

COMPANY M—Continued

Privates

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

Discharged

Nobler, Joseph F. Private	Marney, William J. Private
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Transferred

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

Died

Clore, Richard Private	Ott, George L. Private
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CHAPTER V.

THE GOEBEL-TAYLOR TROUBLES.



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

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

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

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



COL. C. C. MENDEL
Commanding Officer, 1899-1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI.

SERVICE IN BREATHITT COUNTY.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII.

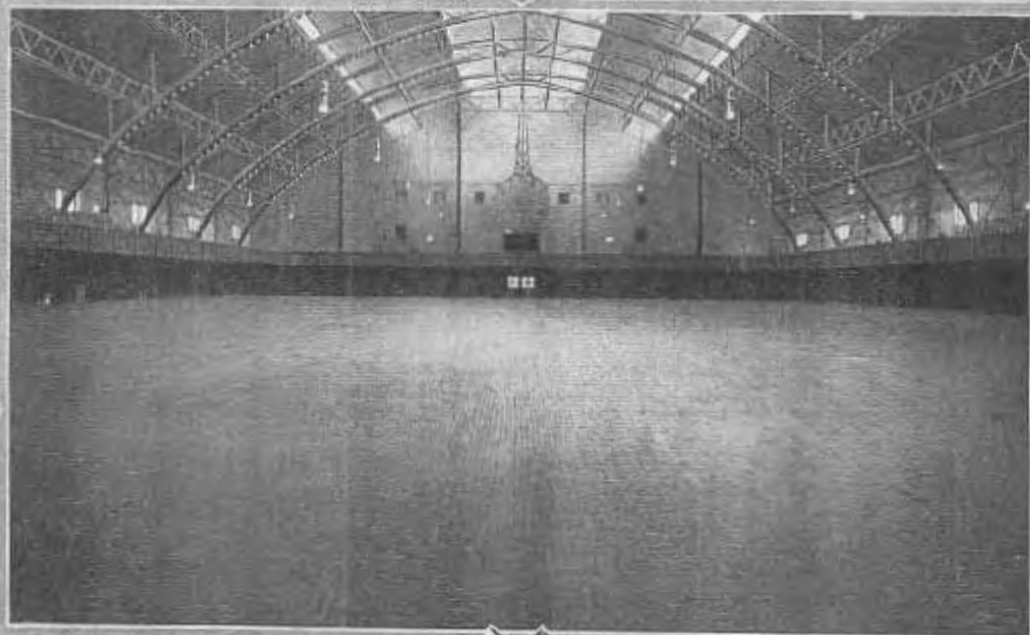
REORGANIZATION AND THE NEW ARMORY.



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

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

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



THE ARMORY

The second largest drill hall in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

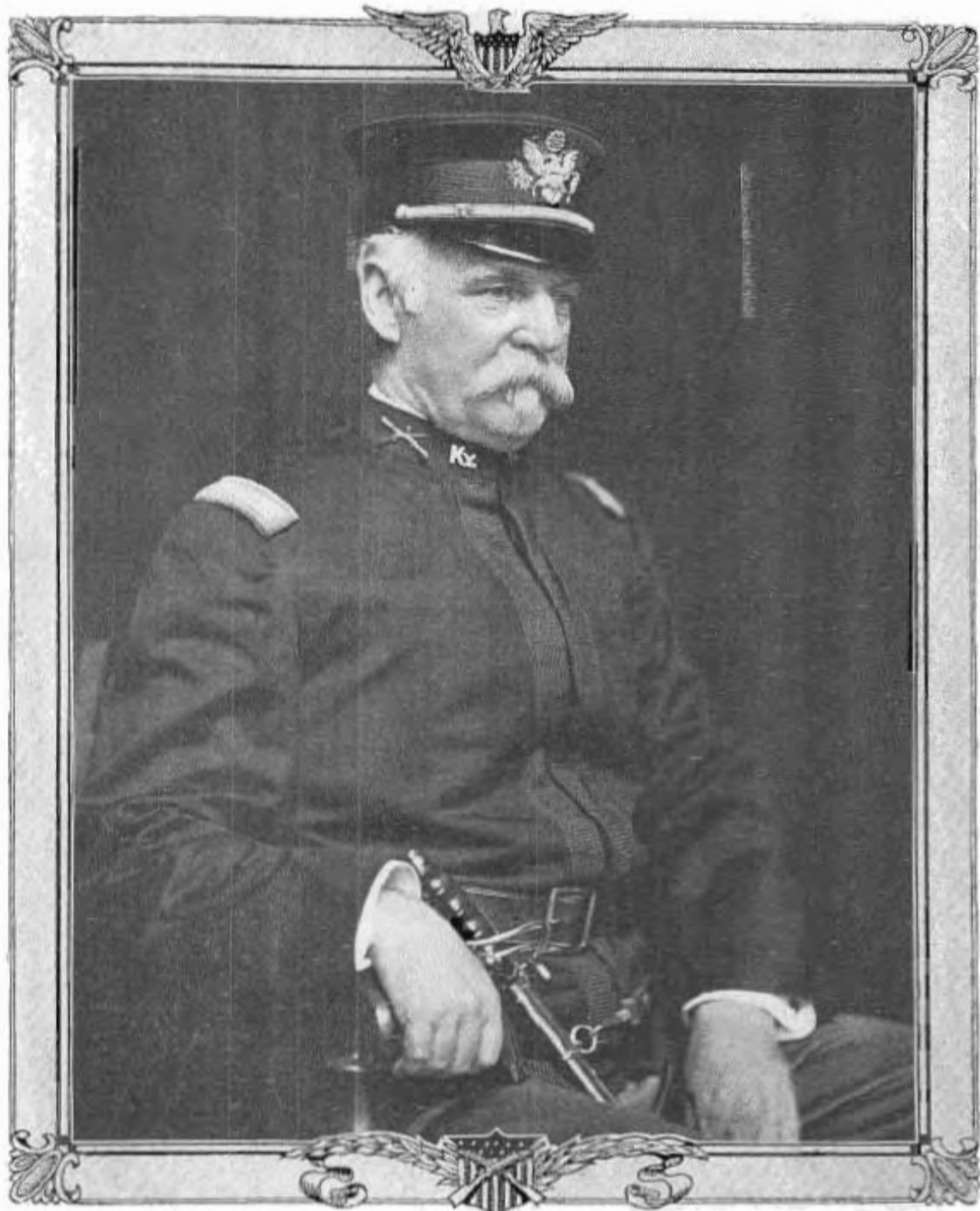
and, thus informed, I feel assured that you will benefit us by benefiting others whom you may bring to us."

Gen. Haldeman was elected Colonel of the First Regiment April 11, 1905. During his leadership the soldiers saw duty during the "Night-Rider" troubles at Hopkinsville, Russellville, Lebanon and Marion.

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

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

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



GEN. WILLIAM H. HALTEMAN
Colonel Commanding, 1906-1909. Adjutant General, 1902-1914.

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

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



CHAPTER VIII.

THE "NIGHT-RIDER" TROUBLES.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



COL. WILLIAM A. COLSTON
1911-1915

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

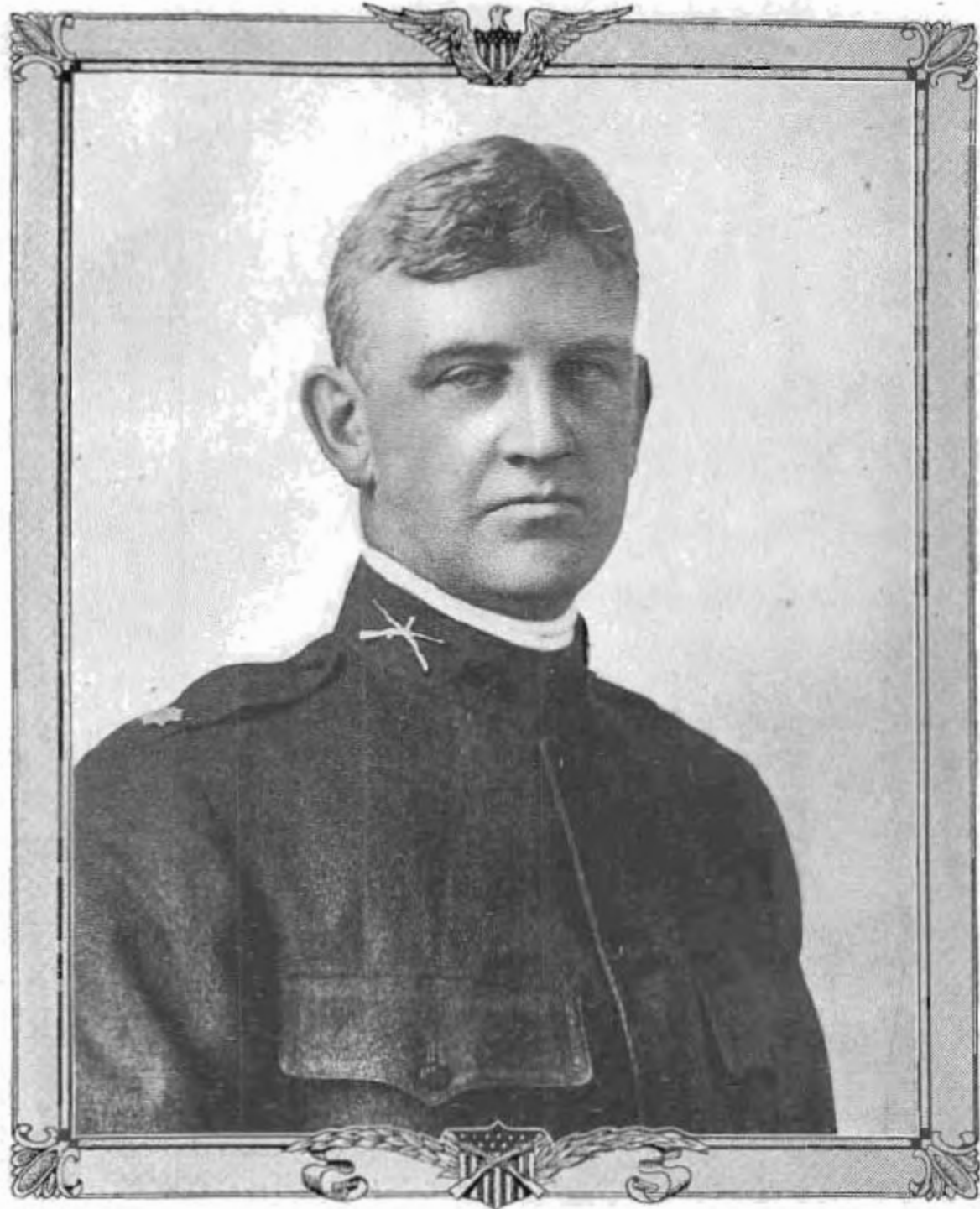
A provisional company under Capt. Carrell was sent to Russellville under secret orders from the Governor, and with him twenty men. Five enlisted men accompanied Browder to Logan County. Later the Sheriff spirited Browder out of jail again at 4 o'clock one morning, taking him to Louisville. He attempted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

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

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

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





LT. COL. ROBT. J. McBRVDE, JR.
1912-1915

Photo by Stephens

CHAPTER IX.

OTHER CHANGES AND THE REGIMENT TO-DAY.



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

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

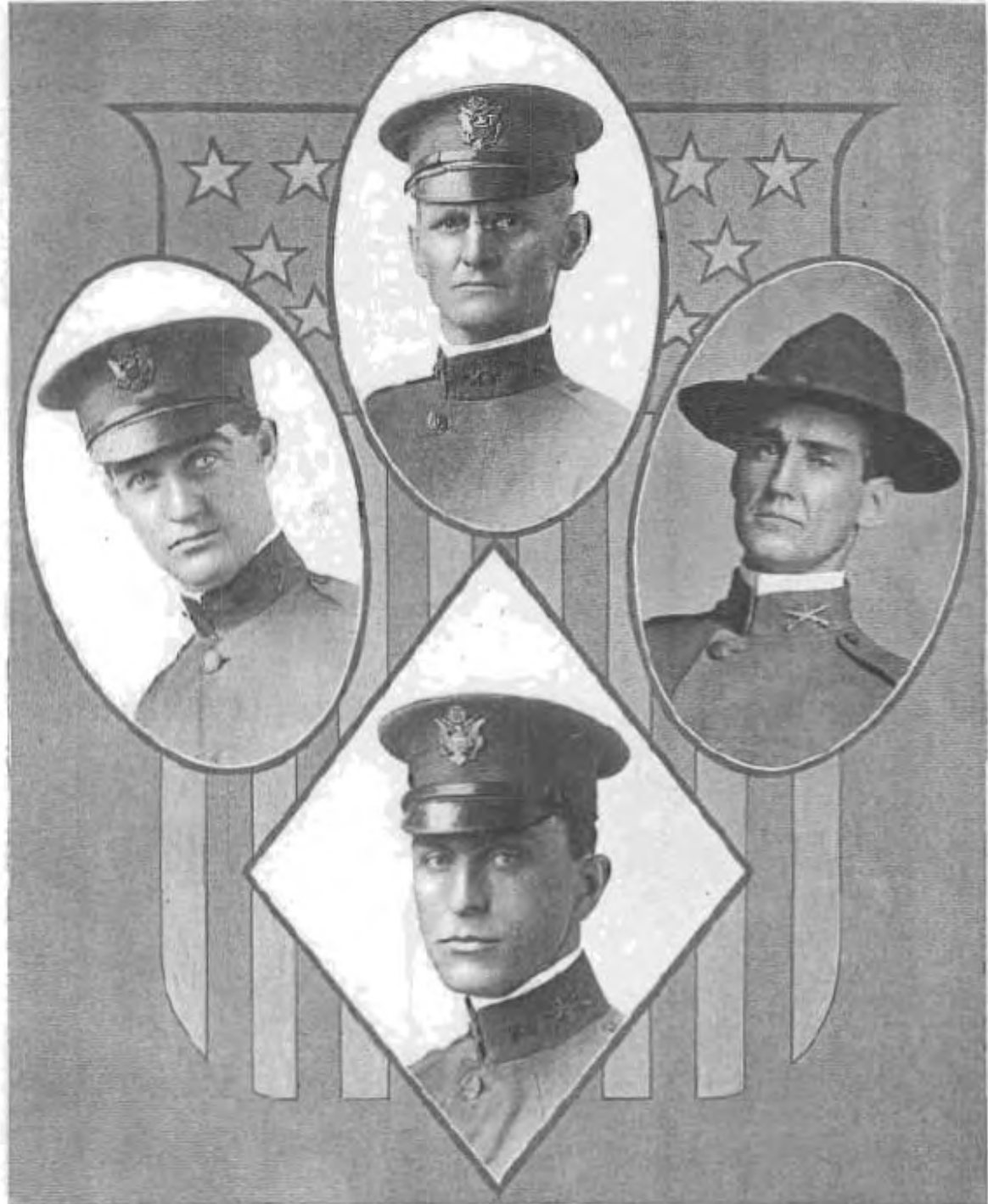
John C. Davidson was elected Colonel and Felix Kerrick Lieutenant Colonel in 1911. In the fall of 1911 the field and staff again was mustered out and instead of two separate battalions being maintained, there were eight separate companies.

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

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

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

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



MAJOR BELTON J. STARK.
Second Battalion

MAJOR DAN CARRELL.
First Battalion
CAPTAIN SIDNEY SMITH.
Regimental Adjutant

MAJOR THOMPSON B. SHORT.
Third Battalion

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

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

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

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

FIRST BATTALION.

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

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

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

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

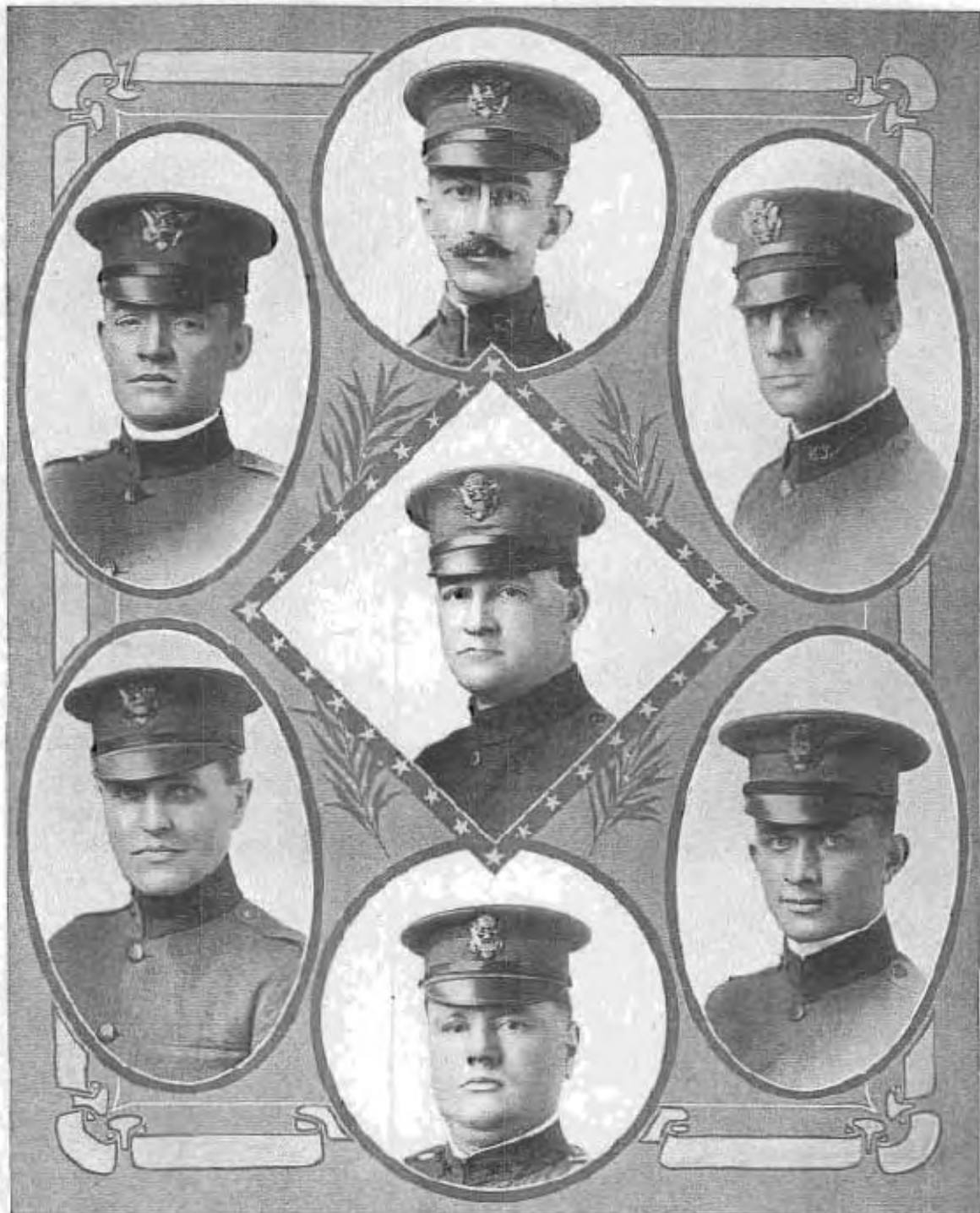
Company D.—Captain, Charles A. Wickliffe; First Lieutenant, Harry Marx; Second Lieutenant, Edward K. Jameson.

SECOND BATTALION.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

THIRD BATTALION.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



HON. JAMES B. McCREARY

Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of Kentucky



BRIG. GEN. ROGER WILLIAMS

Commanding First Brigade, Kentucky National Guard

The Armory

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

COL. MORRIS B. BELKNAP



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

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

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

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

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



HOWARD M. FERRIS,
Captain Co. G

HAROLD WILLINGS,
First Lieut. Co. G

C. FOSTER HELM,
Captain Co. I

LEE PAYNE,
Captain Co. H

ALVIN C. GOODE,
First Lieut. Co. H

COL. C. C. MENGEL



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

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

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

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

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

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

LEXINGTON'S PART IN FIRST REGIMENT'S HISTORY.



NO more efficient body of men is connected with the First Regiment, K. N. G., than Company I, which has its armory at Lexington. Headquarters of the Third Battalion also are at the Bluegrass Capital, and the men who compose the battalion field and staff, as well as the rank and file of Company I, alike are men who rank high in social and business life, as well as in a military sense.

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

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

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

The officers of the Third Battalion now are as follows:

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

Company I is officered as follows:

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

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

GEN. WILLIAM B. HALDEMAN



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

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

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

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

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



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

wish to thank the firms and individuals
who have aided the present
organization
in keeping alive the traditions that have come
down to it, and in fitting itself
for like honorable service if ever there
is again need of it.



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



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



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



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

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



HON. SAMUEL B. KIRBY
Judge, Chancery Branch, Jefferson Circuit Court

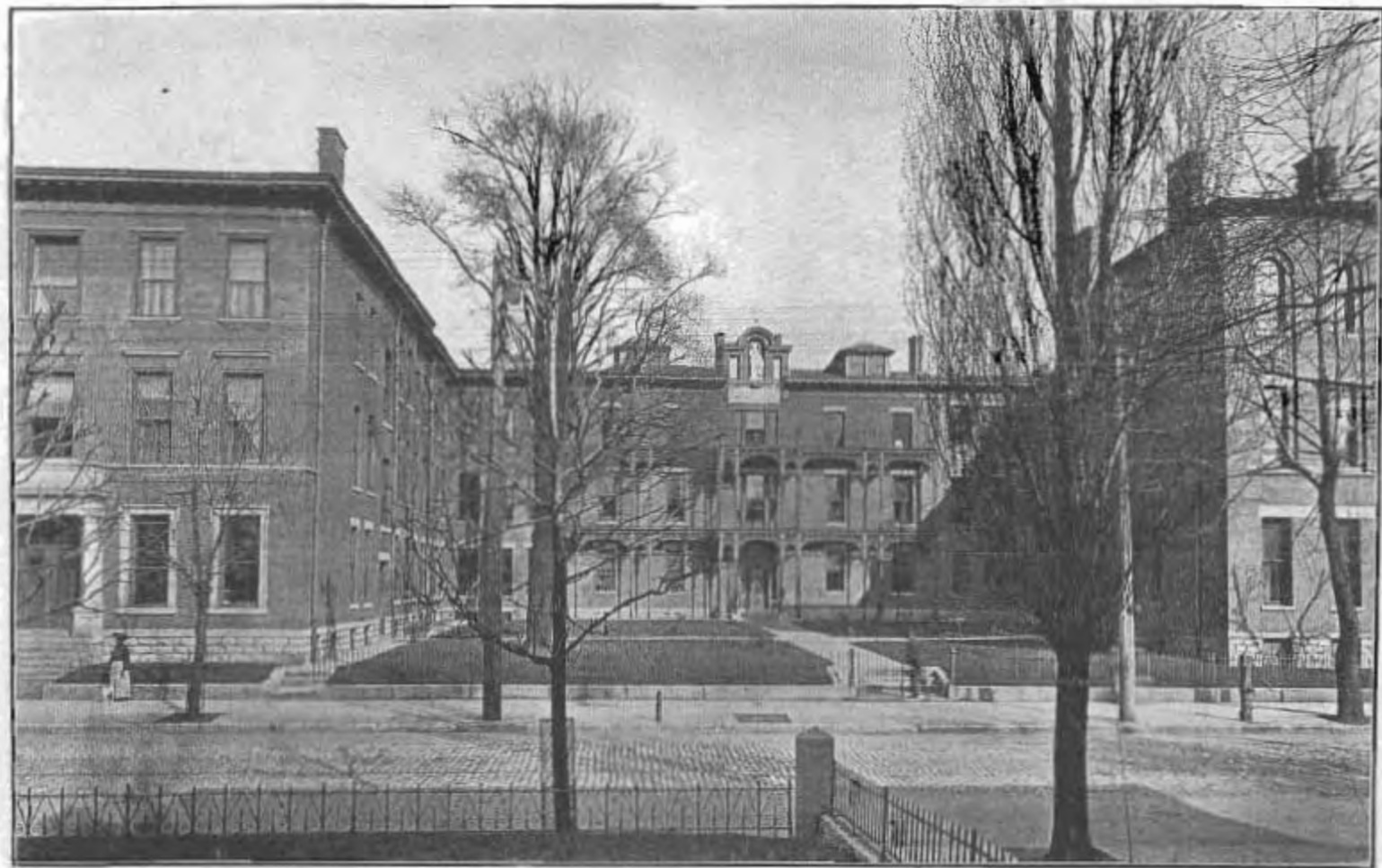


REV. OSCAR P. ACKERMAN
Pastor, St. Phillip Neri Church

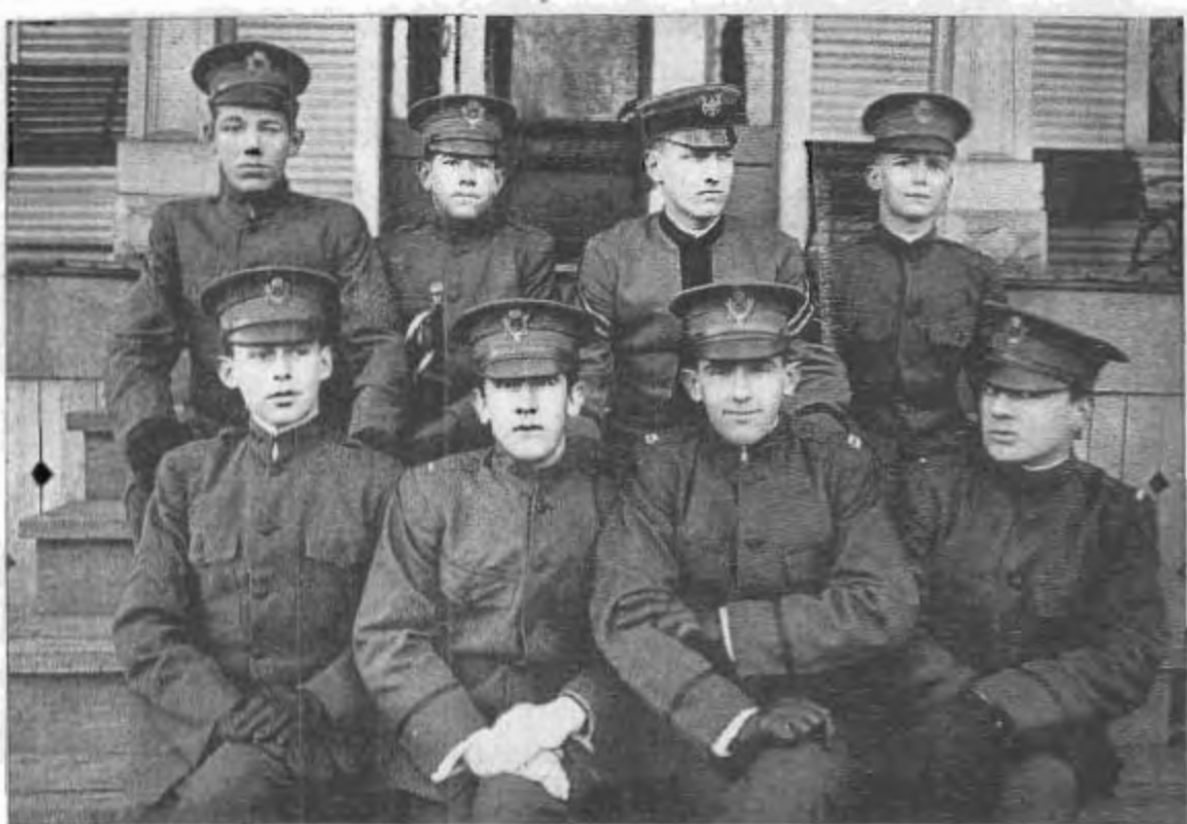


Holy Cross School

Recently erected by the Holy Cross Parish, and considered one of the handsomest and most complete parochial school buildings in the city.
REV. CELESTINE BRYE is Pastor of the Church.



St. Joseph's Infirmiry has private rooms and charity wards
for both sexes. SISTER AUREA, Supr.



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