

Legislative Document No. 25.

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REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF

KENTUCKY,

DECEMBER 31, 1893.

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J. C. WICKLIFFE, Adjutant General.

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PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

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FRANKFORT, KY.:

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## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,  
FRANKFORT, KY., DECEMBER 31, 1893. }

To His Excellency, GOV. JOHN YOUNG BROWN,

*Commander-in-chief of Kentucky State Guard:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and services of the Kentucky State Guard for the year ending December 31, 1893.

During the year there has been but one company mustered out, Company G, Third Regiment, Elizabethtown, Ky. The following have been mustered into the State Guard: Company G, Third Regiment, at Hodgenville, and Company H, Second Regiment, at Versailles. The personnel of the offices and stations of the different companies comprising the three regiments of the Kentucky State Guard, are set out in Appendix "A." The troops are so located as to insure prompt response to any call for duty that may be made upon them. The strength and proficiency of the Kentucky State Guard is clearly set out in the report of Geo. C. Saffarrans, Second Lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Infantry, "to the officer in charge of the Military Information Division," in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, at Washington City, Appendix "B."

There was but one call upon the State Guard during the year 1893 to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace, and upholding the dignity and authority of the judiciary of the State.

Upon a request made to you by Judge Jones, of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, a detachment of officers and men of the First Regiment, under command of Major J. H. Mansir, left Louisville on Wednesday November the 8th, under the command of A. D. Pence, Sheriff of Nelson county, to aid him in protecting

a prisoner, indicted in the Nelson Circuit Court, from mob violence. The prisoner was escorted to Bardstown, placed in jail, and safely guarded on the 8th 9th, 10th and 11th of November, during his trial.

Upon conclusion of said trial, the honorable judge of the circuit court dismissed the detail from further duty, paying them in his order a handsome, but well-earned, compliment. Having, by your order, accompanied the detail, and remaining with them during their hours of duty, it is but just that I should say, and it gives me much pleasure to do so, that no body of troops could have discharged an unpleasant duty in a manner more creditable than did this detail. Their deportment was such as to reflect credit upon the regiment from which they were drawn, and the officers thereto attached. It is but fair to say that a detail from either of the other regiments would have done as well if they could have had the same advantages that have surrounded the First Regiment since its organization. All the companies of this regiment are located in the city of Louisville, thus having the facilities for battalion and regimental drill. This is denied to the others. The Second Regiment, embracing companies located at Newport, Covington, Falmouth, Georgetown, Versailles, Lexington and Middlesborough, Lexington being the only point at which two companies are located. Companies of the Third Regiment are located at Hodgenville, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Princeton, Henderson, Paducah, Madisonville and Mayfield.

The companies of the Second and Third Regiments are so distributed throughout the State that it is impossible for them to have drills and instruction other than that obtained in the company. This, be it ever so good, qualifies the members of a company to a very limited extent to discharge the duties required of our State Guard when called upon to aid the civil authorities in the manner and under the circumstances the law requires. The knowledge necessary to make good and efficient soldiers can only be acquired in battalion and regimental organization. This can not be had with sixteen companies scattered from Covington to Middlesborough, and from Middlesborough to Mayfield, unless they are brought into camps of instruction. These camps should be held every year. This has been found in the

past impossible, caused by the smallness of the appropriation which the Legislature makes. The officers and men of the three regiments composing the State Guard give their time, frequently at a great personal loss, to acquaint themselves with the duty of a soldier, that they may serve the State when called upon to maintain its honor, integrity and power. When the citizen fails to do this, the Militia is called upon, and to its credit be it spoken, the State Guard of Kentucky has never failed to respond, and to successfully execute all orders given by the civil authorities. We can not make the men soldiers they should be without instruction. These instructions we can not give, unless they are in camp or on active duty. Attendance at company and regimental drills and at camps of instruction is required, and, under the law, fines and imprisonment have been, and will continue to be, imposed upon officers and men who fail to attend, and more than one instance has occurred when young men, whose only means of support was the salary paid them for their services, have lost their places simply because they were forced into attendance at camps of instruction. And yet they receive no compensation for the ten or twelve days they were forced to attend camps, which only fitted them to discharge their duties in protecting the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, and in upholding the dignity, credit and power of the State. This is not right, and the State should pay the officers and men of the regiments when they were forced to abandon their private business to learn duties which fit them to protect their fellow-citizens, preserve the peace and compel obedience to the orders of the civil authorities.

The Legislature should, in justice to the citizens of the State, make an appropriation sufficient to enable the State Guard to be placed in Camps of Instruction each year, and by this means qualify the soldier for the duties he is expected and required to discharge, not for himself, but for the State and people at large. When a Kentuckian sees the amount appropriated by other States, and compares it with that made by his State for the support of her military organizations, he must confess that the State (in the words of an army officer, who spent months inspecting our State Guard) "has not dealt generously with her troops." The amounts appropriated by the different States

in the Union will be seen by referring to Appendix "C." From this it will be seen that many States far behind Kentucky in wealth, population, territory and necessity for well-armed and drilled troops, give two and three times as much money to maintain their State troops as she does. The benefit to the State Guard derived from the assignment of an officer of the U. S. Army to duty in Kentucky, under your orders, has been very apparent during the years 1892 and 1893. The expense occasioned to the State is very small, while the benefit received has been of great value to the State Guard. I would respectfully suggest that you request the Adjutant General of the United States Army to detail another officer to report here for the same duty March the first, 1894, or as soon thereafter as possible.

J. C. WICKLIFFE,  
*Adjutant General.*

# APPENDIX A.

## ROSTER OF THE KENTUCKY STATE GUARD DECEMBER 31, 1891.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, John Young Brown.

### GENERAL STAFF.

NAME.	Office.	Rank.	Residence.
J. Crepps Wickliffe . . .	Adj-Gen. and Chf. of-staff	Brig.-Gen. . .	Frankfort.
Frank B. Richardson . . .	Ass't Adjutant-General .	Colonel . . .	Frankfort.
Ernest Macpherson . . .	Judge Advocate General	Colonel . . .	Louisville.
M. H. Crump . . . . .	Inspector-General . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Bowling Green
Henry Plummer . . . . .	Surgeon-General . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Harrodsburg.
George L. Willis . . . . .	Paymaster-General . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Louisville.
T. J. Smith . . . . .	Commissary-General . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Hartford.
Bruce Haldeman . . . . .	Quartermaster-General . .	Colonel . . . .	Louisville.
Peter Manion . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Henderson.
John S. Morris . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Louisville.
James P. Whallen . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Louisville.
James L. Lisle . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Winchester.
Robert M. Jackson . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	London.
Henry S. Cohn . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Louisville.
John Dunlap . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Colonel . . . .	Louisville.
John C. McElrath . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp . . . . .	Major . . . . .	Murray.

### ROSTER OF COMPANIES—First Regiment.

ORGANIZATION.	Stations.
Col. John B. Castleman . . . . .	
Regimental Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band . . . . .	Louisville.
Company A . . . . .	Louisville.
Company B . . . . .	Louisville.
Company C . . . . .	Louisville.
Company D . . . . .	Louisville.
Company E . . . . .	Louisville.
Company F . . . . .	Louisville.
Company H . . . . .	Louisville.
Battery A . . . . .	Louisville.

**ROSTER OF COMPANIES—Second Regiment.**

Col. E. H. Gaither, Commanding.

Regimental Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band . . . . .	Harrodsburg.
Company A. . . . .	Georgetown.
Company B. . . . .	Newport.
Company C. . . . .	Falmouth.
Company D. . . . .	Lexington.
Company E. . . . .	Lexington.
Company F. . . . .	Middlesborough.
Company G. . . . .	Covington.
Company H. . . . .	Versailles.

**ROSTER OF COMPANIES—Third Regiment.**

Col. T. J. Smith, Commanding.

Regimental Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band . . . . .	Bowling Green.
Company A. . . . .	Bowling Green.
Company B. . . . .	Princeton.
Company C. . . . .	Paducah.
Company D. . . . .	Hopkinsville.
Company E. . . . .	Madisonville.
Company F. . . . .	Henderson.
Company G. . . . .	Hodgenville.
Company H. . . . .	Mayfield.

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## APPENDIX B.

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FORT THOMAS. KY., September 1, 1893.

*To the officer in charge of the Military Information Division,  
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the encampment of the Kentucky State Guard, at Bowling Green, Ky.:

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 162, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., July 18, 1893, I reported in person to the Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, on July 25th. The time from that date until the 30th I spent principally in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, obtaining data for the supplement to this report. I arrived at Bowling Green the evening of the 31st.

### SECOND REGIMENT.

On the 1st of August, the Second Regiment, K. S. G., Colonel E. H. Gaither, of Harrodsburg, commanding, arrived at Bowling Green and marched into camp. The regiment consisted of eight companies, as follows:

Company A, Georgetown, Captain E. B. Sinclair commanding; total strength, fifty-four; present at camp, three officers and thirty-eight men.

Company B, Newport, Captain H. J. Tucker commanding; total strength, thirty-five; present at camp, three officers and twenty-six men.

Company C, Falmouth, Captain E. D. McMath commanding; total strength, forty-seven; present at camp, three officers and thirty men.

Company D, Lexington, Captain J. A. Milton commanding; total strength, forty-four; present at camp, three officers and thirty men.



Company E, Lexington, Captain W. R. Wallis commanding; total strength, fifty-two; present at camp, three officers and thirty-six men.

Company F, Middlesborough, Captain E. S. Helburn commanding; total strength, forty-six; present at camp, three officers and thirty-three men.

Company G, Covington, Captain R. M. Shearer commanding; total strength, thirty-seven; present at camp, three officers and twenty-two men.

Company H, Versailles, Captain P. M. Gastineau commanding; total strength, forty-one; present at camp, three officers and twenty-four men.

Band, consisting of two sergeants and eighteen privates.

The regiment was divided into two battalions, commanded by Majors T. G. Hall and N. J. Edwards, with headquarters at Falmouth and Covington, respectively. Total strength of regiment, 390, including band. Present at camp, 296, or 75 4.5 per cent.

#### CAMP.

The Camp was called "Camp Park City," in honor of Bowling Green. It was situated at the terminus of the street railway, just at the outskirts of the town, and adjoining the Warren County Fair Grounds. The location was a good one. The grounds were lighted by electricity, and supplied with water from the Bowling Green water-works. The tents were up when the troops arrived, this work having been superintended by Captain J. H. Mansir, Light Battery A, First Regiment, and, with one or two trifling exceptions, the arrangement was according to the plan specified in the drill regulations.

There were in all, six hospital tents and ——— wall tents, about one-fourth of which were new, and the remaining in fairly good condition.

A number of the officers' tents had wooden floors, and very nearly all tents were ditched.

Wire-woven cots were furnished the officers, and fresh, clean straw to the men.

### UNIFORM.

All the companies were supplied with the undress uniform. It is the same as that of the regular army. In two companies the privates wore a white stripe on the trousers. The State does not furnish a full-dress uniform, but a number of the companies had purchased them at their own expense. As they were of a varied pattern, and but one or two companies had brought them to camp, the undress uniform was worn on all occasions. There was a decided variety in the blouses of the officers, scarcely any two being alike, while a number had made no pretense of procuring the new uniform blouse. In the majority of cases the sword-belt was worn outside the blouse. Only about one-half had the standing-collar with insignia upon it. Dress belts were, in a number of cases, worn with undress uniform.

### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The regiment was armed with the Springfield rifle, principally of the older models. Two companies were armed with the later models, with improved sight leaves. Each company was equipped with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, shank bayonets, steel scabbards, and leather belts and cartridge-boxes. With the exception of one company that had old style leather box knapsacks, the knapsacks were, in all respects, similar to those used in the regular service. None of the companies were equipped with campaign hats, canvas field belts or leggins.

### DISCIPLINE AND PERSONNEL.

The discipline of the camp, on the whole, was good. A few cases of drunkenness and insubordination, however, attracted my attention. Printed blank passes had been furnished by the Adjutant-General, and no one, civilian or otherwise, except commissioned officers, were allowed to pass the lines without one of them signed by the Colonel commanding, and in the case of members of the companies, by their company commanders also. There were several cases of men forcing a passage through the lines, but those detected were severely punished. The State Guard Law provides for a Garrison Court-martial, to

consist of one Field Officer and a Judge Advocate, with jurisdiction somewhat similar to that of a Garrison Court in the regular service. Such a court was ordered, consisting of Major N. J. Edwards and Captain E. S. Helburn as Judge Advocate. A number of petty cases were brought before the court. The men were, as a rule, respectful to their superior officers, and were fairly careful about saluting them on all occasions. The most insubordinate element of the whole camp was the band. This organization, though a part of the regiment, was engaged for the whole month for the consideration of \$1,000. On one occasion in particular they absolutely refused to play when so ordered by the commanding officer, and frequently, when they did play, sulked and purposely played in discord. If this band can not be made to subject itself to the discipline of camp, it should be mustered out of the service. Civilian bands can be easily hired with more economy and with better satisfaction. Colonel Gaither is a splendid soldier and a thorough disciplinarian. Did he possess the necessary power by the laws of the State, he would soon have a perfectly disciplined regiment. He was educated at the Naval Academy, but resigned a few months before the graduation of his class, '74. As a captain of a company, he served the State for many months in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, protecting her interests against the lawlessness of that district. He is a prominent lawyer, and no small factor in the politics of the State. The officers under him were gentlemanly and courteous in the highest degree. I might mention especially Major N. J. Edwards as one of the best and most thorough drill-masters with whom it has ever been my good fortune to come in contact. Major Duvall, Surgeon, and Captain Milton, Company D, have seen extensive service with the State Guard in the lawless fights of Eastern Kentucky.

#### DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

The order for the routine of camp prescribed guard-mount at 9 A. M.; company drill, 10 to 11 A. M.; battalion drill, 4 to 5 P. M.; dress parade, 6 P. M.

Quite a number of the men had never seen a guard-mount, but, after the first three or four mornings, the ceremony was very creditably performed. The companies drilled principally

in close order, little attention being paid to the school of the soldier and extended order. The captains were well instructed, but the guides were especially slow in grasping the idea that they were to aid the company rather than obstruct it. Showy movements were, as a rule, executed to the neglect of the more homely but useful ones. Very few of the companies ever have an opportunity of drilling in a battalion, except at camp, but their improvement was rapid and satisfactory. With the exception of the delays frequently caused by Company H, of Versailles, which could not execute the common movements in the school of the company, the drills passed off quite smoothly. It was next to impossible to impress upon the guides the principles of marking the line in successive formations. It was a notable exception when they placed themselves on the line before their company had already arrived upon it. After the first two or three regimental parades, the showing was very creditable, and all seemed to take the greatest pride in their appearance. The intervals between companies were irregular, varying from about one to five paces. At parades and battalion drills all the officers prescribed by the drill regulations were mounted. At the request of Colonel Gaither, I commanded the First Battalion, both at drill and parade, throughout the entire ten days.

A detachment from Battery A, First Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Francke, was present throughout the entire camp. The detachment fired the morning and evening gun. The calls were all blown by one trumpeter, who understood his work well. However, the interval between the first call for drills and the assembly was irregular and frequently too short.

#### INSTRUCTION.

Non commissioned officers' school was held daily from 7:30 to 8:30 A. M. Those of the First Battalion were instructed by myself; those of the Second Battalion by Major Edwards. The men seemed to take a lively interest, and improved quite rapidly.

Officers' school was held from 1 to 2 P. M., daily, and was conducted by myself. The instruction was principally in the school of the battalion. Some of the officers took no apparent interest whatever; but the majority took pride in properly pre-

paring the lessons assigned. For the first few days the officers and non-commissioned officers detailed for guard were especially instructed in their duties before marching on. All the First Sergeants were carefully instructed in the preparation of their morning reports, and, after several trials, perfect reports were turned in.

The Adjutant, also, was soon able to make a proper consolidated report. The Sergeant-Major was energetic and painstaking, and had his rosters in excellent condition.

#### GUARD DUTY.

On the whole, guard duty was indifferently performed. Considering the importance of this duty, especially in time of war, it was surprising that so little interest was taken in its proper performance. Though the non-commissioned officers were carefully instructed, the sentinels saluted in all manner of ways conceivable, and then only when they seemed to have the inclination. They sat down and smoked on post in broad day-light, wore gloves only half the time, and carried on conversations with whoever happened to be near. There were eleven posts, and most of the men in camp were on guard three times during the ten days. There was one case of drunkenness on guard, which resulted in the dishonorable discharge of the offender.

#### MESSING.

The messing was by companies, the officers eating with their men. The Field and Staff, including the non-commissioned staff, had a separate mess, as did also the band with the Detachment of Artillery. The cooking was done by hired cooks, two being allowed to each company. Wooden sheds and tables were furnished both for the cooks and for each mess. The tables were covered with white oil-cloth. Tin plates, cups, spoons and pans, iron knives, forks and cooking utensils, and other necessary articles, were furnished. As each regiment left, these were turned over to its successor. The rations corresponded in all details to those of the regular service, and were issued daily on ration returns signed by company commanders and approved by the commanding officer. Fresh meat

and bakers' bread were received daily. Captain Stout, of Bowling Green, served as Camp Quartermaster throughout the entire camp, and purchased all the supplies issued by the Regimental Quartermasters. He did his work in a most thorough and business-like manner. At first there were complaints of scarcity of food, but upon investigation it was discovered that the cooks were preparing only a portion of the rations served to them and disposing of the rest. This having been corrected, the men were furnished with an abundance of food, well cooked and served. The cost per man per day for the Second Regiment was about thirty cents.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department consisted of a Surgeon with the rank of Major and an Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain. There was no Hospital Corps in the Regiment. The Surgeon wore a line officer's uniform; the Assistant Surgeon wore a staff uniform, except the insignia on the collar. The outfit consisted of a hospital tent and an officer's wall tent, several cots, and a supply of medicines that was somewhat incomplete. Sick call was sounded at 6:30 A. M., but very little attention was paid to it, the men coming in search of the doctor when it seemed most convenient for them. No Company Sick Report Books had been issued the regiment.

#### LATRINES AND SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the camp was fair. The latrines were small and poorly cared for. A separate one was dug for the officers, but was used indiscriminately by both officers and men, and neither were covered nor attended to during the entire ten days. It is surprising that there was not more sickness as a result of this lack of precaution. Attention to these details is of paramount importance, and should have received the immediate attention of those in authority. The rubbish from camp was either carried into the adjoining fields or burned in the open spaces of the camp.

### COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Colonel Gaither has presented the regiment with a handsome silk National flag, to be carried each year by the best drilled company in the regiment. To decide the possession of this flag for the ensuing year, a competitive drill was ordered in which all of the companies could participate. At Colonel Gaither's request, I arranged the programme for the drill, and judged the merits of the contesting companies. Three companies took part—D, of Lexington, Captain Milton; E, of Lexington, Captain Wallis, and F, of Middlesborough, Captain Helburn. The contest was extremely close, the result being in favor of Company E. Colonel Gaither awarded them the flag accordingly.

### INSPECTION.

On the morning of the 10th I inspected the regiment in heavy marching order. I carefully inspected every rifle, and questioned the men closely. Their outfit was of essentially the same pattern used in the regular service. One company, however, still had the old leather box knapsack. Two of the companies had canteens, but did not, for some reason, wear them. The instruction of the men was not as good as it might have been, but, considering the limited amount of their target practice, their knowledge of the rifle, and especially the use and theory of the adjustable sight, was quite satisfactory. The best instructed company was Company G, of Covington, Captain Shearer commanding. Most of the rifles were of the older models.

They were in a dirty and greasy condition, and looked as though very little effort had been made to clean them. This was not true, however, in the case of Company B, of Newport, Captain Tucker commanding. Their rifles were as clean as one would care to see. The brasses, as a rule, were in fair condition, but showed lack of attention, and the leather badly needed varnishing.

### REMARKS.

The Second Regiment is to be especially complimented on the neatness, accuracy and completeness of its records and paper

work. The books of the Adjutant's Office are models of their kind, and could scarcely be improved upon. With the exception of one company, the material of the regiment is good. Company H, of Versailles, Captain Gastineau commanding, had been in the service not quite two months when they came to camp, and corresponding allowances were made in their favor. There was, however, no material whatever in the ranks. The non-commissioned officers were particularly incapable of learning their duties, and the commissioned officers were of very little force. The company should be mustered out of the service as soon as possible to make way for better material.

One hospital and one officer's wall tent were turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association during the entire camp. This Association can not be too highly complimented for the interest they took in furnishing amusement and conveniences to the members of the camp. They furnished a completely equipped reading and writing room, with stationery and a number of magazines and periodicals, entirely gratis. Their influence was excellent.

The regiment left camp early on the morning of the 11th.

### THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment, Colonel T. J. Smith, of Bowling Green, commanding, arrived in camp on the morning of the 11th of August. It was composed of eight companies, as follows:

Company A, Bowling Green, Captain F. L. Strange commanding; total strength 49; present in camp, 3 officers and 23 men.

Company B, Princeton, Captain S. B. Mott commanding; total strength 44; present in camp, 2 officers and 36 men.

Company C, Paducah, Captain H. G. Tandy commanding; total strength 37; present in camp, 3 officers and 22 men.

Company D, Hopkinsville, Captain C. H. Tandy commanding; total strength 34; present in camp, 2 officers and 22 men.

Company E, Madisonville, Captain J. L. Burchfield commanding; total strength 41; present in camp, 2 officers and 20 men.

Company F, Henderson, Captain R. L. Holloway commanding; total strength, 48; present in camp, 3 officers and 26 men.



Company G, Hodgenville, Captain F. W. Simpson commanding; total strength —; present in camp, 3 officers and 40 men.

Company H, Mayfield, Captain J. D. Hudgens commanding; total strength 55; present in camp, 2 officers and 27 men.

The regiment was divided into two battalions. The first battalion composed of companies A, D, E and G, and commanded by Major E. H. Watts, of Bowling Green; the second battalion composed of companies B, C, F and H, and commanded by Major T. J. Johnson, of Princeton. Total strength of regiment, 365; present in camp, 248, or 68 per cent.

### UNIFORM.

All of the companies had the undress uniform, the same as that in the regular service, except that the privates wore a white stripe on the trousers. A number of the officers of the Field and Staff wore a gold facing on the white stripe of the trousers. The blouses of the officers varied in pattern; a very few only having the correct new uniform pattern. The sword belt, as a rule, was worn on the outside of the blouse. A number of the officers' caps had the letter of their company, as well as number of their regiment, embroidered on the front. The majority of companies possess a dress uniform, purchased at their own expense. I saw that of Company A only. It was very handsome, but altogether different from that of the United States Army.

### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The men were armed with the Springfield rifle, the older models prevailing. They were equipped with the full field outfit except leggins, campaign hats and canvas belts, all of the pattern of the United States Army. Two companies still retained the leather box knapsack. Company A had canvas leggins, purchased at their own expense.

### DISCIPLINE AND PERSONNEL.

The discipline of the camp was not what it should have been. A system of written passes, similar to that in the Second Regiment, was used. Notwithstanding the fact that almost any one

could get a pass at any time, running of sentinels' posts was of frequent occurrence. Lack of discipline and prompt action was shown more especially in the failure of the companies to respond promptly to the drill calls. It was frequently fifteen minutes or more after the assembly sounded before the companies were formed, and then only a fraction of the men would have put in their appearance. Disturbances at night were of frequent occurrence, scarcely a night passing without pistol shots or cannon crackers being fired in camp. A Garrison Court-martial was convened, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Henry, with Captain F. W. Simpson as Judge-Advocate, before which two cases were tried.

Colonel T. J. Smith, commanding the regiment, is a prominent citizen and merchant of Bowling Green, and has had quite a lengthy experience in the State Guard. He has had the well-deserved respect and confidence of the entire regiment. He is well up in his drill, takes the liveliest interest in the welfare of his regiment, and conducts its affairs in a thoroughly business-like manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Jouett Henry, of Hopkinsville, is an officer of commanding presence, a fine drill-master, and will be of inestimable value to the State Guard as long as he is connected with it. The Assistant Surgeon, Captain C. J. Grinstead, is a veteran of the war, having served as a captain in the Federal army. He combines the qualities of a good physician with those of a thorough soldier.

#### DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

The routine of camp was practically the same as that of the Second Regiment. Regimental parade was at 5:30 daily, and supper after parade. The companies drilled well individually, but not quite so much could be said of their drilling in battalion. They frequently drilled in single rank on account of the small number of men present. Their most noticeable faults were stamping upon the ground when halting, and slapping the side with their left hands in the manual. The cadence of the step was slow with a few exceptions. No attention was paid to setting up exercises, and very little to extended order. There were some very well-drilled companies in the regiment, noticeably Companies A, of Bowling Green; C, of Paducah, and D, of

Hopkinsville. The intervals between companies in battalion were irregular, as was the interval between battalions in Regimental parade. The regiment made a fine appearance at parade, and would have made a better one had not the uniformity been marred by one of the companies habitually wearing canvas leggings at that ceremony. On August 19th the regiment was reviewed by the Governor of Kentucky, together with the Assistant Adjutant-General. The ceremony was well-conducted, and satisfactory in every way, and the Governor expressed himself as particularly pleased with their handsome appearance.

#### INSTRUCTION.

The instruction was practically the same as that given to the Second Regiment. The non-commissioned officers took the liveliest interest in their school, and seemed to profit by it. As much can not be said of the commissioned officers. Difficulty was experienced in getting them to attend the school at all, and only an indifferent interest seemed to be manifested. This school was discontinued after a week.

#### GUARD DUTY.

The guard consisted of 28 privates and the necessary officers and non-commissioned officers. A satisfactory performance of this duty seemed difficult to obtain. The sentinels sat down or smoked on post when they saw fit to do so, frequently wore no gloves, and saluted at rare intervals. It seemed difficult to break up the old idea of their presenting arms.

#### MESSING.

The messing was, in every respect, like the system explained with the Second Regiment.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon of the Regiment was not present at camp. The Assistant Surgeon, Dr. C. J. Grinstead, conducted the hospital in a very efficient way. He wore a line officer's uniform. No company sick books were used.

#### LATRINES AND SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the camp was fair. The rubbish thrown into the company streets was either burned or carted away. The

soldiers seemed averse to doing police duty, and it was with difficulty that the necessary amount could be obtained. New latrines were dug when the regiment arrived, and, although they were small, quite a little attention was devoted to them, and they were kept in good condition.

#### INSPECTION.

I inspected the regiment in heavy marching order on the morning of the 19th in all respects as I inspected the Second Regiment. The remarks under the Second Regiment report apply as well to the third. Company G, of Hodgenville, Captain Simpson commanding, had the cleanest rifles. The instruction of the companies in every day items of drill was only fair. The best instructed company was Company E, of Madisonville, Captain Burchfield commanding. Company A was equipped as the other companies, but by some oversight was not prepared to appear in heavy marching order. Company C had no straps for fastening blankets on knapsacks. Very few of the men were sufficiently careful about wearing clean white gloves. Brasses badly needed polishing and leathers blacking. The regiment is to be especially complimented upon the drilling of several of its individual companies, A, of Bowling Green, and C, of Paducah, particularly. The regiment is a fine-looking body of men, and, if properly encouraged by the State, could make a splendid regiment in every respect. The regiment left camp on the morning of the 21st.

#### FIRST REGIMENT—THE LOUISVILLE LEGION.

The First Regiment, Colonel Jno. B. Castleman commanding, arrived in camp at noon on the 21st. The regiment was composed of seven companies of infantry and one battery of light artillery, as follows, all from Louisville:

Company A, Captain M. B. Belknap commanding; total strength 63; present in camp, 2 officers and 34 men.

Company B, Captain W. I. Hunt commanding; total strength 42; present in camp, 2 officers and 35 men.

Company C, Captain J. B. Carrington commanding; total strength 60; present in camp, 3 officers and 22 men.

Company D, Captain D. W. Gray commanding; total strength 56; present in camp, 2 officers and 37 men.

Company E, Captain M. L. Walker commanding; total strength 38; present in camp, 1 officer and 25 men.

Company F, Captain W. B. Wheeler commanding; total strength 46; present in camp, 2 officers and 23 men.

Company H, Captain J. Barrett commanding; total strength 63; present in camp, 3 officers and 27 men.

Battery A, Captain J. H. Mansir commanding; total strength 55; present in camp, 3 officers and 37 men.

Drum and Bugle Corps; total strength 35; present in camp, 30.

Total strength of regiment, from its morning reports, 470; present in camp, 298, or 63½ per cent.

The regiment was divided into two battalions, the first commanded by Major J. M. Sohan and the second by its senior captain present.

#### UNIFORM.

The uniform was the same as that of the United States Army, except that the privates wore a stripe on the trousers, and all but the commissioned officers wore a strap of cloth on each shoulder of the blouse, about an inch and a half wide, extending from the collar to the top of the sleeve, and having the figure "1" upon them. They also wore the letters "L L" on the front of the collars. In Company B some of the stripes on the trousers were grey, some black and some white. The officers, with very few exceptions, wore the old style blouse. The regiment did not bring its full-dress uniform to camp; press belts, in a number of cases, were worn with fatigue uniform. All the caps had "L L" on the front, in addition to the number of the regiment. The uniform of Battery A was the same as the rest, except that the facings were red.

#### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The regiment was armed with the Springfield rifle, principally of the older models. The later models, with new sight leaves, were in a very small minority. They had the full field outfit, except the canvas belts and campaign hats, all of the models in the United States Army.

### DISCIPLINE AND PERSONNEL.

The discipline of camp was fairly good. For the first day all members of the regiment were allowed to enter and leave camp at any time, so they did not absent themselves during any duty, and were back by ten o'clock P. M. After the first day, however, the lines were more strictly drawn, and a system of written passes, the same as those of the other two regiments, was used. Every one detected violating these rules was promptly punished. A few cases of disturbances in camp at night occurred, but these were promptly punished. The privates were very careless about saluting officers, but the officers were particularly careful about saluting each other. No cases of insubordination came to my notice.

Colonel John B. Castleman, commanding the regiment, is a splendid soldier, of commanding presence, and a rigid disciplinarian. Though almost fatherly in the interest he takes in the individual welfare of every man of his command, his will is absolute law, and his punishments, when needed, are unhesitatingly severe and impartial. He was a captain of cavalry in General Morgan's command during the war, and served the Confederacy with distinction. He was for one term Adjutant-General of the State, and, though not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term, wields a considerable influence in the political affairs both of the city of Louisville and the State.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Coen is one of the most thorough drill-masters of the State Guard, and a man of wonderful energy and perseverance. He has charge of the drilling of the regiment to a great degree, and his personality is distinguishable throughout the entire organization. The captains are all substantial and thorough-going officers. Captain John Barrett is the present postmaster of Louisville; Captain J. H. Mansir is one of the best all-round officers in the State Guard, and a man to be depended upon. All of the officers were gentlemanly and courteous in the highest degree.

### DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

The routine of camp duty prescribed company drills, 9:00 to 10:00 A. M.; battalion drills, 10:00 to 11:00 A. M.; battalion drills,

3:30 to 4:30 P. M.; regimental drills, 4:30 to 5:30 P. M.; guard mount, 8:00 A. M., and dress parade, 5:30 P. M. The drum and bugle corps practiced daily two and one-half hours. After the first three or four days, the morning battalion drills were discontinued. The companies drilled fairly well; but the best drilling was by battalion and regiment. The company commanders understood their drill well; but the greatest fault was with the guides in keeping their distances. Only a small number of extended order drills were held. The guard mounts were quite creditable, and parades handsomely executed. The excellent drum and bugle corps added very materially to the ceremonies. A small signal class, in charge of Lieutenant H. S. Gray, did good work with the flag.

#### **GUARD DUTY.**

Guard duty was fairly well performed. The officers were well instructed; but not quite so much can be said of the non-commissioned officers and privates. The guard consisted of thirty-one privates, and the necessary officers and non-commissioned officers. There was quite a variety in the manner of saluting, as well as a scarcity of that compliment. Corporals were slow in responding to the calls of sentinels. Sentinels frequently wore no gloves, or very dirty ones.

#### **MESSING.**

The messing was, in all respects, the same as that of the Second and Third Regiments.

#### **MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

The Medical Corps present were an Assistant Surgeon, a Hospital Steward, and an Acting Steward. The Assistant Surgeon, Captain Edward Pearce, conducted the hospital in a thorough manner, and permitted no trifling of any kind. Company sick books were used, these having been purchased at the expense of the regiment. No Hospital Corps nor Ambulance Corps in the regiment.

#### **LATRINES AND SANITARY CONDITION.**

The health of the camp was good. Though the attendance at sick call was large, the number of cases of real sickness was very small, as was the number on sick report. New latrines-

were dug when the regiment arrived, and great care was bestowed upon them. They were small, but seemed to answer their purpose fairly well. The rubbish of camp was thrown into the company streets and carted away. An inspection was made each morning of all the tents and company streets by the commanding officer. They were usually in a very clean condition. Captain W. I. Hunt, commanding Company B, is to be especially complimented upon the exceptionally clean condition of the quarters of his company.

#### **INSPECTION.**

On the morning of the 26th I inspected the regiment. They appeared only in light marching order. I inspected the regiment and questioned the individual men in a manner similar to my inspection of the Second and Third Regiments. It was the exception to find a well-cleaned rifle. Those that did not have an abundance of rust upon them were covered with grease and dust, and many looked as though no effort had ever been made to clean them. The cleanest rifles were those of Company B, Captain W. I. Hunt commanding. The knowledge of the mechanism of the rifle was fairly good; the knowledge of the use of the rear sight was poor; and only about one-third of the questions relative to the every-day movements in the school of the soldier were answered correctly. The best instructed company seemed to be Company H, Captain John Barrett commanding.

#### **REMARKS.**

The regiment is to be particularly complimented upon its discipline and its excellent drilling in the schools of the battalion and regiment. These drills were satisfactory in the highest degree; in fact the Louisville Legion is one of the few militia organizations of the country that has ever taken part in competitive battalion drills, and has invariably come off with high honors. The regiment left camp on the afternoon of the 27th. The tents were left standing, and were subsequently removed under the direction of Captain J. H. Mansir.

#### **CONCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS.**

During my connection with the Kentucky State Guard I grew to know the great majority of its officers personally, and formed.



a number of extremely pleasant acquaintances among them. In this report I have endeavored to point out their faults rather than their good points, trusting that a slight mention of them will cause a correction of the errors which they might otherwise overlook. Though realizing the small amount of attention that is ordinarily bestowed upon the recommendations of an inspector, I will submit the following list of defects that need immediate remedying:

Copies of the authorized Manual of Guard Duty, approved January 7th, 1893, should be furnished each company, one for each officer and non-commissioned officer. There is not a single one at present in the State Guard, except those purchased at private expense.

Three copies of Blount's Firing Regulations should be furnished each company. The Second and Third Regiments have no Company Sick Report Books, and, consequently, no record whatever is kept of the sick and excused. The First Regiment purchased these at their own expense.

The Guard Reports should be bound in book form, as should also the Morning Reports. This is essential for convenience and reference.

A file of "Special Orders" issued should be kept in the Adjutant-General's office, distinct from the "Letters Sent" Book.

The system of the election of company officers, by a vote of their companies, is a mistake. There should be some system by which these officers should be appointed by their regimental commander. In fully half the cases, a jolly, hail-fellow-well-met will be elected as Captain, on account of his personal popularity, while some more truly military man, who would command the company without any attempt at currying favor with the men, will be left in obscurity in the file closers.

None of the companies have canvas field belts. These should be issued at once, as the old cartridge-box is altogether too small to carry any amount of ammunition.

Canvas leggins should be issued at once. None have them, except those who have purchased them at their own expense.

Each company should be inspected once a year at its station by an Army Officer, and the Adjutant-General or Inspector-General of the State.

The troops should be assembled, annually, in a Camp of Instruction, and one or more companies of regular troops should camp with them. The troops, instead of receiving pay for active service only, should also be paid for service in Camp of Instruction, even if the pay be smaller than that allowed for active service. Kentucky is one of the few States at present that is too grasping to allow this small item. Were this allowed, there would be an appreciably greater interest and larger attendance.

Another thing to be urgently recommendd is, that there be instituted a more thorough system of property accountability. This would be of untold interest to the State, and would save it more than enough to pay for service in Camps of Instruction.

Lastly, and of by far the greatest importance, is the consideration of the miserably small appropriation of the State for the maintenance of its State Guard. For a State with the wealth, resources and proverbial pride of Kentucky, to appropriate only \$10,000 per annum for the support of the defenders of her rights, shows a degree of parsimony on the part of her law-makers that should make a Kentuckian blush for his State. As small a State as Rhode Island appropriates \$24,000; and Connecticut, with only twice as large a militia as Kentucky, \$117,000 per annum. Kentucky should appropriate at least \$50,000 or more without the slightest hesitancy.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincerest thanks to His Excellency, Governor John Young Brown, to Assistant Adjutant-General Richardson, and to Colonels Gaither, Smith and Castleman for the extreme courtesy, kindness and hospitality they extended to me during my connection with the Kentucky State Guard; and also for their co-operation in obtaining the data for this report.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. C. SAFFARRANS,

*Second Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Infantry.*

# APPENDIX C.

STATE.	Number of Organized Militia . . . . .	Annual Appropriation by States . . . . .	Annual Appropriation by United States . . . . .
Alabama . . . . .	2,958	\$29,300	\$9,214 80
Arkansas . . . . .	1,094		6,540 01
California . . . . .	4,218	156,573	7,371 44
Colorado . . . . .	825	40,000	2,764 29
Connecticut . . . . .	2,687	117,000	5,528 58
Delaware . . . . .	501	3,900	2,764 29
Florida . . . . .	1,021	7,500	3,685 72
Georgia . . . . .	4,577	25,000	11,057 16
Idaho . . . . .	308		2,764 29
Illinois . . . . .	4,389	182,500	20,271 46
Indiana . . . . .	2,459	37,000	13,821 45
Iowa . . . . .	2,448	35,000	11,978 79
Kansas . . . . .	1,738	22,350	8,292 87
Kentucky . . . . .	1,319	10,000	11,978 59
Louisiana . . . . .	1,152	12,000	7,371 44
Maine . . . . .	1,114	20,000	5,528 58
Maryland . . . . .	2,094	40,000	7,371 44
Massachusetts . . . . .	5,511	244,630	12,900 02
Michigan . . . . .	2,215	73,285	11,978 79
Minnesota . . . . .	1,838	40,000	6,450 01
Mississippi . . . . .	1,712		8,292 87
Missouri . . . . .	2,387		14,742 88
Montana . . . . .	570	6,500	2,764 29
Nebraska . . . . .	1,073	12,500	4,607 15
Nevada . . . . .	575	8,200	2,764 29
New Hampshire . . . . .	1,229	30,000	3,685 72
New Jersey . . . . .	4,233	148,516	8,292 87
New York . . . . .	13,539	400,000	33,171 48
North Carolina . . . . .	1,586	18,000	10,135 73
North Dakota . . . . .	513	11,000	2,764 29
Ohio . . . . .	5,373	87,400	21,192 89
Oregon . . . . .	1,506	20,000	2,764 29
Pennsylvania . . . . .	8,469	300,000	27,642 90
Rhode Island . . . . .	1,434	24,000	7,685 72
South Carolina . . . . .	5,616	10,000	8,292 87
South Dakota . . . . .	526	4,000	3,685 72
Tennessee . . . . .	1,357	2,900	11,057 16
Texas . . . . .	3,368	15,000	11,978 79
Vermont . . . . .	786	30,000	3,685 72
Virginia . . . . .	2,844	10,000	11,057 16
Washington . . . . .	1,145	80,000	2,764 29
West Virginia . . . . .	728	10,000	5,528 58
Wisconsin . . . . .	2,737	69,431	10,135 77
Wyoming . . . . .	309		2,764 79