the close of the week. The Adjutants of the three battalions served in turn, and in consequence of the changes the ceremony was not without errors daily, but generally not of a serious character. The officers of the guard did not generally draw and return swords at the proper time; the new officer of the day did not always return the salute of the Drum-major with the right hand, and uncover properly while the guard was passing in review; the Adjutant, officers, and Sergeant-major in saluting did not always look toward the officer of the day; the old officer of the day sometimes acknowledged the salutes also; the field music did not detach themselves from the band and remain in front of the guard after the band wheeled to the left out of the column. The ceremonies between the old and new guard at the guard-tent were generally poorly executed; the officers did not always salute when marching past the old guard; the changes of direction were not without command, after passing the old guard; in one instance the old guard was brought to *parade rest* while the new guard was forming on its right, and when the new guard presented arms the officer of the old guard saluted from a *parade rest*, and with his guard in the same position; too much time was consumed in making a list of the guard, dividing it into three reliefs, and posting the first relief; the first relief did not always call off as provided on

page 370, Upton's Infantry Tactics, the Corporal often commanding *count fours*; drums were used at first for assembling the reliefs, causing the men in camp to misunderstand the regular calls.

Too many of the guard were allowed to absent themselves from the guard-tent, and the men should not have been allowed to remove their accoutrements or portions of their uniform. The guard was seldom turned out to officers entitled to the compliment, and when ordered to be turned out was generally slow in forming. The sentinel on Post 1 received the countersign and passed persons habitually, and was generally poorly instructed as to when to turn out the guard. The commander of the guard did not attend at all to the beating of the regular calls, or see that the flag was promptly hoisted at first note of reveille and lowered at last strain of retreat. The guard was not generally assembled and inspected at retreat, nor paraded at reveille and tattoo. Sentinels were observed to salute officers after dark; to salute with the hand when the gun was at a *right shoulder*; to hold the gun at a *present* with the left hand, and salute with the right hand; to salute while marching; and very often not to salute at all. They were not properly instructed to quiet all noises in camp, between taps and reveille especially. Prisoners in the guard-tent were allowed to ridicule sentinels, and crowds were allowed to gather around the guard-tent and listen to the ridiculing. Sentinels generally watched only the limits of their walks, and did not seem to know that their watch extended to the next sentinel marching from them, or from sentinel to sentinel, instead of from post to post.

Privates often had the countersign, and in some cases *citizens* also gave it. Privates and non-commissioned officers should only have been allowed to pass after taps on a written permit signed by the commanding officer, and citizens only at the discretion of the officer of the day or other proper officer.

I have entered more into detail in pointing out these defects in the guard, because the duties of the sentinel are the most difficult and most important that the soldier has to master. In active service, more often depends upon the vigilance, intelligence, and thorough knowledge of duty in the sentinel than upon any other feature in military life. Under no other circumstances can these duties be so thoroughly learned as in Camps of Instruction; yet much might be accomplished by individual commanders if they would post and thoroughly instruct a few sentinels at every drill or parade of their commands. The ceremony of guard-mounting ought also to be taught as a part of the instruction of every company.

I ought here to except from these remarks in general the guard of Captain Moise's command in the adjoining Camp, "Joe Nuckols;" this guard, though small, I found to be well instructed, promptly turned out on all proper occasions, and the sentinels familiar with their duties.

Company Drills.

The several companies drilled every morning (Sunday excepted) from 9 to 10 or 10½, A. M., and all were much improved thereby. Several of the infantry companies made marked improvement in this regard, after learning their deficiencies from comparisons with the better drilled organizations; but the time being limited, the good results of the encampment are hardly to be measured by the improvement made upon the grounds. The commanders of those companies deficient in a knowledge of company drill, no doubt took away with them a keen sense of that deficiency, and animated by pride alone, can be relied on to bring their commands to a higher state of efficiency before another year has passed. The actual standing of each company in knowledge and execution of the movements in the school of the company is well shown in the report of the judges of the comparative drill held on the 24th inst.; and to save needless repetition, I beg to refer you to it. The opportunity offered by the encampment was especially valuable to the artillery and cavalry companies for practice in their respective mounted drills, and was improved by them in the highest degree.

It was very gratifying to note the absence of all "fancy" drilling, and of all movements not authorized by tactics.

It is to be regretted that the organizations were not sufficiently well drilled in the school of the company to have devoted some time to the skirmish drill, a knowledge of which I regard as of the utmost importance to all commands, and more especially to the detached companies, or when in service, to commands operating alone. Company F, Louisville Legion, First Battalion, so far as I was enabled to observe, is the only company in the State Guard which devoted any time, while in encampment, to the skirmish drill.

It is also of the highest importance, if the State Guard is to be of service to the State in an emergency, and not an organization for parades and ceremonies alone, that every enlisted man should know how to use effectively the weapon with which he is armed. True, according to the popular notion, every Kentuckian is supposed to be a good rifleman; but it is a fact that a large number of the men have never fired the guns they handle, and are totally unacquainted with their effectiveness.

This knowledge can only be acquired by target practice, which should be required of each command during the ensuing year; and suitable range should be selected and targets provided at the next encampment to test the men by comparison, and improve them by competition in this most important part of a soldier's instruction.

The importance of the bayonet for attack and defense, in all service likely to be required of the State Guard, cannot be overestimated, and practice in the bayonet exercises should be urged upon every commander as a most essential portion of the instruction of his company.

In quite a number of companies it was easily noticeable that, to a majority of the men, the position of the soldier, as understood by them, was one of restraint and productive of fatigue; there was also noticeable a want of knowledge of the principles of the direct step, and a consequent want of ease in marching. These are grave defects. The chief design of instruction, under these heads, is to train the recruits in uniformity of position and steadiness in marching, but, *above all*, to enable them to so hold and carry themselves as to be capable of the greatest exertion *without* fatigue. That training which secures the reverse is worse than no training. The source of these defects can be traced to (1) want of proper knowledge on the part of instructors, and (2) to the haste to get through "squad drill" and "get guns." The remedy for the first will be found when the men learn to choose the *best soldiers*, in all respects, instead of the most *popular men*, for their officers, and in the rigid enforcement of that clause in the State Guard law requiring the applicant to pass examination in tactics before his commission is issued. The examining board should always be composed of officers thoroughly conversant in Upton's Tactics. As to the second cause, since the companies *must* have guns before they need them, the only recourse is to have them laid aside after the novelty has worn off, and recur to first principles; for only by continued and oft repeated *squad drill* can thorough soldiers be made. And here let me direct especial attention to two things, viz: the "setting up" exercises and the "balance step." These are worthless if only taught like other things until they can be passably executed: their entire value lies in their *continued repetition for weeks*, until that suppleness and elasticity of the body and that training of the muscles for marching is perfectly acquired. In my judgment, no other two things in the school of the soldier are worthy of the attention of which these are.

ERRORS.

In addition to the errors pointed out in the report of the judges, the following were noted in camp and at company drills:

The Lexington Guards habitually formed out of and across the company street. The First Sergeants of the Butler Guards and Blackburn Guards called the names of their commissioned officers at all roll-calls until otherwise directed. The First Sergeants generally *omitted* to arrange blank files, divide the company into platoons, or take proper position six yards in front of the centre of the company. (Par. 180.)* In taking his place on right of front rank, in many cases, the First Sergeant did *not* conform to tactics. (Pages 349-50) The Lieutenants, in all cases, I believe, took position *before* the company was turned over to the Captain, and in many cases did *not* draw sword with the Captain. The commissioned officers often carried sword *horizontally* in front of the body with the point resting in the left hand. In drawing and returning sword, officers generally did *not* unhook and hook up the scabbard. (Pars. 752 and 763.) In coming to the front of their platoons in double time, and in other movements in double time, officers generally did *not* carry sword as directed in par. 758.

Several officers habitually executed *present sword* on drill when no honors were being rendered, and did *not* "drop the point of the sword, back of the hand up," whenever arms were *ordered*. (Pars. 756-7.)

The guides of the companies comprising the Second and Third Battalions were generally poorly instructed in pars. 189, 255, and 267. The Captains did not generally attend to par. 200 in dressing. In the same companies the guides did not generally observe par. 188 in firings, and par. 189 in marching in line (company front) or in column of platoons, failing to bring his piece to a *carry* as soon as the guide was announced. In all the companies the officers often failed to give (after executing load) the preparatory command *Fire by company, file or rank* (pars. 105, 108, 109), so that guides could fall back. (Par. 188.) In *aiming*, the men did *not* generally close the left eye, or incline the body slightly forward. (Par. 95.) In firing obliquely from position *kneeling*, rear rank did not raise the body so that the left elbow no longer rested upon the left knee. (Page 48.)

The distance between rear and front rank in line at a halt was nearly always more than *facing* distance (par. 65), and on the march in line was always as great as 32 inches, though the ground was not rough. (Par. 194.)

* The references are to Upton's Infantry Tactics.

In the companies of the First Battalion, the men generally turned the head entirely *too far* to the right or left when wheeling by fours to the left or right; while in the companies of the Second and Third Battalions the men did not turn the head at all in the same movements. (Pars. 56 and 207.) In the companies of the First Battalion (except Company F) the rear rank of each four improperly closed to facing distance at the preparatory command for forming line to the right or left from column of fours. (Par. 224.)

Battalion Drills.

The results of the encampment were especially valuable to the State Guard in the opportunity afforded for battalion drill. The First Battalion, Louisville Legion, had previously made considerable progress in this respect, but the remaining companies had never before taken part in a battalion drill, and a majority of the officers had never witnessed one. The inspection took one day from each battalion, and the comparative drill of companies on the 24th inst. took another, leaving each battalion only three drills in the field movements. My other duties kept me from being present at any of these drills, except two of the Second Battalion, which acquitted itself quite creditably, and made very gratifying progress.

As the encampment affords an opportunity, not otherwise obtainable by a majority of the companies, I would suggest that the most be made of it, and that two drills, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, be required of each battalion at the next annual encampment.

Dress Parades and Review.

The battalions being small, and uninstructed in formation of line of masses, dress parade of the brigade in line was held on six afternoons. The formations were generally prompt, and the ceremony well executed on each occasion. There was some lack of uniformity on the part of battalion commanders in *facing about* and repeating the commands of the Assistant Adjutant General and brigade commander. Unless otherwise directed, the battalion commanders should have faced about and repeated the commands of the Assistant Adjutant General from the right of the brigade, and when from in front of the centre the command *present arms* was given, facing again to the front and saluting with him. Unless otherwise directed, they should also have faced about and repeated the commands of the brigade commander, resuming their front after the *order arms*.

The position of Assistant Adjutant General was ably filled by LIEUT. A. D. MULLIKIN without error during the week, so far as I was able to observe.

The exercises of the week were terminated by a review of the State Guard, infantry, artillery (mounted), and cavalry, by his Excellency Gov. Luke P. Blackburn and staff, after which dress parade of the entire command (artillery dismounted) was held by Gen. J. P. Nuckols. Both ceremonies were executed in handsome style, and were highly creditable to all concerned.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 1, A. G. O., Camp Blackburn, July 20th, 1880, the three battalions of infantry were paraded and inspected by yourself, Maj. J. B. Castleman, Col. R. D. Allen, and myself, in the following order:

First Battalion, Capt. Harris commanding, July 21st.

Second Battalion, Capt. Crump commanding, July 22d.

Third Battalion, Capt. Wood commanding, July 23d.

The troops were examined as to personal appearance and military bearing; kinds and condition of uniforms; knowledge of duties and ceremonies, both in officers and men; condition of arms; and kinds and condition of equipments. The condition of camp is shown on another page of this report, as is also the discipline of the troops. The general military knowledge and efficiency of the troops is shown also elsewhere in the detailed reports of the drills on the 24th, and in my remarks on the company and battalion drills.

Books and Records.

To render this report complete, an inspection of the books and records of each battalion and of each company would have been desirable, but was not expected, and the commands were unprepared for it. No system of records has yet been prescribed, and no uniformity is to be found in the methods adopted in each command. A majority of the companies have heretofore acted as separate commands, and for the first time became acquainted with the battalion organization at this encampment. This organization, however, was only temporary; but it is highly desirable for the efficiency of the service that the organization into battalions should be made permanent as soon as circumstances will permit. It is very evident that every separate company will be highly benefited by being placed under the supervision of competent bat-

talion officers, who can create a valuable *esprit de corps*, strengthen the authority of company commanders, and by personal inspection secure uniformity in all respects throughout their commands, and thereby throughout the whole State Guard. As soon as this permanent organization is made, I would respectfully recommend that forms for the following books be selected, and that these be kept at the headquarters of each battalion :

1. Order and Record-books.
2. Letter and Indorsement-book.
3. Battalion Roster, and Roll of non-commissioned officers.
4. Morning Report-book.
5. Medical Record (when in active service only).

Also, in separate adhesive or folded files, orders and circulars from the Adjutant General's Office and brigade headquarters, and such letters, vouchers, and other papers as should be retained at these headquarters.

I deem it of great importance that each company should be required to keep properly the following :

1. Order and Record-book.
2. Enlistment-book.
3. Morning and Drill Report-book.
4. Sick book.
5. Property-book.
6. First Sergeant's roll-book.

Also, in separate adhesive or folded files, should be kept all orders and circulars from the Adjutant General's Office, brigade and battalion headquarters, and such vouchers and other papers as should be retained with the company records. These books for company use should be prepared and issued *at once* to every company in the service: the keeping of them properly, and the rendering promptly from them of the necessary returns, will strengthen the discipline and improve the *morale* of every command.

First Battalion, Louisville Legion.

Inspecting officers were not formally received by the battalion, which was formed in column of companies immediately upon arriving on the field. *Markers* did not accompany *color-guard* to front to be inspected with it. (Par. 372.) Knowledge of ceremonies very good; men quite steady and of good appearance, well set up and of fine military bearing. For want of time, the minute inspection of non-commissioned staff and

color *guard*, and of the cartridge-boxes and knapsacks of all the companies, save Company F, was omitted. A careful inspection of the arms showed them to be well kept: only twelve pieces found rusted noticeably; several muzzles were found closed by *corks* broken off or driven into them; a number of firing pins found out of order, the result of drill in the firings. Company F is armed with the "cadet gun," many of which are unserviceable: many locks and cam-latches are out of order, rendering it difficult for the men to execute properly the manual of arms.

Second Battalion.

Inspecting officers were not formally received by the battalion, which was correctly formed into column of companies. During inspection of the open column the non-commissioned staff returned his sword; each Captain, as the inspecting officers approached him, faced about and commanded improperly *inspection arms*; several officers improperly *presented sword* on approach of inspecting officers. The Adjutant did not require the color-guard to *fix bayonets* for inspection; and gave his commands in a tone too loud for the number of men. (Par. 9.) Knowledge of ceremonies on the part of company officers very imperfect. Distances between ranks, officers, and file-closers entirely too small in the rear companies, barely admitting the passage of inspecting officers. Men very steady: well set up and military bearing *excellent* in Company A; *very good* in Company B; and *fair* in Companies C and D. *Arms* of Company A in *excellent* order, except four guns somewhat rusty; of Company B, *fair* condition, except four quite rusty, and two too greasy; of Company C, *good* condition, save two rusty; of Company D, *fair* condition, except three out of order; *open boxes* poorly executed by this company, and a majority of the men wore *soiled* gloves.

Third Battalion.

Inspecting officers were not formally received. Column of companies poorly formed; distances too small. Commanding officer did not take proper position at first, and remained mounted until directed to dismount and send his horse off the field. Non-commissioned staff took position on line with Adjutant, instead of three yards to the rear. (Par. 816.) Commanding officer did not command *order arms* as soon as the field and staff were inspected. Non-commissioned staff and color-guard remained at a *carry* during the inspection of the open col-

umn. Captains successively commanded *order arms* during the inspection of the open column. Adjutant did not cause the color-guard to *fix bayonets* preparatory to inspection. *Markers* did not accompany the *color-guard* to the front. (Par 372.) Commanding officer commanded *in place, rest*, from the *rear* of the column, instead of from the head, after the inspection of the open column. Captains and officers all *present* and *turn swords* when inspecting officer approached them. Men steady and fairly set up in *Company B* only. *Company A* without gloves, and uniforms much soiled; arms in fair condition only; three guns in bad order; none of the men in correct position of *order arms*, and do not *toss the piece quickly* to position for *inspection*, nor hold it steadily. (Par. 113.)

Company B. Arms mostly in *excellent* order, a few in fair condition only, and three guns out of order. Captain gives command *close boxes*. (Par. 115.)

Company C. Men unsteady and many poorly set up; a few without *gloves*, and the majority with *soiled gloves*. Men need instruction in *tossing the piece quickly* to position for inspection. *Unslung* and *sling knapsacks* poorly executed; one man remained kneeling after knapsacks were unslung. Captain commanded *take open order*. *Open boxes* poorly executed; men steadying the piece with left hand, arm horizontal, instead of left hand at height of the right shoulder. (Par. 115.) Arms in fair condition only, with three guns in excellent order, and two not passable.

Equipments.

There is a lack of uniformity in the equipment of each battalion.

FIRST BATTALION, LOUISVILLE LEGION.

The first battalion is furnished with new haversacks, knapsacks, bayonet scabbards, cartridge-boxes, and white waist and cross-belts, except *Company F*, which is not provided with cross-belts. The cartridge-boxes are not very serviceable, and should be replaced by the same pattern now in use in the regular army. Equipments all in excellent order.

SECOND BATTALION.

In this battalion only one company (*Company A*, *Bowling Green Guards*) is provided with the complete set of equipments, which are new and in excellent condition. The remaining three companies have not yet drawn knapsacks; but such equipments as have been furnished them are all in good condition.

THIRD BATTALION.

Only one company of this battalion (Company C, Mason County Guards) had a complete set of equipments, excepting cross-belts, issued them. Nine of the men had no canteens on, and one no haversack; those having them had them slung wrong, all having the haversack on the *right* side instead of on the *left* with canteens, and many having them on *over* the straps of the knapsack, which could not therefore be properly unslung. Equipments all well cared for.

Company A (Covington Light Guard) is unprovided with gloves, and I understand has never used them. Without them, it is a difficult matter, if not an impossibility, to keep the arms in proper condition.

Company B (Lexington Guards) is unprovided with cross-belts; other equipments all in good order.

Uniforms.

The condition of the uniforms (which are private property, excepting fatigue blouse and dress hat) of the three battalions of infantry is very good, a large percentage being almost new and unworn. The great variety of colors and trimmings adopted by the separate companies spoiled the appearance of the guard and of the Second and Third Battalions. Had the companies been equalized on battalion parades the effect would have been still worse. The First Battalion, Louisville Legion, has a neat and serviceable uniform of dark blue, with light blue trimmings, except Company F, which is not yet provided with dress coats. Still, the regulation fatigue blouse, with which they are provided, was sufficiently like the dress coats to render the appearance of this battalion pleasing, and especially fine and noticeable. In the Second Battalion two companies (A and B) are uniformed in cadet grey, with black facings; one (Company C) with grey pants and dark blue coats; and one (Company D) in dark blue, with scarlet facings. In the Third Battalion one company (Company A) wore dark blue jackets and pants, facings black; one (Company B) dark blue, with scarlet facings, and one (Co. C) grey jackets and pants, with light blue facings. The scarlet trimmings are especially objectionable in an infantry company as belonging to a different arm of the service, and should be changed for light blue, which would make these uniforms conform very nearly to those of the First Battalion, which has the less gaudy and probably most serviceable and comfortable uniform in the State Guard. On the score of neatness and cheapness, and on account of its serviceableness, the uniform, in my opinion, should be the same as that of the regular army, or, next to

it cadet grey, with black facings. New companies organizing should be required to uniform themselves after a design furnished by your office, and old companies re-uniforming should conform in the same respect; by these means, and without any hardship, the separate battalions, at least, would in a few years be composed of companies uniformed according to the same pattern. The uniforms could then be had at considerably less cost also.

Regulations.

The necessity which has lengthened this report will make it apparent that, to attain the best results in future instruction of the State Guard, and secure uniformity throughout the organization, a system of regulations is much needed. On many points the tactics are indefinite and unsatisfactory; many of the minor details are necessarily omitted; the Army Regulations (edition of 1863) are out of print and difficult to obtain, so that there is no convenient authority at hand to explain all doubtful points and settle all disputed ones. Other States, feeling the same need, have prepared and published regulations to supply the want. Of those which I have examined, I find none so complete and satisfactory as the small volume compiled from the best authorities by a competent board of officers, revised by Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., and officially adopted as the regulations for the volunteer militia by the State of Massachusetts. With such accompanying changes (to place it in conformity with the laws of Kentucky) as might readily be determined upon by a competent board of officers of the Kentucky State Guard, I earnestly recommend its adoption as the regulations for the Kentucky State Guard, and that each officer be furnished with a copy of it, and an official copy of the revised and omitted sections.

Concluding Remarks.

In concluding this rather voluminous report, I desire to congratulate you and through you the Commander-in-Chief, and also Major J. B. CASTLEMAN, commanding CAMP BLACKBURN, and Captain E. H. MOISE, commanding CAMP JOE NUCKOLS, upon the highly beneficial results attained at this first annual encampment of the State Guard since the war.

From my acquaintance with both officers and men, I am justified in concluding that the State Guard is composed of the best young men in the State, and that the Commonwealth has in it an organization of which every Kentuckian may well be proud.

I desire to return here my thanks to Major J. B. CASTLEMAN, commanding First Brigade, and Captain E. H. MOISE, commanding Battery A, especially, and to the officers and men generally, for the many courtesies which I received during the week of the encampment.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. WILDBERGER,

Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector General.

REPORT OF J. P. NUCKOLS, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., February 23d, 1880. }

HON. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, *Governor:*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of an inspection of the First Battalion, K. S. G., known as Louisville Legion (infantry), one company of cadets (infantry), and one section of the Louisville Light Artillery, at Louisville, on the 23d day of February, 1880.

The inspection was held on Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, and was preceded by a review. At the command "march," preparatory to opening ranks, the drum major omitted to conduct the band to the rear of the column; thus it remained awkwardly at the front.

The field and staff consisted of the

Major Commanding.

1 First Lieutenant, acting Adjutant.

1 Assistant Surgeon.

1 Assistant Quarter-Master, rank First Lieutenant.

1 Sergeant-Major.

The battalion is composed of four companies—"A, B, C, and D," and is armed with the breech-loading Springfield musket, calibre 50, model of 1873. I found the pieces generally in good condition; two-ejector springs did not work well, and would not probably extract the shell. The gun is an excellent model, but, like all other breech-loaders, has some delicate parts, and needs to be handled and treated with care. The pieces were presented with steadiness and accuracy. The accoutrements are of black patent leather, with white webbing cross-belts. Several cartridge-boxes were minus the wooden blocks. I regretted to see

this, as a cartridge-box is not fit for use without this perforated block. The uniform of this battalion is of dark blue cloth, and contrasts handsomely with the white belts and patent leather. The First Sergeants of all the companies are conspicuous for steadiness and accuracy in marching. The four companies of this battalion make a soldierly appearance, are well organized and equipped, furnished with overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. Perhaps not quite enough attention is paid to the arms by the men individually. An armorer may be very well, but every soldier should know the exact condition of his gun, and be held responsible for its perfect cleanliness. This battalion should by all means have an enlisted band. A drum and fife corps, composed of two musicians from each company, instructed in its duties, would be far preferable to hiring an immense brass band for special occasions, at a heavy cost, uninstructed, and awkward at that.

Company of Cadets, commanded by Major J. M. Wright, is composed of boys, apparently from thirteen to eighteen years old. It is an independent body, and is the outgrowth of that passion which boys and young men have for the profession of arms. It is well drilled, and under admirable discipline. They have been furnished by the State with what is called the Cadet needle-gun, which is of the model of 1866, is of delicate structure, and not valuable, except for purposes of instruction. The accoutrements are of the old United States patterns, clumsy and unsightly. Notwithstanding, this company is fast coming to the front, and will at no distant day press the best companies of the Legion to the wall.

Louisville Light Artillery.

Present one platoon, commanded by First Lieutenant Owen Stewart. The pieces are 3-inch steel rifle, and showed on this occasion to good advantage—the guns, carriages, and caissons having been recently painted. The equipments are complete, and well preserved. It is not to be expected that with horses picked up for the occasion the platoon could well execute movements in the mounted drill; but in all that pertains to the school of the battery or platoon dismounted it showed to excellent advantage. The men are well uniformed, soldierly in appearance, and proficient in sabre exercise.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Inspector General.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 FRANKFORT, April 3d, 1880. }

General Orders No. 1.

1. For the better organization of the State Guard, there will be allowed to each regiment or battalion not exceeding twenty-four musicians, to be enlisted by the commanding officer, and organized as a regimental or battalion band. They will be mustered in a separate squad under the drum-major, who shall be appointed by warrant, with the rank of First Sergeant, and included with the non-commissioned staff in all returns.

2. Company commanders may enlist two musicians to belong to the company, and borne on the company rolls when detached, but to the field band when on battalion or regimental duty.

By command of Governor Blackburn.

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 FRANKFORT, May 14, 1880. }

General Orders No. 2.

1. To secure the benefits of practical instruction and improvement in rifle practice, there will be allowed and issued, on proper requisitions, to each battalion and infantry company in the State Guard twenty rounds of ammunition to every officer and enlisted man. The allowance shall be for the year, which, for this purpose, will be considered as commencing April 1st and ending October 1st, 1880.

2. It is not desirable to educate a few superior marksmen in each command, but to give to every member thorough and equal instruction. Firing should be by company, rank, platoon, and file, and must, in every instance, be under the supervision and command of a commissioned officer. The range, not less than 200 nor over 1,000 yards, will be at the option and judgment of the officer in command. Returns of cartridges thus expended will be required in quarterly reports.

By command of Governor Blackburn.

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
FRANKFORT, May 27, 1880. }

General Orders No. 3.

1. The following section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved May 5th, 1880, is published for the information and guidance of the Kentucky State Guard:

"SEC. 8. Where State Guard companies have been, or may hereafter be, organized and furnished with public arms by the Governor, in any county of this Commonwealth, the presiding judge of such county shall provide, at the cost of the county, some safe place for keeping such public arms, where they will be at all times accessible to the company, and suitable for military instruction: *Provided*, That in cities where the population exceeds twenty thousand souls, such provision shall be made at the cost of the city, by the municipal government thereof."

2. Commanding officers of companies in towns or cities, who have not been provided for by the local civil authorities, are directed to make application and obtain proper and suitable armories as authorized by the foregoing section. It is recommended that a case for each musket and accoutrements, with room for the soldier's uniform, be obtained where it can be done, as it will cost but little, and tend to the preservation of the public property.

3. In towns where the population is less than twenty thousand, an apartment in the court-house is generally preferable, if the room is large enough, and can be so assigned without inconvenience, as in case of riot, or public disturbance, the company would be the better able to aid the civil authorities.

4. It is enjoined upon all commanding officers and their commands to make their armories pleasant and attractive. It is a sure foundation of permanency, and will lead to a public indorsement; whereas, on the other hand, an armory or depository for arms in a back room or unfrequented and unattractive place will secure the certain ruin and disbandment of the company.

By command of Governor Blackburn.

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, May 4th, 1880. }

General Orders No. 4.

1. Captain John H. Leathers, Company C, Louisville Legion, Captain George K. Speed, Company A, Louisville Legion, and Captain M. H.

Crump, Bowling Green Guards, K. S. G., are hereby appointed a board of officers and special committee, who are directed to consider and report a design for a service flag, for use and adoption by the Kentucky State Guard.

2. Said board, or a majority thereof, will convene at the armory in Louisville, at its earliest convenience, and report the result of its deliberations to this office.

By command of Governor Blackburn.

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
FRANKFORT, JUNE 15th, 1880. }

General Orders No. 5.

1. Captain John H. Leathers, Company C, Louisville Legion; Captain George K. Speed, Company A, Louisville Legion, and Captain M. H. Crump, Bowling Green Guards, K. S. G., who were, by General Orders No. 4, A. G. O., current series, appointed a Board of Officers and Special Committee to report a design for a service flag, for adoption and use by the Kentucky State Guard, having reported and recommended the design hereinafter set forth, the same is approved and adopted, and will be used on all occasions of active duty, ceremony, parade, review, inspection, court-martial, campaign, encampment, &c., except when otherwise specially directed or permitted.

State Guard Flag.

Blue silk, with the arms of the State of Kentucky embroidered in silk on the centre, surmounted by an eagle, proper, wings distended, holding in his beak a scroll, inscribed with the legend, "United we stand, divided we fall!" and in his talons, dexter and sinister, respectively, an olive branch and bundle of arrows. Underneath the arms, in gold embroidery or gilt, the regimental or battalion number, with letters "K. S. G.," and the *name* of battalion, where there is other designation. Fringe of gold or yellow silk. Cords and tassels, blue and white silk intermixed. Unattached companies will carry the State Guard flag, with company name, and letters K. S. G. underneath the arms. The battalion or regimental flag will be 6 feet on the staff, by 6 feet 6 inches fly. The pike or staff, including spear and ferrule, will be 9 feet 6 inches in length.

2. Each regiment and battalion of the State Guard, and of the Reserve Militia, when called into service by the Governor, shall have two

flags—the State Guard color, as hereinbefore prescribed, and the national color, of stars and stripes, which latter may be either of silk or bunting, with red cord and tassels.

3. The Board of Officers of the Kentucky State Guard, convened by virtue of General Orders No. 4, current series, of which Captain John H. Leathers is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of LUKE P. BLACKBURN, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
FRANKFORT, June 24th, 1880. }

General Orders No. 6.

1. The Kentucky State Guard, embracing the following commands:

Blackburn Guards, infantry,	-	-	Midway, Kentucky;
Bowling Green Guards, infantry,	-	-	Bowling Green, Kentucky;
Butler Guards, infantry,	-	-	Carrollton, Kentucky;
Covington Light Guards, infantry,	-	-	Covington, Kentucky;
Kenton Light Guards, infantry,	-	-	Ludlow, Kentucky;
Lexington Guards, infantry,	-	-	Lexington, Kentucky;
Louisville Legion, infantry,	-	-	Louisville, Kentucky;
Mason County Guards, infantry,	-	-	Maysville, Kentucky;
McCreary Guards, infantry,	-	-	Frankfort, Kentucky;
Louisville Light Artillery,	-	-	Louisville, Kentucky;
McDowell Guards, cavalry,	-	-	Woodlake, Kentucky;

are hereby ordered into active service, commencing on the 19th, and terminating on the 26th day of July, 1880, both days inclusive. Each command hereinbefore named is directed to assemble and rendezvous at Crab Orchard Springs, in Lincoln county, armed, equipped, and uniformed, on the day first named. Every company, while encamped, and while going and returning, shall have roll-call at reveille and tattoo, except on the first day, when reveille will be impracticable. Absence without leave from either of said roll-calls shall be deemed as absence for the entire day, and so reported on the pay-roll. This will not be construed so as to interfere with the regulations of commanding officers for the enforcement of proper discipline.

2. There will be paid out of the State Military Fund, for each day's service, to include going and returning, the following rate of compensation and allowances:

Commissioned officers, - - - - -	\$2 00 per day.
Non-commissioned officers, - - - - -	1 25 per day;
Privates and musicians, - - - - -	1 00 per day;

together with one ration per day each, the same as prescribed by the United States Army Regulations or commuted at the actual cost of subsistence not to exceed fifty cents per day. Pay-rolls must be returned to the Adjutant General's Office, through the proper channel, in twenty days after the expiration of the encampment, with a certificate by the commanding officer that the persons therein named have performed the service, and are entitled to the pay therein specified. Two dollars per day will be allowed for each horse furnished and used by field or staff officers required to be mounted, and seventy-five cents per day each for cavalry horses, and forage or commutation therefor, as prescribed by the Army Regulations of the United States. Horses for artillery drill and parade will be hereafter provided. Transportation will be allowed at the rate agreed upon with the several railroad companies, to and from the encampment. Tents, blankets, and other necessary stores will be issued to the several commands upon their arrival at the encampment, or before starting.

3. On arriving upon the ground selected for the encampment, unattached companies will be formed into battalions as follows:

Second Battalion.—Bowling Green Guards, McCreary Guards, Blackburn Guards, and Carrollton Guards, and will report to Captain M. H. Crump.

Third Battalion.—Covington Light Guards, Lexington Guards, Maysville Guards, and Kenton Light Guards, and will report to Captain Frank Wood.

These temporary organizations will be subject to such change or modification as may be demanded for convenience and the interests of the service. The object and purpose of the encampment is for the education of the State Guard in all useful and proper soldierly acquirements, and the Commander-in-Chief expresses the hope that every command, and each member thereof, may strive to excel in good conduct and soldierly deportment. Commandants will be held responsible for a full attendance of their commands.

4. Prizes will be awarded by competent judges, not connected with the State Guard, as follows: for

Best drilled infantry company, - - - - -	\$100 00
Second best drilled infantry company, - - - - -	50 00
Best discipline, soldierly conduct, and attendance, as compared with total aggregate present, to include all arms, State Guard flag, - - - - -	160 00
Best drilled cavalry company, - - - - -	50 00
Best drilled section of artillery, - - - - -	50 00

6. The Commander-in-Chief, with the assistance of the proper staff and staff appointments hereafter duly announced, will command in person this first general encampment of the State Guard. Orders for routine duty, regulations, and uniform drill and exercises, will be duly announced.

7. Each command will move with one day's prepared rations, or at least sufficient to last until it arrives at the encampment. The several commands are directed to move as early on the morning of the day named in the first paragraph of this order as possible, with a view to arrive at destination in time to complete all necessary camp and other regulations during that day.

8. A Board of Officers will be appointed by special orders, charged with the duty of contracting for subsistence and commutation of the ration allowance, upon principles not inconsistent with military discipline.

LUKE P. BLACKBURN, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

By J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
FRANKFORT, June 24th, 1880. }

General Orders No. 7.

1. The following is prescribed as a fatigue coat for the Kentucky State Guard: Sack of dark blue navy flannel or other similar goods, with falling collar, single-breasted; Kentucky State Guard buttons, five in front, the upper button well up to the chin; corners of collar cut square; lower corners of skirt to be slightly rounded, commencing just below the lower button, which should be slightly below the waist; two buttons at the cuff; the coat to be cut so as to fit well, and curve in slightly at the waist, and to extend about one third the distance from the top of the hip to the knee.

2. Companies intending to attend the encampment ordered at Crab Orchard Springs, commencing on the 19th day of July, 1880, are authorized to contract for, and supply themselves with, the fatigue coat, as prescribed above, for *bona fide* members. The cost, not exceeding \$2.50, will be allowed and paid out of the State Military Fund when collection on the war claim is realized.

3. Companies that have already adopted and procured a fatigue coat, or substitute therefor, will receive the above allowance in cash or its equivalent.

LUKE P. BLACKBURN, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

By J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
FRANKFORT, July 3, 1880. }

General Orders No. 8.

Supplemental to General Orders No. 6, current series, and approving the report of the Board of Officers, convened by special order, authorized to arrange and contract for subsistence and commutation of rations. The following is published for the information and guidance of the Kentucky State Guard:

1. The ration will be commuted at fifty cents.

2. Each company will be allowed one cook, to be borne on the company roll, with pay and allowances of an enlisted man, and the following camp equipage, vouchers for which, approved by commanding officers, will be paid on presentation:

Three skillets and lids; two pots or camp kettles, with hooks, ladles, and forks; two four-gallon coffee boilers, three water buckets, three tin dippers, one axe; and, for each member of the company present, one tin plate, one knife and fork, one tin cup and spoon; all of which will be boxed, labeled with the company name, and stored in the State Arsenal, when the encampment is over, for future use.

3. Flour, meal, and salt meats will be issued, on proper requisitions, at the camp, at cost, and charged upon the ration account. Company tables will be prepared of suitable dimensions, with wood for cooking.

4. For the purposes of this encampment, the First, Second, and Third Infantry Battalions, Louisville Light Artillery, and McDowell Cavalry, will be temporarily formed into a brigade, designated First Brigade, K. S. G., and commanded by Major J. B. Castleman.

5. The following staff appointments are announced:

Rev. Green Clay Smith, Chaplain.

First Lieutenant A. D. Mulliken to be Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and will report on 19th inst. to Major J. B. Castleman.

Colonel R. H. Wildberger to be Acting Assistant Inspector General.

First Lieutenant Owen Stewart to be Acting Quarter-Master and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieutenant K. Duke Smith to be Aid de-Camp. Colonel Wildberger, Lieutenants Stewart and Smith, will report to the Adjutant General.

LUKE P. BLACKBURN, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

By J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
IN CAMP AT CRAB ORCHARD, July 23d, 1880. }

General Orders No. 9.

1. The competitive drill for the prizes to be awarded under provisions of par. 4 of General Order No. 6, A. G. O., will begin on 24th inst., at 9 A. M., on the grounds now used for drilling.

2. Each company will be allowed one half hour, with ten minutes additional, at the discretion of the judges, for the purpose of requiring movements omitted, and will be confined to the School of the Company, and the School of the Soldier so far as it applies to the manual of arms, excepting the bayonet exercise.

3. Companies may drill in full dress or fatigue uniform, and the fact will not be noted for or against them by the judges.

4. The cavalry and artillery drills will be directed by special orders to suit the convenience of competing companies and of the judges.

By order of GOVERNOR BLACKBURN.

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

Official: J. P. NUCKOLS,

Adjutant General and ex-officio Inspector General.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
CAMP BLACKBURN, July 26th, 1880. }

General Orders No. 10.

1. Referring to Special Orders No. 3, A. G. O., special series, Camp Blackburn, the report of the Board of Judges is approved; and, in

accordance with their decisions, the following awards are hereby made, viz:

First. The first prize of one hundred dollars is awarded to Company "A," and also the same amount to Company F, Louisville Legion, First Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G., each as the best drilled infantry company.

Second. The second prize of fifty dollars is awarded to Company "D," Louisville Legion, First Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G., as the second best drilled infantry company.

Third. The prize of fifty dollars is awarded to Company "E," Louisville Legion, First Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G., as the best drilled cavalry company.

Fourth. The prize of fifty dollars is awarded to the section of Battery "A," K. S. G., Louisville Light Artillery, as the best drilled section of artillery.

Fifth. The State Guard flag, valued at \$160, is awarded each to Company "F," "Louisville Legion," First Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G., and to Company "A," "Bowling Green Guards," Second Battalion, First Brigade, K. S. G., each, as the company best in discipline, soldierly conduct, and attendance, as compared with total aggregate present.

2. The report of the judges will be published for the information of the Kentucky State Guard.

3. The judges are hereby directed to make and return to this office a detailed critical report of the drill of each command, and will then be discharged from further duty under Special Order No. 3, special series, A. G. O., Camp Blackburn.

By command of GOVERNOR BLACKBURN,

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
FRANKFORT, July 1st, 1880. }

The following instructions for the various persons therein named having been compiled by a board of officers, are hereby adopted and prescribed for the Kentucky State Guard, when in Camps of Instruction, or on active duty in the field.

J. P. NUCKOLS, *Adjutant General.*

Daily Routine in Camp.

1. Reveille, 6 A. M.
2. Surgeon's call, 6:30 A. M.
3. Breakfast call, 7 A. M.
4. Troop or Guard Mounting, 8 A. M.
5. Company or other drill, 9 A. M.
6. Dinner roll-call, 1 P. M.
7. Battalion drill, 4 P. M.
8. Dress Parade and Retreat at sunset.
9. Supper immediately after Retreat.
10. Tattoo, 9:30 P. M.
11. Taps, 10 P. M.
12. Battalion Inspection and Inspection of Tents, 9 A. M. (Sunday).
13. Church call, 10:30 A. M. (Sunday).

Roll-calls.

1. There shall be at least three roll-calls, viz: at Reveille, Retreat, and Tattoo. They will be made on the Company Parades by the First Sergeants, superintended by the commissioned officers. The Captain will report the absentees without leave, to the Officer of the Day.

2. Immediately after Reveille the tents and the space immediately around them will be put in order by the men of the companies, superintended by the chiefs of squads, and the guard tent by the prisoners or by the guard.

Morning Reports.

Morning reports of companies for preceding day, signed by the Captains and First Sergeants, will be handed to the Adjutant before 8 A. M., and will be consolidated by the Adjutant within the next hour for information of the commanding officer.

Signals.

Drummers' call shall be beaten by the drums of the camp guard five (5) minutes before the time of beating the stated calls, when the drummers will assemble before the colors of their respective battalions; and as soon as the beat begins on the *right*, it will be immediately taken up along the line.

Permits.

1. No officer or enlisted man will be allowed to absent himself from camp between Tattoo and Reveille without special permission.
2. All applications for permits will be in writing, and must be made through the commanding officer of the company, and approved by the battalion commander. Every permit will be returned to the Officer of the Guard, and the applicant will report to said officer on leaving and returning to camp.

Surgeon's Call.

1. At the *surgeon's call*, the sick of each company in camp shall be conducted to the hospital by a non-commissioned officer of the company, detailed for that purpose at the previous evening parade. The medical officer will, every morning, thirty minutes after Reveille, meet and examine the sick brought to the hospital, retaining all whom he may consider unable to attend to any duty, and sending all others to quarters, excused only from such duty as he may judge them unable to perform.
2. The sick-marcher will see that the names of the sick are correctly registered on the company book.
3. The Officer of the Day will keep a sick-list, on which will be placed the name of any man who is taken sick at any time other than that specified above.

Meals.

At the hours appointed for breakfast, dinner, and supper, the companies will be formed on the battalion-parade grounds by the First Sergeants, and will be then marched to and from the mess-hall by the senior officer present.

Military Courtesy.

Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions. Especial attention of officers and enlisted men is

directed to paragraphs 787-807, Upton's Infantry Tactics, and they will be strictly observed on all occasions.

Instruction for, and Duties of, the Officer of the Day.

I. The Officer of the Day is subject only to the orders of the commanding officer; he is responsible for the good order of the camp; he receives his orders and instructions direct from the commanding officer, and transmits them to his subordinates; all the guards of the command are under his general direction.

II. The Officer of the Day will attend all roll-calls, and, on receiving the names of the absent enlisted men, will at once cause them to be found, if within the limits of the camp. Should an absent soldier not be promptly found, a report of the fact will forthwith be made to the Post Adjutant or commanding officer in person, with a view to further search beyond the limits of the camp. When found, the absentee will be confined, to await the decision of the commanding officer in his case.

III. It is the duty of an intermediate commander thoroughly to investigate the subject-matter of any paper transmitted through him for the action of superior authority, and to state the facts elicited by such investigation and his opinion of the case. The Officer of the Day will remember this rule, and rigidly observe it in transmitting the report of the guard.

IV. The Officer of the Day inspects the company, band, and hospital messes and sinks.

V. The Officer of the Day gives the countersign to the commander of the guard before retreat, and sends out patrols to various parts of the command and its immediate vicinity, for the arrest of absentees and the preservation of good order.

VI. In the transfer of prisoners at guard mounting, each will be called out by name, and be made to march ten paces to the front. The calling of the names will be with sufficient deliberation to cause complete identification of the prisoners by the Officer of the Day, who is hereby directed to give his personal attention to the execution of this order.

Instructions for, and Duties of, the Commander of the Guard.

I. The Commander of the Guard should satisfy himself that the property belonging to the guard-tent is all on hand, that the prisoners borne on the guard report are all present, and that all special orders are reported to him.

II. He should be familiar with all the details of the sentinel's duties, in order that he may know that the instruction of the men is properly attended to. He should ascertain, by personal inspection of all the reliefs, before they are posted and afterward, that the men are familiar with their duties, both as sentinels on post and over prisoners.

III. His attention should be directed particularly to seeing that the non-commissioned officers of the guard do their duty properly; that the Corporals visit their reliefs frequently, and instruct the sentinels; that the sentinels walk their post diligently; and he should visit them frequently during the day and night, and ascertain, by personal examination, whether they know their duties.

IV. He should enforce cleanliness and order in the guard, and a proper military deportment; and not allow any games or other pursuits that would detract from the proper dignity of the guard.

V. He is required, at Retreat, to have the roll of the guard called, and to inspect arms to see that they are in perfect order.

VI. The Commander of the Guard is charged with the order and cleanliness of the guard-tent and its surroundings.

VII. The Commander of the Guard is responsible that all calls are beaten or sounded by the musicians of the guard, and at the proper times; that the flags are hoisted and lowered at the proper hour, and that they are kept free and in perfect order.

VIII. The Officer of the Guard will habitually remain at his post. When he leaves it to inspect or instruct sentinels, or other like duty, his absence will be limited substantially to such duty; when absent for his meals or on account of any manifest necessity, the absence will be abridged to a proper limit.

IX. The Commander of the Guard is responsible that his guard is paraded for all general officers, civilians entitled to the compliment (Reg., par. 244), foreign officers visiting the post, large bodies of troops, the commanding officer at the post, and the Officer of the Day.

X. When general officers, or persons entitled to salute, pass in rear of the guard, the officer is only to make his men stand at a "carry arms," and not face his guard about, or beat his drum.

XI. When general officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute, receiving the word of command from the senior officer of the whole.

XII. All guards are to be under arms when armed parties approach their posts; and to parties commanded by commissioned officers, they are to present arms, drums beating a march and officers saluting.

XIII. The guard will not be turned out for the Officer of the Day, commanding officer, or other officer entitled to the compliment, unless he be advancing in the direction of the guard-house.

XIV. The Commander of the Guard will send a patrol around the camp at taps, to see that all unauthorized lights are extinguished, soldiers and camp followers in their quarters.

XV. He will, when notified of absentees from any duty, order a patrol to search for them, and when found, have them brought before the Officer of the Day for his orders in the case.

XVI. In general, he should be thoroughly conversant with all orders published for the information of his subordinates, and see that they are properly performed.

XVII. All passes, except for non-commissioned staff, will be sent to the Officer of the Guard for delivery; the time of actual delivery will be noted on the back of the pass, and will be signed by the Officer of the Guard. On receiving his pass, the soldier must leave immediately, or return it to the Officer of the Guard. The Officer of the Guard must deliver the pass in person, and instruct the soldier to report to the Commander of the Guard at the guard-tent immediately on returning to camp. The time of actual return will be noted on the pass, and will be signed by the Officer of the Guard to whom the report is made. All passes taken up or not delivered will be transmitted with the report of the guard.

XVIII. *Countersign* or watchword is given to such persons as are entitled to pass during the night, and to officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels of the guard. *Parole* is imparted to such officers as have a right to visit the guards, and to make the Grand Rounds, and to officers commanding guards.

XIX. Sentinels will be relieved every two (2) hours, unless the state of the weather renders it necessary that it should be done at shorter or longer intervals.

Regulations for the Camp Guard.

I. In dismissing the guard, the analogy to the form prescribed for dismissing a company should be followed.

II. The guard should stand at Parade Rest during Retreat, the same as prescribed for companies.

III. The inspection of the guard at Retreat should take place immediately after the guard falls in.

IV. At Retreat the sergeant of the guard shall call the roll, and report in the same manner as the First Sergeant of a company.

V. At other roll-calls, when the guard is paraded, the sergeant of the guard will turn over the guard to the officer of the guard, with the salute and report, "Sir, the guard is present."

VI. Whenever the guard falls in, the men will fall in, faced to the right; the sergeant of the guard will then face them to the left, and the officer of the guard then takes command.

VII. When the sentinels receive the countersign they shall be required to reply, "The countersign is right," and to come to a carry, except in such cases when the regulations lay down specific form of answer, in which case the specific form shall be strictly followed.

VIII. Whenever a sentinel, in reply to a challenge, shall receive an answer that indicates a party of more than one person, he shall be taught to reply: "Halt (so and so), advance one with the countersign," or "Halt (so and so), dismount one and advance with the countersign," except in cases where the answer indicates some regular military party, when he will use the words "commanding officer," instead of the word "one;" this rule not to apply where the answer be "Relief," "Patrol," or "Grand Rounds."

IX. Sentinels on posts, in satisfying themselves of the identity of approaching parties, before the countersign takes effect, should ask, "Who comes there?"

X. The officer of the guard will, at all times, report the state of his guard to officers entitled to inspect the guard, whenever they visit the guard.

XI. Sentinels over prisoners will always salute officers in the manner prescribed in the regulations, except that they will always face toward the prisoners they may be guarding.

XII. Sentinels over buildings or public property where smoking is forbidden, will caution persons to observe the same, and, if necessary, will call the Corporal of the guard to assist in the enforcement of the order.

XIII. In dismissing the old guard, after the completion of its tour, bayonets will not be unfixd.

XIV. To advance the Officer of the Day at night, when the guard is turned out, the officer of the guard will say: "Advance, Officer of the Day."

Instructions for, and Duties of, Sergeants of the Guard.

I. The Sergeant of the Guard has general supervision of the Corporals and members of the guard; sees that the reliefs are turned out at the proper time; that the Corporals obey promptly the calls of the sentinels; that they comprehend the orders, and are capable of instructing the sentinels.

II. The Sergeant carries the keys of the prison-rooms; should verify the list of prisoners when he marches on guard, and see that they are properly secured when not at work; should give the sentinels over prisoners full and explicit orders, and see that they execute them.

III. He sees that the sentences of the prisoners are executed, and that the prisoners are supplied with food; that the sentinels in charge of prisoners, before going on post, day or night, verify the number under their charge, and that those going out to work fully identify the individual persons in their charge; and in general has immediate charge of the prisoners.

IV. He divides the guard into three reliefs, numbering each relief; prepares the guard report for the Commander of the Guard, keeping a full account of all events of interest and importance.

V. Keeps order in the guard-tent, allowing no games or other practices that detract from the dignity of the guard; sees that the members of the guard are in uniform; that they do not remove any part of their equipments; and, in general, allows no violation of orders or regulations on the part of those under him.

VI. Makes frequent inspections of the sentinels to see that they comprehend their orders and properly discharge their duties.

VII. He will see that the guard is awakened, and prepared to turn out at a moment's warning, on all occasions when required.

VIII. He should be thoroughly conversant with the duties of the Corporals and privates of the Guard; and upon his unceasing vigilance depends, in a great degree, the manner in which the duties of the guard are discharged.

Instructions for, and Duties of, Corporals of the Guard.

I. This is the most important of all the duties of the Corporal. He should be perfectly familiar with all that pertains to a sentinel, and be able to instruct the members of the guard in their duties.

II. Each Corporal parades his own relief, posts it, and instructs the sentinels in their duty. He answers the call of the sentinels of his relief, for "Corporal of the Guard," promptly.

III. The Corporal should visit his relief thoroughly, the first tour by daylight, and see that the sentinels know their day orders well; and again the first tour by night, to see that they know and perform their night duties properly. And they should be visited at other times, also, until they know and perform their duties well, for the Corporal will be held responsible by the Commander of the Guard that the sentinels are properly instructed.

IV. The privates of the guard should make their application to be absent from the guard through the Corporal of their relief, who is required to see that they return punctually, and are not absent longer than is necessary. The Corporal is held strictly responsible that he reports to the Commander of the Guard all neglect of duty or disobedience of orders or instructions by members of the guard.

V. He sees that his relief unload their pieces, and that they keep them in their proper places when in the guard-room.

VI. When his relief is on post, he must hold himself constantly on the alert, prepared to answer all calls the instant they are made; during this time he must be in reach of his musket, and engaged in no practice that will distract his attention from his duties.

General Instructions for Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Guard.

I. Lights, tobacco, reading-matter, and all articles of luxury, will be strictly excluded from the prison-rooms. The prison-rooms will be thoroughly examined each day, and all prisoners, before being locked up, will be closely searched for articles not allowed.

II. All Sergeants, Corporals, and privates of the guard are *strictly prohibited* from allowing prisoners to enter company quarters without express permission from the Officer of the Day or the commander of the guard; neither will they allow them to loiter while going to or from, or while at work. When prisoners are marching in charge of a sentinel, they shall be marched in close order.

III. The members of the guard will not leave the guard tent without permission from the commander of the guard, and he will arrange for them to go to their meals by reliefs.

IV. The meals of the prisoners will be served at the guard-tent, at the hours directed by the commanding officer.

V. Habitually no person will be received at the guard for confinement unless the offense, for which the confinement is made, be at the same time stated. The charge: conduct to the prejudice of good order and

military discipline, is not sufficiently descriptive, and will not be deemed satisfactory without further specifications.

VI. The musician of the guard on duty at the guard-tent will be at the flag-staff and sound all first signals. One of the musicians in the company quarters will be called by the musician of the guard in time to repeat the first signal for reveille in front of the company quarters.

VII. The signal for "fire" will be the continuous beating of the assembly.

VIII. Charges against enlisted men will be forwarded to the commanding officer direct; and in case of privates in confinement, notice of the receipt and character of the charges will be given the Commander of the Guard without delay.

Instructions for, and Duties of, Sentinels.

I. When a soldier is placed upon post, he becomes a sentinel. His duties are of two distinct characters—those which belong to all sentinels on all posts, and those peculiar to the post on which he is placed. The former are called "General Orders" and the latter "Special Orders."

II. When called upon by the commanding officer, the Officer of the Day, or by the officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard, to give his orders, he does so as follows, *e. g.* :

GENERAL ORDERS FOR POST NO. 1.

My "GENERAL ORDERS" are: I am required to take charge of this post and all public property in view; to salute all officers passing according to rank; to give the alarm in case of fire, the approach of an enemy, or any disturbance whatsoever. In either case, if the danger be great, discharge my piece before calling out; to report all violations of the Articles of War, Regulations of the Army, or Camp Orders; to walk my post in a soldierly manner, carrying my piece at a right shoulder or support; to repeat all calls; at night, to challenge all persons approaching my post, and to allow no one to pass without the countersign, or until he has been examined by an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard.

[The Sentinel should know what is meant by the above, and be able to explain it in detail.]

My "Special Orders" are: [here give them as received] *e. g.* :

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR POST NO. 1.

My post extends from — to —. I have charge of (giving number) prisoners. Allow none of them to escape. If any of them attempt

it, cry "Halt!" once; and if they do not halt instantly, shoot them. Report all unusual or suspicious noises; allow no one to hold conversation with, pass articles to, or receive anything from, the prisoners, except in the presence, and with the consent, of an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard.

Allow no lights in the prison rooms. Turn out the guard between reveille and retreat, for the Commanding Officer, the Officer of the Day, bodies of armed men, and all others entitled to the compliment.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR POST IN REAR OF GUARD-HOUSE.

My post extends from —— to —— . I have charge of (giving number) prisoners. Allow none of them to escape. If any attempt it, cry "Halt!" once; and if they do not halt instantly, shoot them.

Report all unusual or suspicious noises. Allow no one to hold conversation with, pass articles to, or receive anything from, the prisoners, except in the presence, and with the consent, of an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard.

Allow no lights in the prison-rooms.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR POST OVER QUARTER-MASTER STORE-HOUSE AND HAY-YARD.

My post extends from —— to —— . I allow no one to enter this building, nor to remove any property therefrom, except upon the order of the Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day, or Quarter-Master, and then only in the presence of an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard.

I see that no animals run loose in the hay-yard. I allow no smoking, loafing, or any other practice that would be liable to set fire to the buildings or hay.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR POST OVER COMMISSARY BUILDING.

My post extends from —— to —— . I allow no one to enter this building, or remove any property from the vicinity of my post, except upon the order of the Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day, or commissary officer, and then only in the presence of an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard. I allow no smoking, loafing, or any other practice that would be liable to set fire to this or any of the buildings in the vicinity of my post.

III. All sentinels will call the attention of the guard to any persons who may be loitering about the post at night.

IV. Sentinels will *present arms* to general and field officers, to the Officer of the Day, and to the commanding officer. They salute all other officers with the Sergeant's salute.

V. Sentinels will challenge all persons approaching their posts after twilight, and pass no one without the countersign.

VI. When the sentinel challenges, he will bring his piece to *charge bayonets*.

VII. No sentinel shall quit his post or hold conversation not necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.

VIII. Sentinels will repeat all calls from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than their own posts.

IX. All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect towards sentinels.

THE STATE GUARD.

FIRST BATTALION—INFANTRY—LOUISVILLE LEGION.

ROLL OF FIELD AND STAFF.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
John B. Castleman	Major	Louisville, Ky.
Kenneth McDonald	Adjutant and 1st Lieut	" "
A. M. Cunningham	Quarter-Master and 1st Lt	" "
B. I. Baldwin	Assistant Surgeon	" "
W. P. T. U. Dudley	Chaplain	" "
Thomas J. Wood	Sergeant-Major	" "
R. Weissinger	Quarter-Master Sergeant	" "

BLACKBURN GUARDS, MIDWAY, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 29; Total, 40.

B. Viley	Captain	Midway, Ky.
T. M. Nichols	First Lieutenant	" "
R. M. Davis	Second Lieutenant	" "
Eugene Wallace	Sergeant	" "
Geo Williams	"	" "
B. A. Wilson	"	" "
J. P. Hammond	"	" "
L. P. Thompson	Corporal	" "
R. A. Jones	"	" "
G. E. Stout	"	" "
I. Worsham	"	" "
Alford, J. N.	Private	" "
Berryman, R. E.	"	" "
Hammond, Wm.	"	" "
Head, James M.	"	" "
Harris T	"	" "
Jones, W M.	"	" "
Jones, Thomas	"	" "
Edwards, G H.	"	" "
Kercheval, G. H.	"	" "
Lockett, Geo. L.	"	" "
Layton, David	"	" "
Montague, William	"	" "
Nave, Charles L.	"	" "
Ricketts, C H.	"	" "
Tompson, Dudley	"	" "
Tompson, L. P.	"	" "
Tompson, John W.	"	" "
Tompson, W. H.	"	" "
Sullivan, Charles	"	" "
Vanderventer, John	"	" "
Vanderventer, T.	"	" "
Wiggs James	"	" "
Williams, Joe	"	" "
Sacra, W. P.	"	" "

BLACKBURN GUARDS, MIDWAY, KY.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location
Ramsey, J. T.	Private	Midway, Ky.
Thomason, M. W.	"	"
Chester, W. J.	Quarter-Master	"
Baker, James.	Musician	"
Johnson, Dick	"	"

HOWLING GREEN GUARDS, BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 9; Privates, 28; Total, 40.

M. H. Crump.	Captain	Bowling Green, Ky.
J. Whit Potter.	First Lieutenant	"
A. M. Rutledge.	Second Lieutenant	"
R. N. Covington	First Sergeant	"
George A. Catlett.	Second Sergeant	"
J. O. Burge.	Third Sergeant	"
H. P. Potter	Fourth Sergeant	"
John Underwood	Fifth Sergeant	"
A. W. Cooke.	Sixth Sergeant	"
V. M. Potter	Corporal	"
S. M. Mattock	"	"
N. A. Porter	"	"
Alexander R. H.	Private	"
Baker, J. L.	"	"
Bang, J. G.	"	"
Bingham, V. G.	"	"
Burnam, W. O.	"	"
Carlin, J. E.	"	"
Carson, J. O.	"	"
Caldwell, J. L.	"	"
Gerard, James	"	"
Graham, L.	"	"
Dulancy, R. F.	"	"
Ganelson, G. W.	"	"
Holeman, J. M.	"	"
Hill, W. B.	"	"
Kirtley, Samuel	"	"
Loving, L. L.	"	"
Pence, John J.	"	"
Fotter, William	"	"
Settle, B. W.	"	"
Strange, N. R.	"	"
Sampter, E. S.	"	"
Taylor, A. R.	"	"
Valentine, F. J.	"	"
Wright, Thomas B.	"	"
Young, C. H.	"	"
Coleman, F. C.	"	"
Barr, E. T.	"	"
Woodward, Wm.	Musician	"

BUTLER GUARDS, CARROLLTON, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 33; Total, 44.

John T. Lewis	Captain	Carrollton, Ky.
G. M. Anderson, jr.	First Lieutenant	"
J. E. Grobinger.	Second Lieutenant	"
H. M. Foster	First Sergeant	"

BUTLER GUARDS, CARROLLTON, KY.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
J. W. Parkham	Sergeant	Carrollton, Ky.
W. S. Eblin	"	"
H. Helmass	"	"
P. B. Taylor	Corporal	"
Wm. McCracken	"	"
J. T. Hart	"	"
Ed Masterson	"	"
Berg, R.	Private	"
Branock, J. C.	"	"
Bostwick, W. T.	"	"
Berrigan, J. W.	"	"
Carraco, Wm.	"	"
Coburn, J. M.	"	"
Collyer, J. R.	"	"
Darling, J. T.	"	"
Dowell, J. T.	"	"
Elder, Wm.	"	"
Eblin, J. F.	"	"
Eblin, J. W.	"	"
Grobinger, H. C.	"	"
Grobinger, J. R.	"	"
Gaunt, J. M.	"	"
Grobinger, Louis	"	"
Howe, W. F.	"	"
Hill, J. T.	"	"
Howe, R. J.	"	"
Locamp, F.	"	"
Mead, P.	"	"
Minish, Wm.	"	"
Metcalf, Chas.	"	"
Nienberg, Ky.	"	"
Pratt, W. E.	"	"
Powell, W. R.	"	"
Parkham, A. G.	"	"
Salyers, T. D.	"	"
Suppenfield, J.	"	"
Tombrins, H.	"	"
Thamann, F.	"	"
Vance, H. H.	"	"
Windsor, Wm.	"	"

COVINGTON LIGHT GUARDS, COVINGTON, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 36; Total, 47.

Frank Wood	Captain	Covington, Ky.
F. R. Peak	First Lieutenant	"
C. P. Morse	Second Lieutenant	"
S. F. B. Morse	Sergeant	"
J. A. Seeley	"	"
P. Stout	"	"
C. W. Perry	"	"
B. Whitaker	Corporal	"
R. Cantrell	"	"
E. Sellers	"	"
Geo. McNamara	"	"
Adams, W.	Private	"
Asman, George	"	"
Bluntensteel, F.	"	"
Brumbeck, E.	"	"

COVINGTON LIGHT GUARDS, COVINGTON, KY.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Cochran, S.	Private.	Covington, Ky.
Connelly, P.	"	"
Duvenick, J.	"	"
Cohen, B.	"	"
Eckman, E. J.	"	"
Gray, George.	"	"
Gray, S.	"	"
Gray, C. P.	"	"
Gray, R. H.	"	"
Hull, C.	"	"
Keene, P.	"	"
Kelley, C.	"	"
Kelley, Hugh.	"	"
Kleine, E.	"	"
Klein, A.	"	"
Kleine, J. H.	"	"
Kendall, H.	"	"
Kyle, J.	"	"
Lehman, C.	"	"
McGill, James.	"	"
Phillips, O.	"	"
Reed, S.	"	"
Rust, W. H.	"	"
Stevenson, J.	"	"
Richardson, D.	"	"
Shine, M. T.	"	"
Sullivan, J. T., jr.	"	"
Vance, J.	"	"
Voige, W. H.	"	"
Williams, B.	"	"
Wallace, H.	"	"
Kingsley, D.	"	"

LEXINGTON GUARDS, LEXINGTON, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers 8; Privates, 40; Total, 51.

J. R. Morton	Captain	Lexington, Ky.
S. G. Sharp	First Lieutenant	"
D. V. Johnson	Second Lieutenant	"
John C. Warfield	Sergeant	"
Fred. F. Wiehl	"	"
W. H. Thompson	"	"
J. H. Davidson	"	"
R. B. Allen	Corporal	"
W. G. Boyd	"	"
J. W. Robinson	"	"
Thos. H. Smith	"	"
Allen, J. R.	Private	"
Barr, R. B.	"	"
Beard, O. P.	"	"
Bean, Charles W.	"	"
Bell, W. E.	"	"
Beward, W. D.	"	"
Breckinridge, R. J.	"	"
Baulden George	"	"
Brown, E. E.	"	"
Brutton, H. L. B.	"	"
Chew, Jas. H.	"	"
Des Cognets, L.	"	"
Dunn, G. W.	"	"

LEXINGTON GUARDS, LEXINGTON, KY.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Eastin, James A.	Private	Lexington, Ky.
Gratz, A. H.	"	"
Hume, H. D.	"	"
Johns, F. E.	"	"
Kemp, L. V.	"	"
Kinkead, H. P.	"	"
Kidd, J. B.	"	"
Kidd, F.	"	"
Leach, J. C. B.	"	"
Leslie, R. A. E.	"	"
Mabon, Wm	"	"
McCarwell, T. L.	"	"
Parker, Watts.	"	"
Reardon, J. B.	"	"
Rodes, J. W.	"	"
Rodgers, J. C.	"	"
Sayre, J. W.	"	"
Simonds, J. A.	"	"
Smith, Jas. G.	"	"
Shropshire, J. C.	"	"
Shryock, Fred.	"	"
Todd, Jas.	"	"
Williams, J. M.	"	"
Williams, H. L.	"	"
Wilkerson, Jas.	"	"
Wilson, R. E.	"	"
Yellman, W. L.	"	"

COMPANY A, LOUISVILLE LEGION.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 46; Total, 57.

Geo K. Speed	Captain	Louisville, Ky.
J. D. Wilson	First Lieutenant	"
Vernon Wolfe	Second Lieutenant	"
C. F. Grainger	Sergeant	"
H. E. Senteney	"	"
J. P. Barbour	"	"
Ed. Ormsby	"	"
D. J. Davis	Corporal	"
W. W. Beeler	"	"
T. Barnett	"	"
R. C. Judge	"	"
Allen, R. T.	Private	"
Bibb, C. S.	"	"
Baldwin, B. J.	"	"
Batsford, J. A.	"	"
Batsford, E. P.	"	"
Churchill, W. C.	"	"
Colston, E. L.	"	"
Dembitz, H. C.	"	"
Finnie, E. S.	"	"
Fusch, E. A.	"	"
Fosdick, W. H.	"	"
Halloway, J. B.	"	"
Hutching, J. B.	"	"
Hartwell, F. M.	"	"
Jones, H. McK.	"	"
Kent, A. H.	"	"
Lehman, J.	"	"

COMPANY A, LOUISVILLE LEGION.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Leight, D. B.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
Loving, W. L.	"	"
Monroe, J. P.	"	"
Mengel, C. R.	"	"
McGrath, J. E.	"	"
Munn, W. G.	"	"
O Neil, J. E.	"	"
Purcell, H. H.	"	"
Price, R. C.	"	"
Robinson, W. M.	"	"
Read, W. C.	"	"
Ralph, W. T.	"	"
Roy, W. D.	"	"
Smith, J. B.	"	"
Shepherd, S. W., jr.	"	"
Si-son, C. W.	"	"
Swope, C. E.	"	"
Satterwhite, T. P., jr.	"	"
Sage, J. A.	"	"
Sykes, G. A.	"	"
Sheppard, R. M.	"	"
Terry, A. L.	"	"
Thomas, O. W., jr.	"	"
Uslick, W. F.	"	"
Von Borries, W.	"	"
Wehle, O. C.	"	"
Woolfolk, B. L.	"	"
Warren, J. A.	"	"
Warder, W. M.	"	"

COMPANY B, LOUISVILLE LEGION.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 50; Total, 61.

W O. Harris	Captain	Louisville, Ky.
B A. Adams	First Lieutenant	"
W L. Jackson	Second Lieutenant	"
W. J. Hunt	Sergeant	"
E W. C. Humphrey	"	"
James P Helm	"	"
John Barrett	"	"
H C. Smith	Corporal	"
J. S. Beeler	"	"
George Caspari	"	"
Grant Green	"	"
Adams, C. W.	Private	"
Allen, W. J.	"	"
Atwood L. R.	"	"
Barnett, J. S.	"	"
Bent, W McD.	"	"
Barnes, C. R.	"	"
Beilstein, J. W.	"	"
Belknap M.	"	"
Booker, Paul	"	"
Brewster, E. S.	"	"
Burton J. P.	"	"
Chency, D. H.	"	"
Cassin H F.	"	"
Coghill E. S.	"	"
Davie, D. M.	"	"

COMPANY B, LOUISVILLE LEGION.—Continued.

Names.	Rank	Location.
Davison H. B.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
Davis, J. A.	"	"
Ellison, A., jr.	"	"
Floyd, James.	"	"
Gray, J. A.	"	"
Gray, D. W.	"	"
Griffith, W. P.	"	"
Hazlett, J. L.	"	"
Humphrey A. P.	"	"
Hundley, J. B.	"	"
Hemming, E. W.	"	"
Isaacs, R. C.	"	"
Jobson, W. P.	"	"
Knott, S. R.	"	"
Knott, W. T.	"	"
Lec. William	"	"
Marshall, John	"	"
McDowell, S.	"	"
Owings, E. H.	"	"
Pardon, S.	"	"
Peay, G. K.	"	"
Peay, J. S.	"	"
Russell, J. C.	"	"
Semple, W. P.	"	"
Shotwell, A. L.	"	"
Speed, J. F., jr.	"	"
Tracey, F. E.	"	"
Von Borries, L.	"	"
Wallwork, J. N.	"	"
Ward, J. H.	"	"
Wheeler, H. W.	"	"
Wise M. B.	"	"
Wood, D. M.	"	"
Young, H. M.	"	"
Zook, C. H.	"	"

COMPANY C, LOUISVILLE LEGION.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 49; Total, 60.

J. H. Leathers	Captain	Louisville Ky.
D. F. C. Weller	First Lieutenant	"
A. H. Jackson	Second Lieutenant	"
E. A. Oddard	Sergeant	"
W. J. Garrety	"	"
E. Marshall	"	"
S. Miller	"	"
A. F. Moore	Corporal	"
J. F. Dobbin	"	"
G. E. Bly	"	"
A. W. Elwang	"	"
Adams, J. M.	Private	"
Baker, Frank	"	"
Bryan, E.	"	"
Burnett, T. L., jr.	"	"
Borntracger, J. M.	"	"
Baurmann, C. G.	"	"
Benedict, W. R.	"	"
Clemens, J. E.	"	"
Carroll, T.	"	"

COMPANY C, LOUISVILLE LEGION.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Chambers, W.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
Crowley, D. J.	"	"
Cunningham, R. M.	"	"
Doerr, L. B.	"	"
Etwang, A. J.	"	"
Fowler, W. E.	"	"
Francke, Wm.	"	"
Fitch, H. B.	"	"
Gaines, J. T.	"	"
Hewitt, C. H.	"	"
Holeman, J. E.	"	"
Johnston, C. W.	"	"
Jenkins, C. H.	"	"
Jones, S. C.	"	"
Kirby, S. B.	"	"
Kohlhass, T. E.	"	"
King, C. H.	"	"
Link, A. G.	"	"
Lemon, G. M.	"	"
Marshall, B. K.	"	"
Middleton, H. W.	"	"
Morehead, S. J.	"	"
Ming, W. B.	"	"
McDonald, J. W.	"	"
McDonald, Roy.	"	"
McComb, J. C.	"	"
Payne, E. H.	"	"
Phillips, H. R.	"	"
Powell, C. E.	"	"
Riley, C. E.	"	"
Raible, W. M.	"	"
Semple, A. L.	"	"
Sale, W. B.	"	"
Stultz, J. F.	"	"
Smith, Jacob.	"	"
Schimpeler, H.	"	"
Storts, John, jr.	"	"
Van Vleet, A.	"	"
Warder, H. T.	"	"
Windstandley, N. J.	"	"

COMPANY D, LOUISVILLE LEGION.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 7; Privates, 44; Total, 54.

Eugene Brown	Captain	Louisville, Ky.
Guy C. Sibley	First Lieutenant	"
W. A. Hughes	Second Lieutenant	"
J. M. Sohen	Sergeant	"
L. F. Kaye	"	"
J. T. Gamble	"	"
J. C. Hughes	Corporal	"
G. L. Travis	"	"
H. C. Clement	"	"
T. B. Moore	"	"
Armstrong, J. M.	Private	"
Barker, M. S.	"	"
Brandies, A.	"	"
Burnett, J. C.	"	"
Clark, Ben	"	"

COMPANY D, LOUISVILLE LEGION.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Courtenay, L. R.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
Davidson, J. W.	"	"
Dickson, F. C.	"	"
Gamble, J. L.	"	"
Gray, R. C.	"	"
Ferguson, J. A.	"	"
Fetter, George	"	"
Hunt, J. P.	"	"
Holloway, Green	"	"
Homire, L. W.	"	"
Hobbs, T. C.	"	"
Hyde, W. H.	"	"
Houston, S. M.	"	"
Kniskeen, W. B.	"	"
Kaye, W. E.	"	"
Kaye, A.	"	"
Kerlin, W. B., jr.	"	"
Kelly, J. P.	"	"
Kohnhorst, L. S.	"	"
Langhorne, J. D.	"	"
Lewis, Robert	"	"
Lyons, W. L.	"	"
Mullikin, T. B.	"	"
Murphy, J. H.	"	"
Murphy, J. M.	"	"
McCarty, C. C.	"	"
Meade, A.	"	"
Stokes, T. C.	"	"
Shepherd, T. P.	"	"
Semple, Frank	"	"
Samuel, H. M.	"	"
Tucker, L. G.	"	"
Vance, Barton	"	"
Williamson, J. R.	"	"
Rothgurber, Jno.	"	"
Ryan, M.	"	"
Rowland, W. B.	"	"
Jackson, Alex.	"	"
McCampbell, W. D.	"	"

COMPANY E (CAVALRY), LOUISVILLE LEGION.

Company organization and Muster-rolls not reported.

COMPANY F, LOUISVILLE LEGION.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 7; Privates, 46; Total, 56.

J. M. Wright	Captain	Louisville, Ky.
J. Speed Smith	First Lieutenant	"
H. C. Grinstead	Second Lieutenant	"
W. O. Bailey	Sergeant	"
J. M. Wintersmith	"	"
George W. Wicks	"	"
Victor McPherson	"	"
M. V. Joyce	"	"
Alex. N. Griswold	Corporal	"
E. S. Wright	"	"
Allen, T. C.	Private	"

COMPANY F, LOUISVILLE LEGION.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Cooke, J. G.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
Cowling, J. V.	"	"
Davis, W.	"	"
Davidson J.	"	"
Dean, J. S.	"	"
Dean, S. J.	"	"
Eacher, E.	"	"
Edmunds, W.	"	"
Gilbert, R. E.	"	"
Gordon, Fulton	"	"
Grant, Charles C.	"	"
Gray, Henry W.	"	"
Gleason, W. E.	"	"
Griswold, George	"	"
Hamilton, C. L.	"	"
Hamilton, J.	"	"
Harrison, E. N.	"	"
Hooge, O.	"	"
Knott, E. Q.	"	"
Mandeville, W.	"	"
Mayers, W.	"	"
McClanahan, A. S.	"	"
McComb, D.	"	"
McDonald, H.	"	"
Mengel, E. T.	"	"
Meriwether F. T.	"	"
Milikin, J. W.	"	"
Miller W.	"	"
Morris, W. W.	"	"
Murnan, H.	"	"
Nelson, C.	"	"
Parsons, C. A.	"	"
Rees, J. F.	"	"
Sehon, T. M.	"	"
Sherley, T.	"	"
Smith, G. W.	"	"
Stuart, D.	"	"
Warder, J. W.	"	"
West, Henry.	"	"
West, M.	"	"
Weaver, Wm.	"	"
Wintersmith, T.	"	"
Swearingan, W. W.	"	"
McGoodwin, H.	"	"
Grinstead, W. W.	"	"

MASON COUNTY GUARDS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 2; Non-commissioned Officers, 7; Privates, 36; Total, 45.

*M. C. Hutchins	Captain	Maysville, Ky.
James Heffin	First Lieutenant	"
W. H. Wadsworth	Second Lieutenant	"
H. K. Adamson	Sergeant	"
†A. C. Respess	"	"
E. W. Fitzgerald	"	"
C. C. Kirk	Corporal	"
H. M. Wood	"	"
Fred Drissell	"	"
Edward Lenord	"	"

MASON COUNTY GUARDS, MAYSVILLE, KY—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Boughner, Chas.	Private	Maysville, Ky.
Cahill, F.	"	"
Cooper, W. F.	"	"
Devine, James	"	"
Desmond, F. J.	"	"
Froman, H.	"	"
Hanley, J. F.	"	"
Hall, H.	"	"
Harding D.	"	"
Hesler, J. G.	"	"
Harding, L.	"	"
Hill, R. L.	"	"
Harding, James.	"	"
Kinsler, S.	"	"
McDaniel, John B.	"	"
McCarthy, M. J.	"	"
McAuliff, C. F.	"	"
McAtee, W. B.	"	"
Meanoch, W. H.	"	"
Mayher, Thos.	"	"
Power D.	"	"
Prather, R. C.	"	"
Rice, D. H.	"	"
Ryan, Jas.	"	"
Smith, James	"	"
Symonds, Geo. W.	"	"
Stockton, R. D.	"	"
Stockton, L. B.	"	"
Wadsworth, A. A.	"	"
Wallace, J. P.	"	"
Zeck, John	"	"
Hunt, J. L.	"	"
Tudor, George T.	"	"
Tudor, George W.	"	"
Sallee, J. H.	"	"
Anderson, P. D.	"	"

* Resignation accepted the 6th day of August, 1880. † Elected Captain October 20th, 1880.

MCCREARY GUARDS, FRANKFORT, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 9; Privates, 55; Total, 67.

W. G. Thompson	Captain	Frankfort, Ky.
H. B. Phythian	First Lieutenant	"
J. L. Price	Second Lieutenant	"
J. A. Murray	Sergeant	"
T. L. Taylor	"	"
T. J. Crutcher	"	"
G. C. Graham	"	"
G. L. Payne	"	"
John Milam	Corporal	"
H. C. Graham	"	"
M. P. Gray	"	"
C. Bridgeford	"	"
Bacon, H. C.	Private	"
Berry, E. H.	"	"
Berry, G. F.	"	"
Blackburn, J. J.	"	"
Bohannon, R. A., jr.	"	"

MCCREARY GUARDS, FRANKFORT, KY.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Boyd, Headley C.	Private	Frankfort, Ky.
Bush Sam S.	"	"
Cammack, H. B.	"	"
Cannon, Frank.	"	"
Casey, S. L.	"	"
Collins, A. P.	"	"
Cox, June	"	"
Drane, George K.	"	"
Dudley, W. C.	"	"
Dudley, W. J.	"	"
Duvall, Alvin, jr.	"	"
Egbert, S. T.	"	"
Evans, J. S.	"	"
Foote, V. W.	"	"
Gaines W. A.	"	"
Graham, F. W.	"	"
Haly, J. B.	"	"
Herdson, W. C.	"	"
Hutchison, F. C.	"	"
Hutchison, J. N.	"	"
Jouett F.	"	"
Kersey, H.	"	"
Kersey, J. H.	"	"
Ker-haw, J. E.	"	"
McAuliffe, J. A.	"	"
McEwan, B. H.	"	"
Meek, J. B.	"	"
Morris, W. S.	"	"
Noel, Frank	"	"
Noonan J. A.	"	"
O'Hara, Edward	"	"
Payne C. G.	"	"
Pendleton, J. T.	"	"
Pryor, F. M.	"	"
Quinn, E. T.	"	"
Robinson J.	"	"
Sargent, John.	"	"
Sargent, James	"	"
Sawyer, H. W.	"	"
Shelton Wm.	"	"
Sneed, W. C.	"	"
Stephens, H. T.	"	"
Taylor, R. S.	"	"
Thomson, G. B.	"	"
Todd, David	"	"
Tremere, T. B.	"	"
Tucker, W. B.	"	"
Williams, Ben.	"	"
Williams J. P.	"	"
Woodson, L. C.	"	"

MONARCH RIFLES, OWENSBORO, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 31; Total, 42.

S. H. Ford	Captain	Owensboro, Ky.
Austin Berry	First Lieutenant	"
Geo. V. Triplett	Second Lieutenant	"
W. B. Armendt	Sergeant.	"
J. C. Chism.	"	"

MONARCH RIFLES, OWENSBORO, KY.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
N. O. Ford	Sergeant	Owensboro, Ky.
Frank Golding	"	" "
W. J. Walkins	Corporal	" "
Geo. W. Gentry	"	" "
J. H. Hickman	"	" "
F. T. Gunther	"	" "
Allen, John F.	Private	" "
Brown, L. A.	"	" "
Bishop, J. W.	"	" "
Bransford, C. W.	"	" "
Baer, Louis D	"	" "
Carter, L. C.	"	" "
Cartin, J. M.	"	" "
Corbett, Oscar	"	" "
Davis, E. C.	"	" "
Elder, Samuel G.	"	" "
Ford, A. Y.	"	" "
Graves D. W.	"	" "
Gepe, Fred	"	" "
Haynes R. E.	"	" "
Haley, E. J.	"	" "
Hill, J. J.	"	" "
Courtney, W. H.	"	" "
Haney, Charles	"	" "
Milne, George M.	"	" "
Miller, H. A.	"	" "
Murphy, John	"	" "
Queen, Thomas	"	" "
Rudd, W. H.	"	" "
Small, J. Y.	"	" "
Troutman, Edgar	"	" "
Wile, Ben	"	" "
Williams, H. A.	"	" "
Weber Martin H.	"	" "
Wilhyte, J. W.	"	" "
Wood, E. M.	"	" "
Zinsey, J. George	"	" "

MCDOWELL GUARDS (CAVALRY), WOODLAKE, KY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 8; Privates, 42; Total, 53.

C. K. Wallace	Captain	Woodlake, Ky.
G. F. Thompson	First Lieutenant	" "
Thomas Murphy	Second Lieutenant	" "
Waller Hawkins	Sergeant	" "
F. M. Branham	"	" "
Robert Wilson	"	" "
Joseph Holton	"	" "
J. W. Wilson	Corporal	" "
M. Ireland	"	" "
H. B. McDaniel	"	" "
Robert Frazier	"	" "
Cantrill, Joseph	Private	" "
Jackson, Philip	"	" "
Hancock, Newton	"	" "
Twyman, Leo	"	" "
McDowell, Clay	"	" "
Wilson, Ed	"	" "
Smith, F. M.	"	" "

MCDOWELL GUARDS (CAVALRY), WOODLAKE, KY.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Location.
Whalen, W.	Private	Woodlake, Ky.
Drennon, Wm.	"	"
McDaniel, W. A.	"	"
Ireland, John	"	"
Butler W. G.	"	"
Lee, Wm. B.	"	"
Seay, Charles	"	"
Greenup, James	"	"
McDaniel, D. C.	"	"
Mullen, W.	"	"
Lyman, David	"	"
Jackson, Ford	"	"
Hawes, W. D.	"	"
Seay, Robert	"	"
Buffin, B. F.	"	"
Toms, W. L.	"	"
Hickey, John	"	"
Glass, Jeff. D.	"	"
Thomas, J.	"	"
Tomlinson, F. L.	"	"
Daugherty, Geo.	"	"
Cohen Geo.	"	"
Featherston, Alvin	"	"
Thompson, L. S.	"	"
Blackburn, B.	"	"
Woods, Joe	"	"
Hancock, Joe	"	"
Hockersmith, N.	"	"
Ayres, John	"	"
Frazer, Thomas	"	"
McGrath, T.	"	"
McCarthy, T.	"	"
Hawley, John	"	"
Fowler, Lon.	"	"
Haydon, John	"	"

LOUISVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-commissioned Officers, 11; Privates, 32; Total, 46.

E. H. Moise	Captain	Louisville, Ky.
Stewart Owens	First Lieutenant	"
T. S. Evans	First Lieutenant	"
W. K. Evans	Sergeant*	"
G. S. Bowman	"	"
C. B. Bly	"	"
Oscar Davis	"	"
J. H. Mansir	"	"
J. M. Fults	"	"
V. S. Wright	Corporal	"
T. P. Helm	"	"
A. E. Mayers	"	"
W. A. Elwell	"	"
E. B. Bodaker	"	"
Avery, N. P.	Private	"
Blatz, Julius	"	"
Clarke, G. W.	"	"
Clarke, W. P.	"	"
Caldwell, A. W.	"	"
Dobson, W. P.	"	"

LOUISVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Continued.

Names	Rank.	Location.
Fowler, D. Y.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
German, A. F.	“	“
Griffith, G. W.	“	“
Huhlein, C. F.	“	“
Hollingsworth, J.	“	“
Heffernan, J.	“	“
Haddox, J. O.	“	“
Hopkins, E. H.	“	“
Kirby, J. D.	“	“
Miller, Haden	“	“
Munn, M. G.	“	“
McCleery, J. W.	“	“
Oldham, A. V.	“	“
Palmer, G. G.	“	“
Skillman, R. D.	“	“
Stephens, D. F.	“	“
Stewart, J. W.	“	“
Sweeney, J. J.	“	“
Stuby, Henry J.	“	“
Smyser, L. B.	“	“
Thornton, H. C.	“	“
Tuck, Geo. E.	“	“
Vanarsdale, J. H.	“	“
Watkins, J. B.	“	“
Weisen, M. J.	“	“
Watson, W. P.	“	“

STATE GUARD ROSTER.

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Date of commission.
John B. Castleman	Major	October 28, 1878.
Frank Wood	Captain	January 14, 1876.
E. H. Moise	"	August 27, 1877.
W. O. Harris	"	May 30, 1878.
John H. Leathers	"	June 1, 1878.
Breckinridge Viley	"	May 10, 1879.
John T. Lewis	"	May 23, 1879.
C. K. Wallace	"	May 24, 1879.
George K. Speed	"	June 14, 1879.
M. H. Crump	"	October 6, 1879.
J. R. Morton	"	October 18, 1879.
Eugene Brown	"	May 25, 1880.
W. G. Thompson	"	June 7, 1880.
J. M. Wright	"	June 14, 1880.
S. H. Ford	"	October 16, 1880.
Augustine C. Respass	"	October 20, 1880.
Owen Stewart	First Lieutenant	June 20, 1875.
F. R. Peek	"	July 17, 1878.
D. F. C. Weller	"	March 5, 1879.
James Hefin	"	May 10, 1879.
G. W. Anderson, jr.	"	May 30, 1879.
T. S. Evans	"	June 26, 1879.
J. Whit Potter	"	October 6, 1879.
S. G. Sharp	"	October 18, 1879.
T. M. Nichols	"	March 10, 1880.
B. A. Adams	"	March 22, 1880.
H. B. Phythian	"	June 7, 1880.
J. S. Speed	"	June 14, 1880.
Guy C. Sibley	"	June 22, 1880.
Charles F. Grainger	"	July 13, 1880.
Austin Berry	"	October 16, 1880.
C. P. Morse	Second Lieutenant	August 11, 1878.
Thomas Murphy	"	May 24, 1879.
J. E. Grobinger	"	June 13, 1879.
A. M. Rutledge	"	October 6, 1879.
D. V. Johnson	"	October 18, 1879.
R. M. Davis	"	March 10, 1880.
W. L. Jackson	"	March 22, 1880.
A. H. Jackson	"	April 23, 1880.
W. H. Wadsworth	"	May 24, 1880.
J. L. Price	"	June 7, 1880.
H. C. Grinstead	"	June 14, 1880.
W. A. Hughes	"	June 22, 1880.
F. M. Wood	"	July 10, 1880.
George W. Triplett	"	October 16, 1880.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE

MILITIA OF THIS COMMONWEALTH

AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE

KENTUCKY STATE GUARD.

CHAPTER 891.

Classification of the Militia.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. The militia of this State shall be divided into two classes:

1. The Volunteer Militia, to be known as the Kentucky State Guard.
2. The Militia of the Reserve.

The Militia of the Reserve.

§ 2. The Militia of the Reserve shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; and those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms; and those who become *bona fide* members of the State Guard, during their term of service, and forever after, if they serve two terms.

Reserve militia composed of all persons between 18 and 45 years of age.

Enrollment.

§ 3. When the Governor, by public proclamation, so commands, it shall be the duty of the assessor to enroll the names of all persons liable to duty in the Militia of the Reserve, and by such time as said proclamation may pre-

See Constitution, art. 3. Governor to order enrollment.

scribe, shall transmit said rolls to the Adjutant General of the State.

Assessor's duty, compensation, & penalty.

§ 4. When such service is required of the assessor, he shall be allowed one cent for each name returned by him. And if the assessor neglects or refuses to render said service when so required, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred and not less than one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Calling out the Reserve Militia.

Governor may call out reserve militia in time of public danger.

§ 5. Whenever, in the judgment of the Governor of this Commonwealth, any actual or threatened invasion, domestic violence, or other great public danger, makes it necessary to call out the Militia of the Reserve, the Governor shall, by public proclamation, summon all or any number of the same, to be assembled by the sheriff at any point or points within the county or respective counties that may be designated by the proclamation. And thereupon the sheriff, on pain of a fine of one thousand dollars for refusal or neglect, shall summon the members of the Reserve Militia within his county, as he would summon a civil posse, and under similar penalties against those who fail to obey his summons. But should the Governor's proclamation call for only a part of the Reserve Militia of any county, the sheriff may first call for volunteers therefor, and if that should appear to be inexpedient, he shall summons the members of the Reserve Militia to assemble in their magisterial districts, and there determine, under the supervision and control of the justice of the peace, by lot, which shall be selected to fill the quota of that magisterial district.

See sec. 36.

Organization of the Reserve Militia.

Reserve militia to be organized only when called out.

§ 6. Whenever the whole or any part of the Militia of the Reserve shall be called out in any county, and it has been determined by summons, or by lot, or by volunteering, which shall perform duty, those from each magisterial district shall at once, under the supervision of the magistrate, or, in his absence, under the supervision of a presiding officer chosen by themselves, proceed to organize themselves

into one or more companies of not less than fifty men, unless there be fewer than that number, all told, and shall elect the officers provided for in the State Guard organization; and the Captain shall appoint the usual non-commissioned officers.

§ 7. And when so organized, they shall become subject to the law for the further organization and government of the State Guard. They shall be conducted to the general place of rendezvous, where such other organization shall be made and officers elected as may be necessary under the State Guard law, or directed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief. The Militia of the Reserve, so called into service, may be employed in any part of this Commonwealth, under the orders of the Governor.

To be subject to State Guard law.

Civil Power over the Reserve Militia.

§ 8. Whenever the Militia of the Reserve, or any part thereof, shall be called into active service, it shall act in conjunction with, and subordinate to, the civil power of the district in which it is operating. The civil authority having this controlling power shall be in the following gradation: Judge of the Court of Appeals; judge of a circuit, common pleas, chancery, or criminal court of the criminal jurisdiction of a circuit court; judge of a county court; sheriff; jailer; justice of the peace; constable. In the absence of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, or any other of the officers here named, the next in rank in the order named, who shall be present, shall represent and exercise the civil power in its relation to the military power of the Commonwealth.

See Constitution, art. 13, sec. 26.
Military to be subordinate to civil power.

The State Guard.

§ 9. There may be organized, under regulations hereinafter provided, an active military force, to be styled and known as the Kentucky State Guard. Said force shall consist of not exceeding twenty companies, including all arms of the service. Of this force, there may be sixteen companies of infantry, two of artillery, and two of cavalry; said infantry companies to consist of not less than 40 nor more than 64 men each, rank and file: *Provided*, That the

See sec. 44.

Composition & character of the State Guard.

aggregate of said force shall not exceed 1,280 men, rank and file.

Organization of companies in the State Guard.

§ 10. When, in the judgment of the Governor, it is necessary or proper to organize a State Guard company in any county, he may institute such organization in conformity with the requirements of this law. When any number of persons, not less than forty nor more than sixty-four, desire to organize an infantry company in any county, they shall first obtain the written consent of the county judge, and a certificate from him that the applicants are men of good moral character, residents of the county, and qualified for service as herein prescribed; and shall forward the same, with a written application, signed by each man desiring to join the company, to the Adjutant General. Should the Governor approve the application, he shall direct the proper steps to be taken to organize the company, and muster it into the service of the State.

See sec. 13.

Qualifications.

Constitution, art. 8, sec. 11.

§ 11. All able-bodied male persons resident in this State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, of sound mind and good moral character, shall be eligible to membership in any State Guard company organized within the limits of the county in which they reside. But after any company has been organized and mustered into service, and has adopted by-laws as hereinafter provided, recruits shall be further subjected to such qualifications as may be imposed by such by-laws. Persons otherwise qualified, but under the age of eighteen, and not less than fifteen years, may become eligible by filing with the Adjutant General the written consent of their parents or guardians to their enlistment. And persons otherwise qualified, but over the age of forty-five years, may remove such cause of disqualification by filing with the Adjutant General a written waiver of their exemption from militia service for such time as they remain in the State Guard service.

Qualification for membership in State Guard.

Waiving exemption.

See Constitution, art. 7.

Enlistment.

Term and form of enlistment.

§ 12. The term of enlistment shall be for three years, and no person shall become a member of any organization of

the State Guard, except on subscribing an obligation of enlistment of the following form. Said obligation shall be signed in duplicate: one copy to be forwarded immediately to the Adjutant General, the other to be filed with the company records. After the original enlistments and organization of the company, recruits for the company may be enlisted by such officer as the Governor may, by his order, direct:

KENTUCKY STATE GUARD.

ENLISTMENT.

I, _____, desiring to become an active *bona fide* Form. member of the Kentucky State Guard, and to enlist in Captain _____'s Company of _____, known as the _____ (_____ Company _____ Regiment of _____), do declare that I am a resident of the State of Kentucky and the county of _____; that I am _____ years of age; that my occupation is that of _____; that I do not now belong to any other organization in the Kentucky State Guard, nor have I ever been discharged from the State Guard for disability, or by sentence of court-martial, and that I know of no impediment to my becoming a member of the State Guard according to law. And I solemnly promise and agree that I will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Kentucky, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, against all violence of whatsoever kind or description; and I further declare that I will well and truly execute and obey the lawful orders of all officers legally placed over me when on duty.

Signed and acknowledged before me at _____, in the county of _____, State of Kentucky, this _____ day of _____, 18—; and in further pursuance of the authority vested in me by paragraph _____ of Special Orders No. _____, dated the _____ day of _____, 18—, from the Adjutant General's Office, I have this day mus-

tered the said _____ into the State Guard service, in the company aforesaid, for the period prescribed by law.

_____, *Mustering Officer.*

See sec. 15.

NOTE.—This paper must be executed in duplicate: one copy to be retained in company records, the other forwarded at once to the Adjutant General of the State.

Organization and Muster-in.

Manner of organizing a company.

§ 13. When a company is to be organized, the persons proposing to join the same shall be directed, by the order of the Governor, to assemble at a given time and place within the county. And the Adjutant General, or such other mustering officer as the orders of the Governor may specially appoint, shall, at the designated time, repair to the place of assembly, and there proceed to enlist the applicants in the manner and form herein prescribed. The mustering officer may adjourn the meeting from time to time to give the applicants opportunity to come forward and enlist. Should any person other than a signer of the original application present himself, on the occasion of this original organization, for enlistment, he may be accepted, if a majority of the applicants consent thereto, and the mustering officer votes with them in the affirmative, and the person so offering himself signs the application.

See sec. 10.

Election of Officers.

Number of officers elected, and proceedings at election.

§ 14. After forty men have been enlisted, or as many over that number and within sixty-four as appear on the original application, the mustering officer shall proceed to hold an election by ballot for commissioned officers. In each infantry company there shall be elected, by a majority of votes, not less than forty being cast, one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant; and in a company of any other arm, such commissioned officers as are authorized by law for similar organizations in the army of the United States. Should the company, by a majority vote, desire to postpone the election for any two of the officers, the mustering officer may postpone such election. To give opportunity to all the members of the company, the mustering

See Constitution, art. 7, sec. 3.

officer may continue the balloting for such time as he may deem reasonable, to enable all the members to vote. If any person is elected to office who is not a member of the company, he shall duly enlist himself before his commission issues.

Mustering into Service.

§ 15. When a sufficient number of enlistments have been made, and at least one commissioned officer elected, the mustering officer shall cause the company to be formed; shall inspect the men, to assure himself of their identity and qualification; and shall then administer to the whole company the oath prescribed in the form of enlistment, and muster the company into the State Guard service. The mustering officer shall promptly file, in the office of the Adjutant General, the duplicates of the obligations of enlistment taken by him, his certificate of the election of officers, and a report of the proceedings, inspection, and muster-in of the company on its organization.

When and how company mustered in.

See sec. 12.

Non-commissioned Officers.

§ 16. As soon as the company is mustered in, the Company Commander may appoint four Sergeants and four Corporals. The order of appointment shall be entered in the company order-book; and the Company Commander shall give to each of said non-commissioned officers a warrant of appointment, and shall report said appointments to the Adjutant General. Non-commissioned officers shall hold their appointments at the pleasure of the officer appointing them; but every removal shall be by an order entered in the company order-book, and shall be immediately reported to the Adjutant General.

See Constitution, art. 7, sec. 2.

Non-commissioned officers appointed by company commander.

Council of Administration.

§ 17. Each company shall have a Council of Administration, composed of the commissioned officers, which shall be charged with the care and control of the fiscal affairs of the company. Said Council may make an allowance out of the company fund to the company clerk, and for such necessary expenditures as are strictly within the purpose of maintain-

Each company to have a council of administration.

Its duty and power.

ing the effectiveness of the organization. No extraordinary expenditure shall be made out of said fund, except by a majority vote of all the company members present at a regular company business meeting, or such a meeting called by a majority of the Council, on sufficient notice for the members to assemble.

The Company Fund.

How company fund is made up.

§ 18. The Company Fund shall be made up of all sums apportioned to the company out of the State Military Fund, all donations of money to the company, all dues which the company shall impose upon the members under the restriction hereinafter imposed, all fines that may be imposed upon any member of the company as authorized herein, and all money coming from the sale of any company property, sold by the Council of Administration on the order of a majority of the members present at a regular business meeting, or a business meeting specially called, as in the next preceding section.

By-Laws.

See sec. 33.

Company may adopt by-laws subject to revision.

§ 19. Each company may, after it is mustered into service, adopt, by a majority of the votes of all the members, such by-laws as may be deemed necessary and proper for the administration of the affairs of the company. When adopted by the company, a duly certified copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General for submission to the Governor, and if he shall approve them, in whole or in part, they shall, so far as approved by the Governor, take effect from the date of such approval.

Admission of Members.

By-laws may direct how new members are admitted.

§ 20. The by-laws may direct the manner in which applicants for membership shall be admitted, by providing for an expression of the sense of the company on such application. But such regulations as may be so provided shall not conflict with, or in any way dispense with, the requirements of the law herein made concerning enlistments and qualifications, and shall be subject, as other by-laws, to the approval or disapproval of the Governor.

Stated Dues.

§ 21. The by-laws may, subject to the same revision, provide for the collection from each member of the company of equal stated dues. But the amount of such dues shall be determined only by the unanimous vote of the company; and new members thereafter admitted shall, before any vote shall be taken on their application, give their written consent to the imposition of the dues at that time established. The failure to make this agreement shall not in any manner, nor shall a failure in any respect to enforce the by-laws in regard to admission, invalidate the contract of enlistment; but if a company officer reports for enlistment, or himself enlists a recruit without first assuring himself that the requirements of the by-laws have been complied with, he shall be subject to such punishment, not exceeding a fine of twenty-five dollars, or dismissal from service, as a general court-martial shall inflict.

Stated dues to be fixed by unanimous vote of company.

Name and Letter.

§ 22. Each company may, by its by-laws, adopt a distinctive name, subject to approval by the Governor. When combined in regimental organization, each company shall, in addition, be designated by a particular letter of the alphabet. In the original organization of companies into regiments, the companies shall be lettered according to the rank of Captains, but shall thereafter retain the letter first assigned, without reference to subsequent changes in the rank of the Captains.

Company may adopt name.

How lettered in regiment.

Regimental Organization.

§ 23. The Governor may, whenever he deems it expedient, organize companies of the same arm into battalions or regiments. When not less than four companies are permanently organized into a battalion, each company shall, at the same time and in the manner provided for the election of company officers, proceed to ballot for a Major. If no person receives a majority of votes in each company on the first ballot, the company officers of the battalion shall assemble at a time designated by the authority of the officer

Governor may direct formation of battalions and regiments.

holding the first election, and shall proceed to ballot for a Major. If no one receives a majority of all the votes cast on that ballot the Governor shall appoint a Major to command the battalion. Any two battalions of the same arm commanded by Majors, as just provided, may, by the direction of the Governor, be consolidated into a regimental organization; and thereupon an election shall be held for the election of a Colonel, by the vote of a majority of all the company officers, taken in such manner as the Governor shall direct. If no one receives a majority of all the votes so cast, the two Majors and the senior Captain shall choose a Colonel by a majority vote; and if such election fails to make a choice, the Governor shall appoint a Colonel.

Election of field officers.

Battalion and Regimental Staff.

§ 24. Each battalion shall have a Battalion Adjutant and a Battalion Quarter-Master, both to be appointed by the Major, subject to the approval of the Colonel and the Governor. They shall be selected from the company officers below the rank of Captain; and the acceptance of such appointment shall vacate their positions as company officers. Each regiment shall also have a Regimental Adjutant and a Regimental Quarter-Master, to be appointed by the Colonel, subject to the approval of the Governor, from among the company officers below the rank of Captain; and to vacate their positions as company officers by acceptance of staff appointment. Each battalion and each regiment shall have one Sergeant-Major and one Quarter-Master Sergeant, to be appointed from among the non-commissioned officers, by the battalion or regimental commander. Each battalion shall have an Assistant Surgeon, and each regiment a Surgeon, to be appointed by the Governor. Unattached companies of artillery or cavalry may each, at the discretion of the Governor, have an Assistant Surgeon, appointed in the same manner as Battalion Assistant Surgeons.

Battalion and regimental commanders to appoint staff for their commands.

Medical officers.

Artillery and Cavalry.

§ 25. In addition to the State Guard infantry companies herein authorized, the Governor may direct the organization of not exceeding two companies of light artillery and two

Artillery and cavalry organized as in U. S. army.

companies of cavalry. They shall be organized as similar companies in the army of the United States, and shall be equipped as the Governor may direct. If, in the judgment of the Governor, it should become expedient to consolidate the two companies of cavalry into one organization, he may so direct; and thereupon the battalion shall be entitled to one field officer, of the rank of Major, to an Adjutant, a Quarter-Master, a Sergeant-Major, and a Quarter-Master Sergeant.

General Courts-Martial.

§ 26. A general court-martial shall be composed of not less than [*three and not more than] seven commissioned officers of the line, field, or staff. In other respects, except as may be hereinafter specially provided, the laws and regulations governing general courts-martial in the army of the United States shall apply to the State Guard. No general court-martial can be convened except by order of the Governor.

Composition and government of general court-martial.

Company Courts-Martial.

§ 27. A company court-martial, composed of not less than one commissioned officer, may be appointed by the company commander to try non-commissioned officers and privates for such offenses as may be made cognizable by such courts by the provisions of this law. The officer ordering the court shall not be eligible to sit therein, and the proceedings shall be forwarded for the approval of the battalion commander, or, if the company is unattached, to the Adjutant General, for the action of the Governor, if the accused, after the judgment of the court is communicated to him, so requests, in writing, to the senior officer of the court.

Composition and government of company court-martial.

PENALTIES.

Cashiering.

§ 28. An officer cashiered by sentence of a court-martial shall be incompetent to hold any office in the military service of the State. After three years, the Governor may remove such disability.

Effect of cashiering.

* NOTE.—These words were accidentally omitted from Enrolled Bill.

Absence from Drill.

How drills regulated, and penalty for neglect

§ 29 The Governor shall direct how often each company, battalion, and regiment shall assemble for regular drill; and any officer absenting himself therefrom for five consecutive drills, shall be reported by the company, battalion, or regimental commander to the Adjutant General, who shall call upon said officer for an explanation of his neglect. The report and the explanation shall be submitted for the action of the Governor; and if he deems proper, he may direct that the derelict officer be discharged the service. If a non-commissioned officer or private absent himself from drill three consecutive times, his company commander shall call upon him for a written explanation of his neglect; and if he fails to make it, or it is not deemed satisfactory by his company commander, said commander may forward the paper to the Adjutant General, with a recommendation that the man be discharged for neglect of duty under this section of the law; or he may bring the man before a company court-martial, and said court may fine him one dollar for each absence.

Appeal from company court.

Fail to Respond to Call.

Penalty for refusing to turn out.

§ 30. When the Governor orders any part of the State Guard into active service, and any officer refuses or fails to comply with such orders, he shall be cashiered, by sentence of a court-martial, fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, by such a court; or the Governor may withdraw his commission, and give him an dishonorable discharge from the State service. If any enlisted man so fails or refuses, he may be dishonorably discharged by the order of the Governor; or he may be brought before a general court-martial, and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or both.

Failure to Make Returns.

Penalty for failure to make returns.

§ 31. Any member of the State Guard failing to make any return required of him shall be fined, by a general court-martial, not exceeding fifty dollars, or he may be discharged for neglect of duty by the order of the Governor.

Improper Use of Arms.

§ 32. No member of the State Guard shall use, or permit to be used, any public arm, equipment, or property under penalty, if an enlisted man, of five dollars, to be imposed by a company court-martial; or, if a commissioned officer, a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Penalty for improper use of arms.

See sec. 27.

By-Laws.

§ 33. A company court-martial shall have jurisdiction of all penalties imposed by the by-laws; but no fine imposed by such court shall exceed five dollars.

Company court-martial has jurisdiction of by-laws.
See sec. 19.

Collection of Fines.

§ 34. Any person failing to pay over any fine imposed on him by sentence of a company or general court-martial, shall be proceeded against for the same as for ordinary debt before a justice of the peace, and the record of the court-martial shall be taken as evidence in the case. Judgment having been obtained, execution shall issue and be levied and collected as in ordinary cases. The junior officer of the company court-martial shall prosecute the case in the name by which the company is known, and shall pay the money collected into the company fund. The Judge Advocate shall, in similar manner, prosecute fines imposed by the general courts-martial, in the name of the Commonwealth, and shall pay the money collected into the hands of the State Treasurer, to be credited to the State Military Fund.

Fines to be collected by civil proceedings.

State Military Fund.

§ 35. There is hereby appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per annum, to be paid out of the Treasury, from the resources of the Kentucky War Claim, as the same shall hereafter be collected from the United States, which, together with all sums received into the Treasury from fines, &c., under this act, shall constitute the Military Fund of this State. Said fund shall be disbursed, from time to time, by the authority of the Governor, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe for the organization, administration, equipping, uniforming, and paying

State military fund—how made up and how disbursed.

See sec. 42.

the State Guard; for the purchase of tactics, laws, and regulations of the army of the United States, and instruction of the State Guard, for the renting of armories, and for the purchase of such camp and garrison equipage and military stores as may be necessary to the State troops.

Calling out the State Guard

§ 36. Whenever, in the judgment of the Governor of this Commonwealth, any actual or threatened invasion, domestic violence, or other great public danger, makes it necessary to render military aid to the civil power of the government for the enforcement of law, the preservation of peace, and the security of the rights, lives, or property of citizens, he may order into active service so much of the State Guard as he may deem necessary, and may employ them anywhere in this Commonwealth. The foregoing provision (section 8) of this law, relating to the subordination of the Reserve Militia to the civil power when called into active service, shall apply with equal force to the State Guard when employed in active service. When employed in active service, commissioned officers of the State Guard shall receive two and a half dollars, non-commissioned officers one dollar and three quarters, and privates one dollar and a half per day, the same to be paid out of the Treasury on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, upon company pay-rolls, accompanied by copies of the orders bearing on the case, certified by the Adjutant General, and approved by the Governor by his own signature. Each officer and each enlisted man shall also be entitled to one ration per day, the ration to be the same as in the army of the United States, or commuted at the actual cost of subsistence.

Governor may call out State Guard in case of public danger.

Pay in active service.

See Constitution, art. 13, sec. 26.

Resignations and Discharges.

§ 37. The resignation of commissioned officers can be accepted only by the order of the Governor, and no enlisted man can be discharged from the service except by the order of the Governor, or by the order of such battalion, regimental, brigade, or division commander, as the Governor shall authorize to discharge men.

Governor to accept resignations and issue discharges.

Commissions.

§ 38. Commissioned officers shall all be commissioned by the Governor; and every officer shall, at the expiration of ninety days from his election, be brought before a board appointed by the Governor for examination as to his qualifications. Should his examination prove satisfactory, his commission shall then issue, to date from the time of his election; otherwise, his name shall be dropped from the roster of officers, and a vacancy shall be declared in his office.

When and by whom commissions issued.

Articles of War and Regulations.

§ 39. The acts of Congress for the government of the militia of the United States are in force in this State. The articles of war and laws governing the army of the United States shall be a part of this law, and also the rules and regulations for said army, so far as consistent herewith, and subject to such modification as the Governor may direct.

U. S. military laws applied to State Guard.

Distribution of Law.

§ 40. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to index and properly prepare this act, and such regulations as the Governor may add hereto, and have the same printed for distribution among the members of the State Guard.

Adjutant General to distribute this law.

Inspector General.

§ 41. The Adjutant General shall be Inspector General of the forces of this State, and shall make such inspection of troops, arms, arsenals, armories, and public property, as the Governor may direct.

Inspections to be made.

Equipping Companies.

§ 42. The Governor, by his regulations and rules for the government of the State Guard, as herein authorized, shall prescribe the conditions under which new companies shall be uniformed and armed, designating the kind of uniform each may wear, and the arms they shall use. He may, by his special order, designate which companies shall be so, in whole or part, equipped; or he may direct that such equipment, in whole or part, shall be made the object of competitive drill, discipline, administration, and organization.

Governor to direct how companies to be uniformed and armed.

See sec. 35.

Mustering Out.

Governor may
muster out any
part of the State
Guard.

§ 43. The Governor shall have power to direct that any company or organization of the State Guard shall be mustered out of service when, in his judgment, the interests of the State Guard service require such action. No such mustering out of service shall relieve any officer of any bond he may have executed, for the safe-keeping and return of any public property supplied to such company; nor shall any officer, whose resignation is accepted, be thereby relieved from any liability under any such bond.

Of Distribution.

Governor to form
companies, but
not more than 5
in one county.
See sec. 9.

§ 44. The State Guard companies shall be organized in such portions of the State as the Governor shall deem best for the public good, for the protection of property, and suppression of violence and lawlessness: *Provided*, That not exceeding five companies, including all arms of the service, shall be established in any one county of the Commonwealth.

Repealing Clause.

§ 45. Chapter 76, entitled "Militia," of the General Statutes, and the amendments thereto, are repealed.

§ 46. This act shall take effect from its passage.

ED. W. TURNER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved April 8, 1878.

JAMES B. McCREARY.

By the Governor:

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, *Secretary of State.*

CHAPTER 1489.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act in relation to the militia of this Commonwealth, and the organization of the Kentucky State Guard," approved April 8, 1878.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That an act, entitled "An act in relation to the militia of this Commonwealth, and the organization of the Kentucky State Guard," approved April 8, 1878, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows: All commissioned officers, except general staff officers, shall be elected or appointed, as the case may be, for the term of three years; and in the event of the re-election or re-appointment of an officer to the same position at the expiration of his term of office, his rank shall date from the date of his first commission. This provision shall apply to officers now holding office by election or appointment.

Militia.

Commissioned officers' term 3 years.

§ 2. Every member of the State Guard, while in attendance at the regular drill provided for by section twenty-nine of the act herein amended, or at any parade, review, battalion or regimental drill, or any escort duty, or paying military honors, or either, within or without this State, on any military excursion authorized by the Governor or by his commanding officer, shall be considered on active duty during such time, except as to pay and rations.

When considered on active duty.

§ 3. In addition to the companies now authorized in Jefferson county, there may, in the discretion of the Governor, be added to the First Battalion, known as the Louisville Legion, one company, to be equipped and drilled as infantry and as dismounted cavalry, and which shall be mounted as cavalry when necessary or advisable, and one company of cadets, which shall be equipped and instructed in the infantry and the dismounted artillery and cavalry drill, for the purpose of qualifying them for enlistment in any of the branches of the State Guard service, when they attain the required age, and who shall not, as cadets, be required to do any military duty, except in drill and camps of instruction; but, so far as their organization, discipline, and privileges go, shall be governed by the State Guard laws. The commander of the Louisville Legion shall, in orders, prescribe the qualification and obligation of the cadet's enlistment.

Additional companies authorized.

§ 4. The Governor may, when he deems it advisable, organize the Louisville Legion into a regiment, with two battalions, of not less than three companies each.

Louisville Legion

How elections to be held.

§ 5. Hereafter, in the election of field officers, each company of the command for which the field officer is to be chosen, shall, at such time as may be directed by the Governor's orders, proceed to ballot for such officers in the manner prescribed for election of company officers; and the Governor shall direct how the returns shall be made and certified.

Exempt from jury service.

§ 6. In consideration of the primary obligation of military service, and the requirement of frequent military drill and instruction, the officers and enlisted men of the Kentucky State Guard are exempted from jury service.

Military instruction.

§ 7. The Governor may order any part of the State Guard into active service, for not exceeding a period of two weeks in any one year, for the purpose of military instruction in camp.

County judge to provide place for keeping the public arms.

§ 8. Where State Guard military companies have been, or may hereafter be, organized, and furnished with public arms by the Governor, in any county of this Commonwealth, the presiding judge of such county shall provide, at the cost of the county, some safe place for keeping such public arms, where they will be at all times accessible to the company, and suitable for military instruction: *Provided*, That in cities where the population exceeds twenty thousand souls, such provision shall be made at the cost of the city by the municipal government thereof.

Honorary membership.

§ 9. Where officers who have done good service shall resign, and non-commissioned officers and privates shall be honorably discharged, they may be admitted to membership in the company, battalion, or regiment in which they have served, as a veteran corps, not subject to active service except as part of the enrolled militia, and be governed by such regulations as may be prescribed in the by-laws of the command to which such corps may belong; and if officers are unable to perform active service by reason of ill health, they may, under the Governor's orders, be detached from their companies or battalions or regiments and assigned to staff or special duty.

§ 10. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved May 5, 1880.

***REPORT OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS IN HANDS OF STATE GUARD.**

INFANTRY.	Springfield breech-loading muskets.	Sets accoutrements.	Overcoats.	Blankets.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Knapsacks.	Location.
Louisville Legion	320	320	200	200	200	200	200	Louisville.
Bowling Green Guards	40	40	40	35	35	35	30	Bowling Green.
Blackburn Guards	50	50	10	35	35	35	..	Midway.
Butler Guards	40	40	10	30	30	30	..	Carrollton.
Lexington Guards	40	40	10	35	35	35	..	Lexington.
Covington Light Guards	60	60	..	15	..	..	..	Covington.
Mason County Guards	50	50	10	40	40	40	40	Maysville.
McCreary Guards	40	40	10	35	35	35	..	Frankfort.
Total	640	640	280	425	420	410	270	
ARTILLERY.								
Bat. A, Lou. Light Artillery,	†4	50	50	50	50	50	50	Louisville.
CAVALRY.								
McDowell Guards	‡40	40	10	35	35	35	..	Woodlake.
Company E (26 sabres) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Louisville.

* All these Companies are supplied with camp equipage. † 3-inch rifle guns. ‡ Spencer carbines.

REPORT OF ARMS IN HANDS OF UNUNIFORMED MILITIA AND MILITARY SCHOOLS.

INFANTRY.	Springfield breech-loading muskets.	Sets of equipments.	Location.
C. M. Hendricks	60	60	Lexington.
W. S. Miller	60	60	Lancaster.
C. Haak	60	60	Newport.
J. D. Wickliffe	60	60	Bardstown.
John Grace	50	50	Ludlow.
Kentucky Military Institute .	91	91	Farmdale.
Kentucky University	298	300	Near Lexington.
Murray College	50	50	Murray, Calloway county.
S. R. Crumbaugh	35	35	Elkton.
Total	764	766	
CAVALRY.			
J. D. Carter	Ballard musketoons, 64	Equipments, 64	Bryant's Station.
A. D. Pence	60	60	Samuels' Depot.
Total	124	124	

INVENTORY OF ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, AMMUNITION, &C., IN THE STATE ARSENAL AND MAGAZINE.

- 1 12-pounder brass cannon, caisson and limber.
- 2 6 pounder brass cannons, caisson and limber.
- 1 6 pounder rifle brass cannon, caisson and limber.
- 1 howitzer.
- 1 alligator gun.
- 1 globe-sighted rifle gun.
- 1 flint-lock rifle.
- 1 coffee-mill gun.
- 1,040 breech-loading muskets, calibre .50, with bayonets.
- 160 Ballard muscatoons, calibre .46.
- 56 old muskets, muzzle-loaders.
- 1,128 sets infantry accoutrements.
- 252 artillery sabers (old).
- 161 cavalry sabers (new).
- 7 non-commissioned officers' swords (old).
- 10 non-commissioned officers' swords (new).
- 1 John Brown pike.
- 10 carbine swivels.
- 112 new tents, with flies.
- 10 extra flies.
- 2 tents, with flies (old).
- 2 tarpaulins.
- 460 cartridge boxes, belts, and plates (new).
- 28 canteens (new).
- 15 haversacks (new).
- 82,575 Ballard muscatoon cartridges, calibre .46.
- 13,000 metallic needle cartridges, calibre .50.
- 72,000 metallic cartridges, calibre .56.
- 84 six-pound conical fuse shells.
- 154 six-pound fuse shells.
- 90 percussion shells.
- 90 case shot (3 inch.)
- 90 round solid shot.
- 100 blank cartridges (3 inch.)
- 360 blank cartridges for 3-inch cannon.
- 100 fuse shells.
- 9 boxes paper cartridges.
- 2,500 metallic cartridges, calibre .44.
- 1,000 minnie ball cartridges calibre .58.
- 270 sets belts.
- 270 breast-plates.
- 5 old saddles.
- 30 overcoats (new).
- 3 drums.

- 6 drumsticks.
- 3 fifes.
- 2 army platform scales.
- 3 pair trucks.
- 1 grindstone.
- 2 monkey wrenches.
- 1 anvil.
- 1 forge.
- 5 vises.
- 2 stoves.
- 2 pairs blacksmith's tongs.
- 2 shovels.
- 1 hatchet.
- 1 square.
- 1 handsaw.
- 1 brace and bit.
- 10 quires emory cloth.
- 10 quires sand-paper.
- 2 oil-cans.
- 2,500 tent pins.
- 20 shell-wrenches.
- 2 spades.
- 4 pairs handcuffs.
- 3 hoes.
- 5 camp-stools.