

HISTORY OF THE 137th INFANTRY

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HISTORY OF THE 137th INFANTRY

Recalling the railroad strike disorders and the Indian raid of 1878 in his argument for creating a more effective military organization Gov. John P. St. John invoked the State legislature of 1879 to enact legislation that would provide for reorganization of the State Militia, which at that time was little more than a skeleton force. The legislature failed to act upon the Governor's suggestion, but his personal efforts were successful in arousing a latent military spirit in many Kansas communities, and, in these, independent companies were recruited during the first year of his administration.

Officers representing 10 independent companies met at Topeka, May 1, 1879, to organize the 1st Regiment, Kansas State Militia, of which the 137th Infantry Regiment is a lineal descendant. Companies represented were the Council Grove Guards, Seneca Rifles, Holton Rifles, Smith Center Rifles, Drought Rifles of Wyandotte, Independence Rifles, 11th Company of Manhattan, 3rd Independent Company of Leavenworth, Ottawa Rifles, and Capital Guards of Topeka. Following an address of welcome by a member of the Capital Guards, the delegates convened for business at the Topeka Armory.

An election of officers resulted in the choice of Capt. Willis Brown of the Seneca Rifles, Colonel; Capt. J. T. Bradley, Council Grove Guards, Lieutenant colonel; Lt. H. A. Louis, Capital Guards, Major. These were the only commissioned officers elected at this time, but Sgt. Nat Kinney of the Capital Guards was chosen regimental color bearer. A regulation uniform was adopted, light blue trousers and jackets of dark blue. A drawing for company letters resulted in the following alphabetical designations: Leavenworth, Company A; Manhattan, Company B; Wyandotte, Company C; Seneca, Company D; Ottawa, Company E; Smith Center, Company F; Independence, Company G; Topeka, Company H; Holton, Company I; Council Grove, Company K.

The delegates adjourned for a program of entertainment provided by the Governor and city officials. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Kansas officialdom had entertained a Russian grand duke only a few years before, the party was banqueted. From the hotel they went to the Topeka Fire Department, where the firemen presented a drill for their entertainment. As a final gesture of hospitality, Governor St. John personally conducted the officers to the Topeka Opera House for a performance of the cantata Ruth.

Amasa T. Sharpe, editor of the Ottawa Republican, was a volunteer public relations officer for the Ottawa Rifles, doubtless because the editor was a member of that organization. Thanks to his energy in reporting the activities of the Rifles, or Company E as they became when

the regiment was organized, many amusing anecdotes have been preserved. Editor Sharpe was the central figure in most of the press reports. Commenting on the uniforms first issued to the company Sharpe wrote:

"They were very neatly made, if the boys could only be molded over to 'em. Our coat is not more than four sizes too big around and the sleeves come far enough below the elbows to show that they are sleeves; the only fault we have to find with it is in length--both ends seem to struggle with the collar.--The very first time the company went out on dress parade a team took fright and jumped clean over one corner of the Hamblin House and a pile of stone."

Private Sharpe had his trouble on the rifle range, too:

"We joined the militia company in the hope of getting familiarized with the peculiarities of guns, and the very day we joined the captain ordered us out for target practice. The place selected was over on the North Side where there was a front range of two or three miles. The target, Cap said, was five feet square. It was down about half-way....so confounded far off that it looked about the size of a postage stamp. When it came our turn to shoot our friend Schlesinger advised us to sit down and rest our elbows on our knees....The man who does this a second time is a consummate ass. We moved the old gun around until we couldn't see the target for the front sight and pulled....When we got our thoughts raked together a couple of minutes after, we discovered what she struck. Our right shoulder felt as though it was in the middle of our back and a slice of our nose ornamented the hammer of that gun."

In justice to Ottawa's soldier-editor it must be recorded that his military career was comparatively successful, despite this inauspicious beginning on the range. Before long he was boasting to his readers about the two stripes that adorned the right sleeve of his over-sized coat. Soon after the Topeka meeting Company E received a new shipment of uniforms from the State. "The pants," reported the Republican, "are light blue with broad black stripes and made in the latest style." The editor did not comment on his new coat, and it may be assumed that it was a better fit than the old one.

There was some talk of an encampment in the fall of 1879, but the State's military appropriations had not included funds to provide railroad transportation and subsistence for the regiment, so the plan was abandoned. Several companies sponsored celebrations, competitive drills, and small encampments, however. The Capital Guards were hosts at the first of these affairs, held on May 6 in Bismark Grove, near Lawrence. Three or four companies of the 1st Regiment were there as

well as the Craig Rifles, crack Kansas City (Missouri) organization. The Topeka boys and their guests reported a good time, but there was some complaint from the civilian population of Lawrence and vicinity because the Guards charged an admission fee. This might have been expected, for the purpose of the picnic was to raise funds for the Topeka company.

On July 4, Company E was host at a big celebration held in Ottawa. The Republican said that it was featured by a military display that "eclipsed anything ever seen in Kansas." The Paola Rifles, the Capital Guards, and the Drought Rifles arrived by special train and paraded up the main street of the little city on the Marais des Cygnes River. The Ottawans were a busy lot that summer. Not long after the Fourth of July celebration they held an encampment at the historic Taub Jones farm. "The boys marched out--'it was only six miles'--because it was more fun than to ride," wrote Corporal Sharpe. "With most of them the fun was consumed long before the distance was. There are more rods to the miles between Ottawa and Taub Jones' farm than in any portion of the country we have traversed."

The pioneer companies of the 1st Regiment constantly struggled to meet expenses; some eventually found the financial burden too great and disbanded. Box suppers, picnics and home talent theatrical entertainments were sponsored by the "militia boys" and it was at this opportune time that Col. E. B. Temple appeared in Kansas. The "Colonel" visited most of the military stations in the State and put on home talent productions of the Union Spy, a then popular Civil War melodrama. Colonel Temple coached the cast, usually composed of the militiamen and their friends, provided the script and the stage settings, and departed after the performance with two-thirds of the gross receipts. Usually the performances were well attended, and the sponsoring company made a fair profit from its theatrical venture.

The regiment underwent some reorganization during the first year of its existence. Colonel Brown was made a major general commanding the State Militia and Lt. Col. J. T. Bradley accepted an appointment on the Governor's staff. The new commander was Col. H. A. Louis of Topeka, whose commission was effective June 19, 1880. Also effective on that date were the appointments of S. L. Patrick of Ottawa as Lieutenant Colonel; E. S. Drought of Wyandotte as Major. Wirt W. Walton of Clay Center was Adjutant, E. D. Rose of Holton, Quartermaster, H. W. Gilley of Ottawa, Surgeon, and M. B. Ward of Manhattan, Assistant Surgeon.

Company A, mustered out at Leavenworth, was reorganized at Clyde; Company F of Smith Center was mustered out and reorganized at Fort Scott, and Company I of Holton disbanded and revived at Burlingame. Most of the officers were Civil War veterans. Lt. Col. Samuel L. Patrick, who enlisted as private in the 34th Illinois Regiment, was promoted to the rank of captain for gallantry and meritorious service on the field at Shiloh, Tennessee, in 1862. Capt. Edmund Boltwood of Company E had a brilliant record of service with a Massachusetts regiment. In the

ranks were many sons of veterans and a few men who had fought against the Indians in the early 70's.

Thousands of Kansans journeyed to Kansas City on July 3, 1880, when Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was the guest of the Missouri metropolis. The Drought Rifles, Ottawa Guards, Capital Guards, and the regimental band, directed by J. B. Marshall of Topeka, represented the 1st Regiment in the great military parade that was staged for the benefit of the ex-President and Civil War hero. Also in the line of march were the Winfield Rifles and the Wichita Guards of the newly organized 2nd Regiment and the Zouave Cadets, Ottawa's junior drill company. Rain fell throughout the day, and the unpaved streets were ankle-deep with yellow mud. Notwithstanding this weather handicap, the review was a monumental success and the Kansas companies received favorable comment on their appearance. The Kansas City Times said that Topeka's Company H, the Capital Guards, made lots of friends during their brief visit.

General Grant received official greetings from the Governors of Kansas and Missouri and responded with a stirring address. After the review he left for Fort Leavenworth, where he was to be the guest of the commandant, General Pope. As they boarded the trains for home, the Kansas boys cheered lustily for their Kansas City hosts, the Craig Rifles. It was a notable occasion for every militiaman; many of the younger men had seen the old hero for the first and only time in their lives; Civil War veterans recalled the days when many of them served with Grant at Vicksburg, in the Wilderness, or before Petersburg.

Governor St. John had repeatedly urged that the State Militia be reorganized as the Kansas National Guard, and a National Guard Association had been formed in 1880. The National Guard Bill, however, was not enacted until 1885. St. John's successor in office was George W. Glick of Atchison, who appointed Col. Tom Moonlight of Leavenworth to the office of adjutant general. Colonel Moonlight, a distinguished Civil War leader, was for improving the militia, but he didn't like the idea of calling it the National Guard. "The term smacks of royalty," he said. After serving one term, Governor Glick was defeated for re-election by his fellow townsman, Col. John A. Martin, who had commanded the 8th Kansas Volunteer Infantry at Chickamauga, a colonel at the age of 23.

Under Governor Martin's leadership the National Guard Bill was passed, and the "Boy colonel" thus became the Kansas National Guard's first commander-in-chief. Col. S. L. Patrick, who had succeeded Colonel Louis in 1882, was retained as commander of the 1st Regiment, but Lt. Col. L. E. Finch of Burlingame was transferred to the new 3rd Regiment. Succeeding Colonel Finch was Lt. Col. S. R. Burch, former captain of the Olathe Rifles, which company was transferred from the 2nd Regiment to the 1st Regiment under the reorganization. Maj. E. S. Drought of Wyandotte was dropped from the rolls and succeeded by Edmund Boltwood of Ottawa. Davis Miller of Ottawa was the new Adjutant; J. G. Dougherty, also of Ottawa, succeeded C. Monjeau of Topeka as Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS, 1885

Company A, Olathe - Capt. H. S. Miller, 1st Lt. E. W. Bowles, 2nd Lt. H. P. Brickell. Company B, Humboldt - Capt. G. A. Nicholetts, 1st Lt. C. C. Lundy, 2nd Lt. A. G. Stewart, Company C, Columbus - Capt. J. B. Grisham, 1st Lt. E. R. Pattyson, 2nd Lt. J. F. Sanders. Company D, Girard - Capt. George E. Howard, 1st Lt. W. E. Osborne, 2nd Lt. E. A. Leonard. Company E, Ottawa - Capt. Frank Shapter, 1st Lt. A. P. Fuller, 2nd Lt. Frank Robb. Company F, Fort Scott - Capt. H. Baseman, 1st Lt. Charles A. Welch, 2nd Lt. L. A. Neal. Company G, Garnett - Capt. John T. Taylor, 1st Lt. Charles McCrum, 2nd Lt. Peter D. Brandt. Company H, Lawrence - Capt. W. M. Thacher, 1st Lt. C. M. Stone, 2nd Lt. John P. Usher.

The Kansas National Guard held its first encampment at Camp Grant, Topeka, September 28 to October 3, 1885. Four infantry regiments and a battery of artillery shared the camp ground with G.A.R. veterans, who were holding their annual State encampment. The 1st Regiment mustered 29 officers and 322 enlisted men. Troops engaged in competitive drill and were inspected by Capt. Jacob Kline of the 18th U.S. Infantry. A sham battle, in which the 1st and 2nd Regiments opposed the 3rd and 4th, was the feature of the closing day.

In the fall of 1886, for the first time in history, Kansas troops held their annual encampment on the Fort Riley Reservation. Lt. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort Riley Commandant, inspected the State troops and wrote a long report to the Adjutant General in which he declared that the 1st Regiment was the most proficient in close order drill. The sham battle at the Topeka encampment proved such a success from a spectator's viewpoint that it was repeated for the benefit of visitors from Junction City. The Regular Army inspecting officer expressed his displeasure at such displays. Aside from wasting blank ammunition, it was a helter-skelter scramble, he said, that usually resulted in injury to some of the participants.

Maj. Edmund Boltwood resigned a few weeks before the encampment to return to his old command, Company E of Ottawa. He was succeeded by E. A. Blakely, former commander of Company F, Fort Scott. In 1889 Colonel Patrick became a brigadier general of the Kansas National Guard and was succeeded by S. R. Burch, the first commander of the Olathe Rifles, G. E. Howard of Girard succeeding Colonel Burch as second in command with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Colonel Howard assumed command of the regiment on November 17, 1891.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, 1892

Name	Location	Rank
G. E. Howard	Pittsburg	Colonel
Henry S. Miller	Olathe	Lieutenant Colonel
Charles McCrum	Garnett	Major

Name	Location	Rank
W. F. de Niedman	Pittsburg	Surgeon
T. Kirkpatrick	Westphalia	Assistant Surgeon
C. W. McFarland	Lawrence	Regimental Quartermaster

COMPANY A

Harry Iles	Olathe	Captain
Harve Honnold	Olathe	1st Lieutenant

COMPANY B

W. H. H. Young	Kansas City	Captain
J. J. Swingley	Kansas City	1st Lieutenant
Jacob S. Heisey	Kansas City	2nd Lieutenant

COMPANY C

Frank H. Wellman	Paola	Captain
Charles S. Flanders	Paola	1st Lieutenant
George R. Reynolds	Paola	2nd Lieutenant

COMPANY D

A. M. Sourbeer	Parsons	Captain
E. G. Roberts	Parsons	1st Lieutenant
R. E. Carey	Parsons	2nd Lieutenant

COMPANY E

O. S. Cosad	Pittsburg	Captain
D. W. Johnson	Pittsburg	1st Lieutenant
W. J. Gregg	Pittsburg	2nd Lieutenant

COMPANY F

C. W. Long	Fort Scott	Captain
W. A. Green	Fort Scott	1st Lieutenant
R. G. Slater	Fort Scott	2nd Lieutenant

COMPANY G

H. F. DeWolfe	Garnett	Captain
R. L. McLaughlin	Garnett	1st Lieutenant
C. T. Hiatt	Garnett	2nd Lieutenant

COMPANY H

Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence	Captain
David McClure	Lawrence	1st Lieutenant
Grant Mull	Lawrence	2nd Lieutenant

Only one company of the 1st Regiment was called out during the so-called "Legislative War" of 1893, as most of the troops summoned by Gov. Lorenzo C. Lewelling were from the 3rd and 4th Regiments or were independent units organized by members of the Governor's political party. During this period of depression and unrest the State's military program was curtailed. Many companies were mustered out, due to lack of interest on the part of the members or because they could not meet expenses. There were several important changes in personnel during the 5-year period preceding the Spanish-American War. Charles McCrum of Garnett succeeded G. E. Howard of Pittsburg as Colonel in 1896, but resigned the following year to become Major General of the Kansas National Guard. On April 6, 1897, Wilder S. Metcalf of Lawrence assumed command of the regiment. Except for a brief period during the Spanish War, Colonel Metcalf commanded the 1st Regiment until its World War consolidation with the 2nd Regiment to form the 137th Infantry.

Populist Governor John W. Leedy's decision to ignore the existing National Guard organizations and to recruit three volunteer regiments for service in the Spanish War was a bitter disappointment to many of the guardsmen and their officers. In Wichita, home station of a 2nd Regiment company, the Governor was hanged in effigy. The press, largely dominated by men whose political sentiments were violently opposed to those of the chief executive, assailed him with vitriolic editorials and called the "snub" to the National Guard a disgrace to the State of Kansas. Men with influence in Washington tried to persuade the Secretary of War to accept the Guard regiments in spite of the Governor, but the Administration officials ruled that it was Leedy's privilege to recruit the regiments according to his own plan, stipulating, however, that National Guardsmen should be given the first opportunity to enlist.

The Governor declared that he would conform with this order from the War Department but that National Guard officers would not be allowed to retain their commissions after reenlistment; although he would recognize them if they subsequently were elected by the members of the volunteer company. He insisted upon retaining the right of appointing officers above the rank of captain.

Governor Leedy's political enemies accused him of adopting the volunteer system because he wished to appoint his "political pets" to the higher offices. They angrily predicted that Kansas would be far behind the other States in preparing its troops for the field, because of the Governor's action. Many of the National Guardsmen charged that he was deliberately planning to sabotage the State military program when he asked all the Guard units to turn in their equipment so that it could be re-issued to the volunteers. While nearly all the other governors chose to call their National Guard organizations into service for the impending war, unrest in National Guard circles was by no means peculiar to Kansas.

Charges that the National Guard was dominated by politicians, that the men were poorly trained and ill-equipped, were pressed by persons in Washington, who were advocating the creation of a volunteer army

that would disregard State lines and largely eliminate officers selected because of political "pull" rather than military qualifications. Guardsmen in some of the metropolitan areas of the East, where crack units were composed of officers and men from the wealthier families, feared that they would be asked to serve under "West Point martinets," even if they were allowed to preserve their National Guard organization. Several Guard regiments were mustered out, and New York's blue-blooded 7th Regiment chose to stay at home because of the possibility that it might be required to fight under Regular Army officers.

Kansas apparently was not much worried about "West Point domination," but many of the troops disliked the prospect of taking orders from Leedy's "Populist Pets." The 1st Regiment had less cause for grievance than the 2nd for Colonel Metcalf received a major's commission in the proposed 20th Kansas Volunteer Regiment, while Colonel Hoisington of the 2nd was completely ignored. The Governor's critics had something to sneer about when he appointed his secretary, Edward C. Little, lieutenant colonel of the 20th. This was offset, however, by his selection of Frederick Funston for the post of regimental commander. Funston, the son of a Kansas Congressman of the traditional political faith, already had achieved a military reputation and was something of a hero to citizens of the Sunflower State.

The young Colonel had pursued a varied career. He studied for two years at the University of Kansas, where he was an intimate friend and fraternity brother of another famous Kansan, William Allen White, of Emporia. After leaving the university he was employed as a reporter on a Kansas City newspaper, worked for a while as a railroad auditor, and as a botanist in the Death Valley Expedition and in Alaska. In 1896 he joined the Cuban insurgent army, beginning a long and brilliant military career. Recognizing his ability, the Cuban leaders made the Kansan chief of the insurgent army artillery, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. After 18 months in Cuban service, his health failed temporarily, and he returned to the United States. He was 33 years of age when he was appointed colonel of the 20th Kansas.

Governor Leedy planned to designate the new Kansas regiments as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Kansas Volunteers. His attention was called to the fact that Kansas volunteer regiments in the Civil War had prior claim to these numerical designations. The State had recruited 18 regiments for the Civil War and one in 1868 to fight the Indians, which was known as the 19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. This brief review of Kansas' military history convinced Governor Leedy that the proper procedure would be to continue the numbering, out of deference to the Civil War veterans. Consequently the Kansas volunteer regiments recruited for the war with Spain were designated as the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Kansas Volunteers. The original plan called for but 3 regiments, but patriotic Negro citizens asked and were granted the privilege of forming the 23rd regiment, when they learned that enlistments in the 20th, 21st, and 22nd would be restricted to white men.

The 1st Regiment, K.N.G., was considerably under its peacetime strength when the war drums began to roll in the spring of '98. Only 9 companies are listed in the Adjutant General's report for that year: Company B, Kansas City; Company D, Iola; Company F, Fort Scott; Company G, Garnett; Company H, Lawrence; Company I, Manhattan; Company K, Emporia; Company L, Atchison; Company M, Topeka. A majority of the company stations were in the 20th Regiment recruiting area, and the men of the 1st Regiment, with few exceptions, were eager to enlist, even if it meant sacrificing their old company organizations.

Kansas City was the first stop for the recruiting officers and Company B enlisted in a body. Maj. Fred E. Buchan of the 1st Regiment staff was the first Kansan to volunteer for service in the Spanish-American War, and the volunteers, designated as Company B, 20th Kansas, promptly elected him captain. Former Brevet Captain Charles B. Walker and 1st Lt. Ervin B. Showalter were chosen first lieutenant and second lieutenant, respectively. At Topeka the boys of Company M were mustered into the volunteer regiment as Company A, retaining their National Guard officers: Company F, Fort Scott, and Company H, Lawrence, also came into the 20th with their old alphabetical designations and their National Guard officers. Lt. Col. Charles Flanders of the 1st Regiment was chosen captain of Company I, recruited at Paola. One of the first volunteers accepted at Ottawa was Edmund Boltwood, Captain of the Ottawa Rifles, a pioneer company of the 1st Regiment. The Franklin and Linn County men recruited at Ottawa made up Company K of the 20th Kansas and chose the veteran Boltwood as their captain. It will be recalled that Captain Boltwood had once resigned a major's commission in the Guard to return to his old command in the 1st Regiment.

Atchison, home of Company L, 1st Regiment, was one of the 22nd Regiment recruiting stations. Many of the Guardsmen enlisted in the volunteer company organized at the old Missouri River town and elected their National Guard captain, Emmett P. Greene, commander of the new company. The 20th Kansas, however, was undeniably a perpetuation of the 1st Regiment, K.N.G. In an address delivered before the State Historical Society not long after the war, Colonel Metcalf said that the former National Guard officers and enlisted men in the "Fighting 20th" contributed greatly to its success in the field.

The 20th Kansas was mustered into service at Camp Leedy, Topeka, May 13, 1898. The Topeka Capital, one of the newspapers that had attacked Governor Leedy's military policy, had this to say in its edition of May 15:

"There is a double distinction for the Twentieth Kansas. It is not only the first regiment mustered into the service but it is also the first volunteer regiment in the United States to be mustered in. This statement is made on the authority of Adjutant General Allen. 'A great deal of sport was made of Kansas for being slow,' said Captain Allen, 'and the Governor was severely criticized for his method of mustering the troops in, but the first

regiment in the United States to wheel into line and I am proud of the record we have made."

The 20th Kansas did not wait long for orders to move. One week after it was mustered into service, the regiment arrived at San Francisco, en route to Camp Merritt, California. The San Francisco Chronicle of May 21 reported their arrival.

"There are no old maids in Kansas, but there will be if the state continues to send away regiments made up almost entirely of young, unmarried men. The 20th Kansas, 1,000 strong, arrived yesterday in California on its way to Manila; the 21st Kansas is in Chickamauga and the 22nd Kansas volunteers are expecting orders either way to scenes of battle. Those that have come west presented a strange appearance upon issuing from the uncomfortable day coaches in which they had been crowded since they started from Topeka Monday afternoon. Only four of the entire 12 companies had about them any suggestion of the army blue. There was a wonderful variety of travel-stained and wrinkled civilian clothes, with nothing to distinguish officers from privates. Light colored canvas cartridge belts were buckled around faded cutaways, about peculiar sack coats and over ancient cloth of many hues. Grimy, unshaven faces completed the suggestion of a hasty departure from home and a rough-and-ready willingness to appear 'any old way' pending the coming of the government outfits for which the plainsmen could not wait in their eagerness to be at the front. They tumbled out of their cars, like shipwrecked seamen cast upon a friendly shore. Lined up by companies, they responded to roll call and took orders from men who stood apart so that their rank might be distinguished in the motley array of rifle bearers."

Wrote H. S. Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times:

"Those lads from Kansas may have to tie on their hats, but if they get after the Spaniards the dons may find it necessary to tie on their heads. The prairie born boys demonstrated their fighting capacity in the 60's on many a bloody field.... The sunflower soldiers may not be much for pretty and picturesque, but we are willing to back their valor as long as there is a shot in the locker."

Lieutenant Colonel Little was in command of the regiment until June 18, the date of Colonel Funston's arrival. The Kansans trained at Camp Merritt until August 5, when they moved to Camp Merriam. On October 27 the regimental staff with the 2nd and 3rd Battalions sailed for Manila on the transport Indiana. The Newport, with the 1st Battalion,

under Lieutenant Colonel Little, embarked on November 9. On December 6 the regiment was re-united at Manila, where it went into temporary quarters in some old tobacco warehouses. A smallpox epidemic was raging in the Philippine capital, and a number of the men succumbed to the disease.

The peace treaty terminating the war between the United States and Spain was signed December 10, 1898, but the fighting was yet to begin for the 20th Kansas. Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo were confronting the American forces at several points in the island. The troops guarding Manila received their baptism on February 4, 1899, when the 20th Kansas' outpost detail under command of Capt. A. G. Clarke and Lt. Albert H. Krause of Lawrence was attacked by the insurgents. The Lawrence men repulsed the onslaught, but advance units of the regiment were subjected to a heavy rifle fire throughout the night.

Colonel Funston asked permission to advance against the enemy and, on the morning of February 6, led Companies B, C, E, and I in a spirited attack that was successful in dislodging the insurgents from their positions. This victory was the signal for a general offensive by the American forces. Brigaded with the 1st Montana Infantry and the 3rd U. S. Field Artillery (operating as infantry), the 20th Kansas moved against the town of Caloocan on February 10, supported by two gun sections from the 6th U. S. Field Artillery and the Utah Light Artillery. Caloocan was taken and so powerful was the impetus of the attack that the victorious men in blue swept on to positions beyond the town.

The 20th Kansas halted at Caloocan Church where they dug in for a two-week's interlude. Rifle fire raked the trenches, while the Kansas soldiers chafed at the continued inactivity. On February 25 the order came for a general advance by the division, with the 20th Kansas in the center of the brigade. The first natural obstacle was the Tulinjan River, which was crossed under a galling fire. The advance was again temporarily delayed at the Marilao River. There Colonel Funston's schooling in the guerrilla tactics of the Cuban patriots proved a valuable asset. Taking a platoon of Company C, he crossed the river on a raft and fell on the insurgent rear. This movement, coordinated with a frontal attack by other units of the regiment, drove the enemy from a strong position.

After several weeks of desultory skirmishing along the front, the 20th Kansas and the 1st Montana were ordered to move against the strong enemy position along the Bagbag River. The advance began on April 25; Company K, led by gray-haired Captain Boltwood, formed the spearhead of the thrust and the men from Franklin and Linn counties succeeded in penetrating the insurgent lines and forcing a retreat.

Following the action along the Bagbag River, the insurgents retired to a strongly fortified position at Calumpit on the Rio Grande de Pompana, with the river between them and the advancing American column. At first glance it seemed feasible to attack the town by way of the railroad bridge,

but Filipino sharpshooters directed a deadly fire at that approach. Recalling his earlier success in transporting troops on a raft, Colonel Funston decided to try it again. It was necessary to make secure a towline on the opposite bank, and the Colonel asked for volunteers to swim the stream. Privates Edward White and William B. Trembley of Company B were the first to respond.

Quickly stripping off their clothes, the two soldiers grasped the rope and plunged into the river, while their comrades lined the bank, watching for their heads to appear above the murky waters. As soon as the swimmers came to the surface, the Kansans on the bank opened with a protective barrage of rifle bullets. Miraculously, it seemed, White and Trembley reached the opposite side without drawing enemy fire. Yelling like dervishes, the two naked Kansans scrambled up the bank, throwing mud at the insurgents in the trenches. They made a bowline knot in the end of the rope, slipped it over two bamboo poles in the enemy fortifications, then slid back into the water while the men on the opposite bank cheered wildly. A few minutes later Colonel Funston and 45 men crossed on the raft, swung around the Filipino fortifications, and opened a brisk fire from the rear. The insurgents were seen in headlong retreat.

In his official report, Gen. Arthur MacArthur said: "The successful passage of the river must be regarded as a remarkable military achievement, well calculated to fix the attention of the most careless observer and to stimulate the fancy of the most indifferent." On the recommendations of Generals MacArthur and Wheaton, who witnessed the action at Calumpit and the crossing of the Rio Grande, Colonel Funston and Privates Trembley and White were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. On May 4, as the regiment was going into action at Santo Tomas, Colonel Funston was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers. He was wounded in the battle that followed but was able to take the field again within a few days. San Fernando fell on May 6.

Major Metcalf became the new commander of the 20th Kansas on May 8. Two weeks later the brigade moved north from San Fernando and made contact with advance units of the insurgent army. On May 25 General Funston took the fortified town of Santa Rosa, employing two companies of the 1st Montana with Companies D and H and one platoon of Company I of the 20th Kansas. There the regiment dug in and prepared for the counter attack that soon followed. Nine companies of the 20th withstood the brunt of this attack. On June 18, Maj. William H. Bishop led Companies C and E in a surprise attack on the insurgent trenches and took a number of prisoners. The regiment fought its last battle on June 22, when it repulsed an enemy attack. Two days later it was ordered back to Manila, after 140 days in the front line of operations. Its losses were 3 officers and 30 men killed in action, 10 officers and 120 men wounded, and 35 men dead from disease. The "Fighting 20th" sailed for home on September 2, 1899 to arrive at San Francisco on October 10. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, October 28; on November 3 a grand reception and review were held in Topeka, after which the men returned to their homes.

A reorganization of the 1st Regiment, K. N. G., was completed in 1899. After the 20th Kansas returned from the Philippines and while General Funston was trailing the insurgent leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, through the Luzon jungle, Colonel Metcalf and Lieutenant Colonel Flanders, both veterans of the Philippine campaign of 1899, were taking time from their business activities to recruit new companies for the revived National Guard regiment. The following official roster for 1902 indicates that these energetic officers had done their job well:

Col. Wilder S. Metcalf
Lt. Col. Charles S. Flanders
Maj. Andrew Hudson
Brev. Maj. Frank W. Butler
Brev. Maj. William S. Eberle
Capt. Clarence L. Cole, Adjutant
Capt. Charles W. McFarland, Quartermaster
Capt. Albert H. Krause, Commissary
1st Lt. Claude D. Brown, Battalion Adjutant
1st Lt. Murray R. Fouts, Battalion Adjutant
1st Lt. Carl W. Crump, Battalion Adjutant
2nd Lt. James W. Gray, Bat. Quartermaster
2nd Lt. Dennis J. Sheedy, Bat. Quartermaster
Maj. William F. de Weidman, Surgeon
Capt. Henry D. Smith, Asst. Surgeon
1st Lt. Henry T. Salisbury, Asst. Surgeon

Company A, Topeka - Capt. Clarence H. Sharon, 1st Lt. Edward E. Banks,
2nd Lt. George R. Evans.

Company B, Burlingame - Capt. Charles P. Drew, 1st Lt. Louis B. Jarboe,
2nd Lt. John P. Naylor.

Company C, Burlington - Capt. Aaron L. Hitchens, 1st Lt. Mont B. Hackley,
2nd Lt. John E. Wagner.

Company D, Chanute - Capt. Norman L. Roberts, 1st Lt. Lee Wood, 2nd Lt.
Alva Williams.

Company E, Ottawa - Capt. LeRoy Smith, 1st Lt. John M. Jones, 2nd Lt.
Everett Price.

Company F, Hiawatha - Capt. Albert H. Herman, 1st Lt. Joseph W. Horne,
2nd Lt. Philo M. Smith

Company G, Sabetha - Capt. George W. Coleman, 1st Lt. Grant S. McMillan,
2nd Lt. William F. Isely.

Company H, Lawrence - Capt. Frank B. Dodds, 1st Lt. Joseph Iliff, 2nd Lt.
Francis O. Benson.

Company I, Manhattan - Capt. Henry Dougherty, 1st Lt. George J. Frank,
2nd Lt. Milton D. Snodgrass.

Company K, Concordia - Capt. Arthur M. Seyster, 1st Lt. Lewis W. Elliott, 2nd Lt. James F. Caldwell.

Company L, Yates Center - Capt. Albert J. Jones, 1st Lt. Abraham C. Woodruff, 2nd Lt. Thomas W. A. Cooper.

Company M, Fredonia - Capt. George W. Byrnes, 1st Lt. Fritz W. Koch, 2nd Lt. George S. Brindle.

Thanks to the able leadership of its veteran staff and field officers, the 1st Kansas Regiment soon became one of the most efficient National Guard regiments in the West. Charles I. Martin of Fort Scott, one of the regiment's former officers, became Adjutant General of Kansas in 1909. General Martin was captain of Company F in 1898, when Governor Leedy ignored the Guard. True to the military traditions of this old border town that grew up around a frontier military post, the Fort Scott men swallowed their pride and volunteered as a unit, expressing their confidence in Captain Martin and his lieutenants by electing them to the offices they had held in the National Guard company. The Fort Scott volunteers were mustered into the 20th Kansas as Company F. After meritorious service in the Philippine campaign, Martin was mustered out with the rank of major of volunteers.

Threats of war with Mexico in the spring of 1914 stimulated recruiting for the Kansas National Guard, and many youths of college and high school age enlisted. A provisional company, later designated as Company M, 1st Regiment, was organized among the students of the University of Kansas at Lawrence. In Company I of Manhattan there were students and alumni of the Kansas State Agricultural College, which is a land grant school. These collegians had received the benefits of training on the campus under officers of the Regular Army.

On June 18, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson ordered the National Guard to mobilize for service along the Mexican border. Adjutant General Martin received orders to call out the Kansas guard units on June 19, and two days later Gov. Arthur Capper issued a formal mobilization proclamation to the State troops. Colonel Metcalf ordered company commanders of the 1st Regiment to muster the men at their official stations and await orders to proceed to Fort Riley to be mustered into the Federal service.

On June 24, the Topeka Capital reported troop movements:

"Company M of the 1st Regiment, K.N.G., the Kansas University provisional company, accompanied by the 1st Regiment band, the supply company and the staff officers of the regiment, with Col. Wilder S. Metcalf commanding, left Lawrence this morning. With the troops went Eli Schneck, a veteran of the Civil War, who is past 70 years of age. Schneck was unable to enlist as an infantryman, but will take care of the horses of the staff officers."

Lawrence, the home of Colonel Metcalf, also sent its veteran Company H. The muster of the Kansas National Guard into Federal services began on June 25. Rigid physical examinations resulted in disability discharges for approximately 15 per cent of the men, but these vacancies were partly filled by recruits. While the rest of the troops were congregating at Fort Riley, 28 officers and 74 enlisted men from the two regiments and the battery were detailed to recruiting duty. General Martin lost no time in announcing that the existing organizations were to be preserved. "The Kansas troops are not volunteers," he said "and they will be known as the 1st and 2nd Regiments, Kansas National Guard, not as the 24th and 25th Kansas Volunteers."

The 1st Regiment left Fort Riley for Eagle Pass, Texas, on the sixth of July and arrived at the Mexican border station on the eighth and ninth. There the two Kansas regiments were brigaded with the 1st Vermont Infantry. Col. Perry M. Hoisington of the 2nd Regiment, as senior colonel, was placed in command of the brigade. On the night of July 13, the 1st Regiment was assigned to outpost duty and two squads were detailed to guard an abandoned coal mine two miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass.

Capt. James Naismith, chaplain of the 1st Regiment, was an instructor in physical education at the University of Kansas in civil life and well known in athletic circles as the inventor of basketball. A staunch advocate of wholesome recreation, the Lawrence chaplain teamed with Chaplain Alexander McKeever of the 2nd Regiment to fight against organized vice in the Eagle Pass area. Local law enforcement officials had committed themselves to a laissez faire policy in regard to organized gambling and prostitution near the camp, but the Kansas chaplains stirred up public opinion to such a pitch that the county prosecutor decided to substitute a policy of rigid enforcement as long as the Kansas troops were in camp. Through the solicitation of Captains Naismith and McKeever, citizens of Kansas subscribed funds for the construction of a large recreation hall at Eagle Pass.

Early in August a Topeka newspaper correspondent wrote that officers of the Kansas troops had begun to realize that the mobilization of the State troops and their concentration on the border "was not merely a political move, but a part of the general plan for the reorganization and enlargement of the regular militia forces of the United States." Subsequent events substantiated this belief. Orders to prepare for mass maneuvers indicate that the War Department was using the Mexican border for a proving ground in preparation for probable hostilities with a much more formidable foe than the Republic of Mexico.

The Kansas regiments were privileged to take part in the first large-scale demonstration of the use of motor transport in the history of the United States Army. On September 6, 1916, the 1st and 2nd Regiments left on a 160-mile motorized hike from Eagle Pass to Castroville, near San Antonio. Officers estimated that the trip could be made in two or three days but the 132 motor trucks, carrying 2,000 doughboys and their marching equipment, covered the distance in only 28 hours.

The caravan reared into Castro Ville at 4:40 p.m. on September 7, where the men went into camp for the night, so that the remaining 23 miles to San Antonio could be covered in a daylight march. The trip had proved such a success that Col. Harry H. Rogers of the headquarters department was considering the feasibility of sending some of the Northern troops home by truck. "The outstanding feature of motor truck transportation," he said, "is its low cost....The expense of the trip was only about one third of that which would have been entailed in railway transportation."

At Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, Regular Army and National Guard troops from stations all along the border were assembling for the divisional hike to Austin. A news dispatch from San Antonio, dated September 11, said:

"Several features will distinguish the 'hike' from any other practice stunt in American Army history. It will be the biggest on record, with 653 officers, 14,317 enlisted men and 5,140 animals taking part. For the first time, motor transportation will be used to supply an Army division. For the first time since the Civil War a division will move with complete divisional train equipment. Five motor truck companies, a total of 175 machines, will form the divisional trains. Two companies will make up the supply train, two companies the ammunition train and one company the engineer train. The supply problem will be handled along the lines worked out by the European combatants. San Antonio will be the base and throughout the 83-mile march to Austin, the stay and the eight days return trip, the trucks will journey back to San Antonio for all supplies except wood, water and hay. Among the troops taking part in the hike will be the 1st and 2nd Kansas Infantry and Missouri and Kansas signal companies."

The marching column that left San Antonio on September 16 was 10 or 12 miles long.

The division reached the Texas capital on September 23, where it passed in review before Maj. Gen. Fredrick Funston, Commander of the Southern Department of the U. S. Army, who was in charge of operations on the Mexican border. The erstwhile colonel of the 20th Kansas had been in service since the summer of 1898. He was a brigadier general of volunteers when the 20th left Manila, was made a brigadier general in the Regular Army in recognition of his capture of Aguinaldo in 1901. Since 1914 he had held the rank of major general.

Leading the 1st Regiment as it passed the reviewing stand was Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, the man who had succeeded General Funston as leader of the 20th Kansas. Lt. Col. Charles S. Flanders had served under Funston as captain of Company I of the 20th. The younger men of the regiment performed very well for the Philippine War here, and he was not sparing in his praise. Adjutant General Martin telegraphed news of the General's report to Maj. R. Neill Rahn, in charge of militia affairs in the State. General Funston had declared that the 1st

Kansas infantry had made the best showing of any regiment in the division on the hike from San Antonio to Austin, said the telegram. The general also ranked the two Kansas regiments among the best four National Guard regiments on the border.

The return march to San Antonio began on September 16 and the men were back at Fort Sam Houston on October 2. Rumors that the regiment was to be returned to Eagle Pass happily proved to be untrue, for the next destination was Fort Riley. The 1st Regiment entrained for the Kansas military post on October 13 and arrived at the siding on Pawnee Flats near the old Kansas Capitol on October 15. The men were mustered out of United States service on October 30, but retain their status as members of the Kansas National Guard.

Official Roster, 1st Kansas Infantry
(In United States Service)
Headquarters and entire regiment at Eagle Pass, Texas

Col. Wilder S. Metcalf
Lt. Col. Charles S. Flanders
Maj. Frank W. Butler, commanding 2nd Battalion
Maj. Aaron K. Hitchens, commanding 3rd Battalion
Maj. Hugh Means, commanding 1st Battalion
Capt. Samuel G. Fairchild, Regimental Adjutant
Capt. Lute P. Stover, Regimental Inspector of small arms
Capt. James Naismith, Regimental Chaplain
1st Lt. William L. Stryker, Adjutant 3rd Battalion
1st Lt. Miles E. Canty, Adjutant 2nd Battalion
1st Lt. John A. Ashworth, Adjutant 1st Battalion

Machino-gun Company, Humboldt - Capt. Albert H. Krause, commanding;
1st Lt. Leigh Hunt, 2nd Lt. Charles H. Browne, 2nd Lt. Frank D. Matthias.

Supply Company, Lawrence - Capt. Frank L. Travis, 2nd Lt. Darley S. James

Company A, Kansas City - Capt. Archie K. Rupert, 1st Lt. Wyndham A. Simpson, 2nd Lt. William A. Firstenberger

Company B, Horton - Capt. John R. Thompson, 1st Lt. Andrew Thompson, 2nd Lt. Albert O. Bradshaw

Company C, Burlington - Capt. Frank Farnley, 1st Lt. Wilbur T. Pharee, 2nd Lt. William C. Flook

Company D, Paola - Capt. George J. Frank, 1st Lt. Robert S. Ayers, 2nd Lt. John B. Salisbury

Company E, Fredonia - 1st Lt. Bruce E. Stryker, 2nd Lt. Fritz W. Koch

Company F, Hiawatha - Capt. Henry J. Weltmer, 1st Lt. Oscar O. Hauber, 2nd Lt. Albert S. Bigelow

Company G, Fort Scott - Capt. John H. Prichard, 1st Lt. Harry A. Cooper,
2nd Lt. Charles R. Fisher

Company H, Lawrence - Capt. Samuel G. Clark, 1st Lt. Guy N. Walling,
2nd Lt. Oscar C. Brownlee

Company I, Manhattan - Capt. Willis L. Pearce, 1st Lt. Arthur Scheleen,
2nd Lt. C. R. Keller

Company K, Garnett - Capt. Floyd E. Potter, 1st Lt. Lewis C. McDonald,
2nd Lt. Frank O. Gillette

Company L, Yates Center - Capt. Earl T. Patterson, 1st Lt. Paul A.
Cannady, 2nd Lt. George L. Hunt.

Company M, Lawrence - Capt. Frank E. Jones, 1st Lt. Edward M. Briggs,
2nd Lt. Lester A. Sprinkle.

Sanitary Troops - Maj. Henry T. Salisbury, Capt. Seth A. Hammel, Capt.
Ira E. Durant, 1st Lt. Joseph S. Alford

The Mexican border veterans expected an early call, after the Kansas newspapers streamered the long awaited news of the United States entry into the World War on April 6, 1917. The 1st Regiment had accepted many recruits, attracted by the immediate prospect of active service, but the ponderous task of enrolling a citizen army and preparing camps for the new soldiers was slow in operation and the Kansas National Guard draft was delayed until August 5. On that date, units of the 1st Regiment reported at their company stations and went into temporary camps to wait for orders to entrain for Camp Doniphan at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where the Kansas and Missouri National Guards were to be merged into the 35th Division.

Company A of Kansas City, Capt. Archie K. Rupert commanding, arrived at Camp Doniphan on August 27. There the Kansas City men shared with Company H of the 2nd Regiment and some Missouri units the task of supplying guard details for the camp. Doniphan flats presented a dismal and forbidding aspect when Company A men filed wearily out of stuffy day coaches that hot August morning. Mess halls had not been connected with the water mains, and water details hauled barrels of the precious liquid from the nearest hydrant. The wind blew constantly from the south bringing clouds of dust that sifted under tent flaps and into company kitchens, where it left a gray film over the beans in the hungry soldiers' mess kits. Other contingents of Kansas or Missouri troops arrived at intervals, but it was late September before the 1st and 2nd Regiments were installed in the big camp at the base of the Wichita Mountains.

On October 2, 1917, the 1st and 2nd regiments lost their identity when they were merged to form the 137th Infantry. The all-Kansas regiment was brigaded with the 138th Infantry, a Missouri National Guard regiment, as the 69th Brigade of the 35th Division. The 3rd Regiment, K.N.G., was consolidated with the 4th Missouri Regiment to form the 139th Infantry. The 139th and 140th formed the 70th Brigade, which was commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, former Adjutant General of Kansas.

The Fort Sill Military Reservation is in Southwestern Oklahoma, not far from the Texas border. On a map of the United States it looks as if it were "way down South" and the men who planned a tent camp there doubtless accepted this belief. Had they consulted a long range weather forecaster they might have provided barracks for the 35th, for the winter of 1917-18 was one of the coldest ever recorded in the Great Plains area. As the winds began to shift to the northwest and icy blasts from the Panhandle blew across the flats, a framework of pine lumber with a floor was built for each tent. The little cone-shaped stoves radiated considerable warmth, when they were fed with dry sticks of oak and hickory, reduced to Sibley stove-size by bucksaw and axe from the 6-foot lengths in a big wood pile at the end of the company street.

Still, the men of the 35th enviously cursed the good fortune of Kansas selectees, who were basking in steam-heated barracks at Camp Funston. Meanwhile, there were many changes in the commissioned personnel of the New 137th Regiment. When the companies were merged, officers were retained according to their seniority in most instances. Col. Perry M. Hoisington of the 2nd Regiment, was placed in command of the 137th on October 2, 1917, but was relieved on January 3, 1918, and replaced by Col. George H. McMasters of the Regular Army.

After a little more than 6 months of intensive training, units of the 35th Division began to leave Camp Donipahn for the embarkation camp in the early spring of 1918. Late in March, the German army had broken through the Franco-British line on the Western front and were threatening Paris. Some of the Kansas-Missouri guardsman cynically remarked that "it might be all over over there" before they reached the firing line. The last contingent of the 137th left on April 13 and watched the ragged outline of the Wichita range fade into the western horizon, as the long train moved toward the Atlantic seaboard.

The regiment arrived at Camp Mills, Long Island, on April 16. During their 9-day sojourn at the embarkation camp, many of the men had an opportunity to see the sights of New York City for the first time in their lives. The 35th Division attracted the immediate attention of New Yorkers because of the chin strap each soldier wore. The chin strap is regarded as a functional accouterment peculiar to mounted troops, but the winds of Camp Doniphan spoiled so many formations by snatching campaign hats from soldiers' heads on the parade ground that Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, Division Commander, ordered every

officer and enlisted man to wear one. New York newspapers called the 35th the "chin strap division from the West," or the "Cowboy Division," and citizens of the metropolis concluded that the Kansans of the 137th were all cowpunchers or ranchmen.

On the eve of the departure for England, Colonel McMasters was replaced by Col. Clad Hamilton of Topeka. Colonel Hamilton was a veteran of the 20th Kansas. He had served with that regiment in the Philippines, retiring with the rank of captain. At Camp Doniphan he held a major's commission and was adjutant of the 70th Brigade. A slender, gray-haired man of soldierly bearing, the new Colonel was popular with his men. In civil life, Colonel Hamilton was a practicing attorney at Topeka.

In the later afternoon of April 25, the regiment boarded the transports in New York harbor to arrive at Liverpool, England, on May 7. The regiment suffered its first casualty in foreign service when Pvt. Franklin Brun of Headquarters Company died of disease on the transport Baltic, as the ship was nearing port. Brun was a former resident of Horton. The men were in England barely long enough to catch a fleeting glimpse of the countryside before a fast train whisked them from Liverpool to Southampton, where they embarked for the channel crossing to Le Havre. Two days passed in the French port, then the troops were moved in "40 and 8 pullmans" to an area in Northern France to train for several weeks with the British. On June 6 the regiment entrained for the Vosges Mountains.

At the outbreak of the war the French, inspired by sentiment rather than by sound military judgment, had hurled an army into Alsace in the hope of recapturing the province lost to Germany in 1871. After a few early successes, the poilus had been forced to evacuate most of the province, but they were still clinging to a mountainous strip of approximately 300 square miles when their American allies arrived. There had been no major action in the Vosges region since 1915. It had been used for some time as a rest sector for both French and German troops, but it became a training sector when the 35th Division arrived.

The 3rd Battalion, first to reach the front line, moved into the trenches on June 18, just two years after President Wilson called the National Guard to the Mexican border. There, with the 118th French Infantry Regiment, the battalion held the shattered towns of Metzeral and Sondernach. In that narrow valley among the pine-covered hills, the Kansans received their baptism of fire on the night of June 22, when the Germans staged a raid on their lines. The attack was repulsed without casualties in the American trenches, but the Germans were believed to have lost several men.

On June 28, Pvt. George W. Holm of Company I, who was leading a rations detail through the village of Elsbrucke, was killed by the burst of a shell from the German batteries across the valley. Both the Germans and the French artillerymen supporting the 35th Division infantry

in their sector were in the habit of shelling at regular intervals before the 137th took over the sector, so Holm was not expecting shell fire at this particular time, but German gunners, seeing unusual activity in the town, deviated from their regular schedule. Several days after Holm's death, the 3rd Battalion was relieved by the 1st Battalion. The German batteries dropped a good many shells near the American communicating trenches as the 1st Battalion came up to the front line, but the relief was accomplished without loss.

On July 20, Company C, supported by a machine gun and trench mortar barrage, and in conjunction with volunteers from other companies of the battalion, made a raid on the German trenches, which resulted in the capture of 7 prisoners. Among the 7 Americans killed or wounded was Lt. Thomas Hopkins of Company G, who received a mortal wound while rescuing a comrade from the wire in No Man's Land. Lieutenant Hopkins was a former resident of Wichita, and veterans of that city named the Thomas Hopkins Post, American Legion, in his honor. Formerly first sergeant of Company F, he had been commissioned at Camp Doniphan and assigned to Company G, 139th Infantry.

Following the raid, the regiment left the Metzeral sector and went back to a rest area near the town of Cornimount.

On August 14 it moved into the sub-sector Gashney, east of Gerardmer, which also had been a quiet sector before the Americans came. The 137th did its best to make things more exciting for the Germans, who retaliated with shrapnel, gas shells, hand grenades, and a raid on the trench held by Company F, which was repulsed. After the raid there was a lull in activity until the regiment moved out of the sector about two weeks later. The 35th Division artillery, which had been in training in the back areas all summer, relieved the French gunners not long before the Division was replaced by the 6th Division, and American gunners pounded the opposing trenches so furiously that "Jerry" thought an offensive was under way and brought more of his artillery into action. The sharp reports of the 75's and 77's were intensified by echoes from the mountain walls. Gun flashes illuminated the night sky like summer lightning, as the troops filed down the mountain road from the front line. Despite this terrifying pyrotechnic display, there were no serious casualties; a few men were slightly gassed.

On September 1, the regiment left the Vosges in motor trucks that carried the weary troops to the Blainville area for a brief rest. A series of night marches ended on September 12 in the Forêt de Haye, a densely wooded area not far from Nancy. Early that morning, after intensive artillery preparation, the Americans launched their first major offensive, designed to wipe out the dangerous St. Mihiel salient the Germans had driven into the allied line in the fall of 1914. The division was held in reserve for this operation. While another all-Kansas infantry regiment, the 353rd of the 89th Division, was taking an important part in the victory, the 137th waited in the rain-swept wood. The objective was attained so quickly that the 35th Division

was not needed. The regiment left the Forêt de Haye on September 18 and started for the Argonne, where another great offensive was in the making.

The sector assigned to the division was a narrow one, containing many natural obstacles. The 137th took over a portion of front line trenches south of the ruins of Boureuilles and extending east to a point south of Vauquois. The first and most formidable barrier to an advance was Vauquois Hill, a butte-like elevation rising 100 feet above the plain. This ghostly hill, bristling with concrete fortifications and machine gun nests, stood like a sentinel of death in the path of the Kansans. It contained extensive chalk deposits, and an old chalk quarry near the crest of the ridge had been utilized as an enemy stronghold. Denuded of vegetation, its slopes were a dirty gray color, with dark streaks indicating the lines of German trenches.

Reported French assaults on Vauquois had been beaten back with heavy loss, and the poilus regarded the hill as impregnable. French liaison officers with the division shook their heads solemnly, and some of them expressed the opinion that the 35th was to be used as a "sacrifice division." In the 3-hour bombardment that preceded the zero hour, field guns were massed hub to hub to blast the German lines, while heavier artillery, including 14-inch French naval guns, added an ominous undertone to the raucous prelude. The 69th Brigade, with the 137th on the left, led the attack. Vauquois Hill was taken and mopped up by the 139th Infantry of the 70th Brigade, which followed in the wake of the 137th and 138th regiments. On the road to Varennes and Choppy, enemy resistance became more stubborn, but Varennes was taken after a bitter fight, and the advance continued. Here at Varnnes, more than 100 years before, the fugitive King Louis XVI and his queen were recognized and taken back to Paris and the guillotine.

Charpentry fell on September 27, the 137th flanking it from the left while the 139th Infantry drove through the town. Colonel Hamilton, overcome by illness and fatigue, was carried from the field, and Maj. John H. O'Connor of Winfield took command of the regiment. With the 1st Battalion leading the way, supported by the 3rd Battalion and with the 2nd Battalion in reserve, Baulny was taken late that afternoon. The regiment passed the night on the north slope of Baulny Hill, near Chaudron farm.

By that time the Germans had recovered from their surprise and had brought strong reinforcements into the battle. On the morning of the 28th they launched a counter attack on the shallow "fox holes" held by the 137th, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Then came an advance into Montrebeau Wood, which was held throughout the day against counter attacks and heavy artillery bombardment. On the 29th, advance units of the 137th succeeded in occupying a part of Exermont. That was the high mark of the regiment's advance, but scattered fragments of the 137th assisted a battalion of the 139th Infantry in capturing Exermont later in the day. A few rods north of the town the advance was stopped by increasing enemy pressure. When the 1st Division infantry arrived on October 1 to relieve them, the

shattered brigades had fallen back to a position south of Exermont and extending through Montrebeau Wood.

In five days of fighting the 137th had taken every objective assigned to it, but its losses were extremely heavy - 107 killed in action, 38 dead of wounds, 1,060 wounded, and 88 prisoners or missing. These figures represented 46 per cent of the men engaged. The regiment, with the rest of the 35th Division, left the Argonne for a rest area, where the gaps in the ranks were partly filled by replacements. Many of the new men had recently arrived in France, some had been in service only a few months.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, 137th Infantry
Meuse-Argonne Offensive

Regimental Staff

Col. Clad Hamilton
Lt. Col. Paul Tucker
Capt. T. E. Bonney, Adjutant
Capt. Scott McKenzie, Operations Officer
1st Lt. E. A. Dorsey, Intelligence Officer
1st Lt. Thomas E. Laney, Liaison Officer
1st Lt. A. L. Theiss, Gas Officer
Capt. O. A. Hanson, Regimental Surgeon
1st Lt. W. W. Harrel, Dental Surgeon
Capt. Fred E. Ellis, Munitions Officer

1st Battalion

Maj. John H. O'Connor
1st Lt. Geo. M. Black, Adjutant
1st Lt. E. J. Bowen, Intelligence Officer
1st Lt. J. M. Nixon, Liaison Officer
1st Lt. Willie M. Nore, Scout Officer
1st Lt. H. C. Foles, Gas Officer
1st Lt. A. P. Robertson, Surgeon
1st Lt. Carl A. Fiege, Surgeon
1st Lt. William E. Sullins, Chaplain

2nd Battalion

Capt. Fred E. Vaughn, Commanding
1st Lt. George A. Vercher, Acting Adjutant
1st Lt. Albert S. Bigelow, Intelligence Officer
1st Lt. John P. Duncan, Liaison Officer
1st Lt. Clifford Byerly, Scout Officer
2nd Lt. James W. McNeil, Gas Officer

2nd Battalion (continued)

1st Lt. Samuel G. Boyce, Surgeon
1st Lt. Robert Forrester, Surgeon
1st Lt. Richard C. Hatch, Chaplain

3rd Battalion

Maj. Joseph J. Koch
1st Lt. Verne Wilson, Adjutant
1st Lt. Clyde Keller, Intelligence and Scout Officer
1st Lt. Augustus V. Goesling, Liaison Officer
1st Lt. Emil G. Keil, Gas Officer
1st Lt. Bernard Shelton, Surgeon
1st Lt. Walter H. Kirkpatrick, Surgeon
1st Lt. Howard S. Fox, Chaplain

Company A

Capt. Archie K. Rupert
1st Lt. Samuel Krinsky
2nd Lt. Charles B. Allen
2nd Lt. Harwood O. Benton

Company B

Capt. John A. Ashworth
1st Lt. Leon C. Bradley
1st Lt. Guy E. Vining
2nd Lt. R. R. Hodgson

Company C

Capt. Ward P. Holly
1st Lt. Fred N. Belger
2nd Lt. Verne O. Breese

Company D

1st Lt. Leonard C. Boyd
2nd Lt. William D. Hillis
2nd Lt. Charles R. Gesner
2nd Lt. R. T. Martin

Company E

Capt. Ben S. Hudson
1st Lt. Robert S. Boyd
2nd Lt. Evan L. Davis

Company F

Capt. Emil Rolfe
1st Lt. John C. Hughes

Company G

Capt. Clarence H. Quigley
1st Lt. Carl E. Burgess
2nd Lt. Robert W. Thorp
2nd Lt. Charles H. Farris

Company H

1st Lt. Harvey R. Rankin
2nd Lt. Frank T. McQueen

Company I

Capt. Harry F. Grove
Capt. Pearl C. Ricard

Company K

Capt. Miles E. Cantriy
1st Lt. Leslie M. Boatman
1st Lt. Frank T. Weaver
2nd Lt. Harry M. Ball

Company L

1st Lt. Arthur J. Ericsson
1st Lt. Charles F. Young
2nd Lt. Robert M. Hughes

Company M

Capt. Delbert H. Wilson
1st Lt. Willard J. Shipe

Machine Gun Company

1st Lt. Hawley H. Braucher.
2nd Lt. Wilbur F. Moting
2nd Lt. William H. Kane

Headquarters Company

Capt. Fred E. Ellis
1st Lt. Harry B. Dorst
2nd Lt. Thomas Moore
2nd Lt. James McJimsey

Supply Company

Capt. Frank E. Burr
1st Lt. Paul J. Simpson
1st Lt. F. B. Ewing
1st Lt. Ray McClaren
1st Lt. Alfred B. Cushing

In mid-October the regiment moved into the Sommedieue sector near Verdun, where the Germans and French fought the great battle of 1916. It was a relatively quiet sector, and the infantry was engaged in routine patrol activity and exploratory raids. Early in November, the division began to move toward the St. Mihiel area, where a large Franco-American force was massing in preparation for a drive on the fortress of Metz in Lorraine. The Metz offensive never developed, as the Armistice of November 11 prevented another mass slaughter.

The men were elated when they learned that they were not scheduled to join the Army of Occupation, believing that troops who were not sent to Germany would be the first to go home. Later, as the dreary winter wore on, and the 137th was still billeted in the stables of Sampigny, most of the men wished that they had taken the opportunity to go into Germany for a welcome change of scenery. Some diversion was provided by the divisional review before Gen. John J. Pershing and the Prince of Wales on February 17, 1919. The parade ground was a morass after weeks of rain, and the men stood in mud and water for hours for the privilege of viewing British Royalty.

On March 7, the regiment left for Le Mans to prepare for the homeward journey. There, on March 30, the regimental colors were decorated with battle streamers by Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, who had trained the 38th Division at Camp Doniphan. The regimental band also received recognition, when it was awarded the first prize for field music and marching in competition with 21 other army bands in the area. The 137th Regiment band had given concerts in every section of France and had marched down the Champs-Elysees in Paris to the tune of "The Old Gray Mare."

The next theme song played by the bandsmen was "Homeward Bound," and the entire regiment joined enthusiastically in the chorus as the men marched down to the transport Manchuria in Brest harbor on April 11. The Manchuria docked at New York on April 23, where a large contingent of Kansans greeted the regiment at the pier. Among the familiar faces in the crowd were those of Col. Wilder S. Metcalf and Col. Perry M. Hoisington. Colonel Metcalf had been in retirement for nearly a year, and Colonel Hoisington was then commander of the newly organized 4th Regiment, K.N.G.

The train carrying the 137th crossed the Missouri River on the morning of May 7 and rolled across the hills and valleys of Eastern Kansas to Topeka. There the all-Kansas regiment marched up flag-bedecked Kansas Avenue, where the 20th Kansas, home from the Philippines, had marched nearly 20 years before. Camp Funston, the World War training camp named in honor of the former leader of the regiment, was trail's end for the 137th. There the men received their discharge papers on May 9 and 10.

These men of the 137th Infantry were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross:

Allen, Charles B., 2nd Lieutenant. Though suffering from the effects of gas, Lieutenant Allen refused to be evacuated, and, on his company commander's being called upon to assume command of the battalion, he displayed marked bravery and skill in leading the advance of his company. Seriously wounded, he again refused to be evacuated, remaining on duty until his command was withdrawn.

Benton, Harwood O., 2nd Lieutenant. When the advance of his company had been checked and forced back into the woods, Lieutenant Benton, although himself wounded, went into an open field and under heavy machine gun fire rescued two wounded comrades. He remained in action despite his wounds for three days, when he was ordered to the hospital by the battalion.

Downey, Ernest L., Sergeant. After being severely wounded, Sergeant Downey refused to go to the rear but continued in the advance until the final objective was reached and his company was relieved.

Ferguson, Eugene R., Corporal. Seeing a comrade lying severely wounded and unable to reach his own lines, Corporal Ferguson left his shelter and, in the face of machine gun and artillery fire, went out in the open and carried his comrade back, being severely wounded before he regained the lines.

Fuller, William H., Corporal. Corporal Fuller, with another soldier, left a shell hole and advanced under heavy machine gun fire, rescued a wounded American soldier, and took him to a dressing station. He showed marked heroism, the mission being undertaken against the advice of his platoon leader.

Grinstead, James R., Sergeant. Although wounded in the foot, while still in the departure trench, Sergeant Grinstead went forward in the attack with his company. Later he led two platoons to the attack against superior numbers and in face of withering fire. Wounded a second time, he refused to be evacuated until the regiment was relieved.

Houisen, Frank A., Sergeant. When his company was checked and forced to withdraw into the woods, Sergeant Houisen voluntarily went into an open field, under heavy machine gun fire and carried wounded soldiers to shelter, preventing their capture by the enemy.

Hudson, Ben S., Captain. Captain Hudson personally led an attack on a machine gun nest that was holding up the advance and captured it, taking 9 prisoners and 3 guns. On two following days, he led his battalion in attacks under direct shell and machine gun fire until he was wounded in the foot. As litter bearers were carrying him to the rear, they met a severely wounded soldier, whereupon Captain Hudson ordered the litter bearers to carry the wounded soldier to the dressing station while he walked.

Jeffords, Paul, Corporal. After gallantly leading a section of the line in the advance, Corporal Jeffords was wounded in several places by machine gun bullets, while he was taking position for his squad. He refused medical attention and continued to display unusual fortitude until he died several minutes later. A posthumously award medal was presented to his mother, Mrs. Ella E. Jeffords.

Kenoyer, John, Private. Having made several trips to the rear with wounded comrades under heavy shell fire, Private Kenoyer, with another litter bearer succeeded after three attempts in reaching their battalion commander, who lay wounded under heavy machine gun fire, and carried him to safety.

Kowalkowski, Leo, Private. Having made several trips to the rear with wounded comrades under heavy shell fire, Private Kowalkowski, with another litter bearer succeeded after three attempts in reaching their battalion commander, who lay wounded under heavy machine gun fire, and carried him to safety.

O'Connor, John Henry, Major. By his personal example, leadership and courage under most severe fire Major O'Connor was a source of inspiration to his command and a very great factor in the successful attack.

O'Delk, Edgar H., Private. In the face of heavy machine-gun fire, O'Dell entered a building alone and captured 16 prisoners and 4 machine-guns. He used an automatic rifle and hand grenades during his approach to the building, fire from which was checking the advance of his division.

Pearson, Valourd, Sergeant. Though wounded three times by shrapnel and machine-gun bullets, Sergeant Pearson refused to be evacuated and

continued to lead the advance of his platoon. He remained in command for several hours, until he received a fourth wound, which proved fatal. A posthumously award medal was presented to his father, C. J. Pearson.

Sloan, William E., Mechanic. Sloan continued to advance with his platoon, after having been severely wounded; and personally guided a tank to an enemy machine-gun nest whose location he had discovered. In the course of this extraordinary duty he was killed. The posthumously awarded medal was presented to his mother, Mrs. Cora D. Sloan.

White, Louis D., First Sergeant. Sergeant White volunteered to carry a message to the rear, through heavy artillery fire, to obtain ammunition and reinforcements. That mission accomplished, he learned that his captain, the only officer left with the company, had been wounded. Though himself wounded and suffering from gas, he returned to the front lines, reorganized the company, and held his section of the front line until the division was relieved.

Wilder, Thomas E., Corporal. After all of his squad except himself had been killed by the explosion of a shell, and after a piece of shell had carried away half of one hand, Corporal Wilder valiantly continued the combat until he himself was killed. The posthumously award medal was presented to his father, George M. Wilder.

The Kansas National Guard had been reorganized during the summer of 1918. Col. Perry M. Hoisington, former commander of the 2nd Kansas Regiment and the first colonel of the 137th Infantry, was called out of retirement to take command of the State troops. The 4th was in active service for several months during the winter of 1919-20, when the troops were called to strike duty in the southern Kansas coal fields.

In the late autumn of 1920 another reorganization of the Kansas National Guard began, continuing throughout the next few months during which time several field artillery units were recruited and recognized. When the War Department announced a policy of perpetuating World War regiments, the 1st Kansas Field Artillery became the 130th Field Artillery, and the 4th Kansas Infantry regiment was reorganized as the 137th Infantry Regiment. Having reached the retirement age, Colonel Hoisington was relieved of his command, after 31 years of almost continuous service with the Kansas Guard. Colonel Hoisington died at his home in Newton in 1932.

Col. Charles H. Browne, Horton newspaper publisher, became the first peace-time commander of the 137th in 1921. Colonel Browne was captain of Company E, 139th Infantry, at Camp Doniphan and went to France with that regiment, serving in the Vosges. On August 11, 1918, while the regiment was in the mountains, he was relieved of his command and sent back to the United States as an instructor. He was promoted to major in September and assigned to command of the 1st Battalion, 70th Infantry, 10th Division, at Camp Funston. The roster of the 137th on November 4, 1921, follows:

Headquarters, Horton

Col. Charles H. Browne, Commanding
Lt. Col. Henry K. Cassidy, Executive
Maj. Frank E. Jones, Machine-gun Officer
Capt. John W. McManigal, Adjutant
Capt. Roy E. Wells, Supply Officer
1st Lt. Carl L. Johnson, Intelligence, Plans and
Training Officer
1st Lt. John W. Waldron, Chaplain

Headquarters Company, Wichita

Capt. Raymond T. McKinney
2nd Lt. C. E. Stanley

Service Company, Wichita

Capt. Harrie S. Mueller
1st Lt. Sherman E. Ritz
1st Lt. Sherman H. Culwell
2nd Lt. George W. Paisley

Howitzer Company, Topeka

Capt. William A. Smith
1st Lt. Faustino J. Domingo

First Battalion, Headquarters, Topeka

Maj. Joseph H. Dunkel
1st Lt. Harry W. Frazee, Adjutant

Company A, Atchison

Capt. Fred W. Moore
1st Lt. Paul M. Raub
2nd Lt. (vacancy)

Company B, Emporia

Capt. Arthur J. Ericsson
1st Lt. Joseph J. Donnellan
2nd Lt. Wilford Riegle

Company C, Council Grove

Capt. George C. Peck
1st Lt. Jake P. Morris
2nd Lt. George D. Kirkpatrick

Company D, (Machine-gun) Lawrence

Capt. Dinsmore Alter
1st Lt. Peru Farver
2nd Lt. (vacancy)

Second Battalion, Headquarters, Kansas City

Maj. Charles P. Barshfield, Commanding
1st Lt. (vacancy)

Company E, Liberal

Capt. Harry A. Gaskill
1st Lt. Ernest A. Evans
2nd Lt. Clayton J. Malone

Company F, Newton

Capt. Clarence A. Hennessy
1st Lt. John G. Somers
2nd Lt. Everett McCann

Company G, Kansas City

Capt. Horace L. Kapka
1st Lt. Otto Powell
2nd Lt. (vacancy)

Company H (Machine-gun) Lawrence

Capt. Kendall A. Walton
1st Lt. Julius C. Holmes
2nd Lt. Frank Dunkley

Third Battalion, Headquarters

Major (vacancy)
1st Lt. (vacancy)

Company I, Wichita

Capt. Donald P. Jones
1st Lt. (vacancy)
2nd Lt. Charles J. Smith

Company K, Wichita

Capt. Daniel M. Dwyer
1st Lt. (vacancy)
2nd Lt. Dale W. Critser

Company L, Kingman

Capt. Cecil W. Riggs
1st Lt. Aaron E. Greenleaf
2nd Lt. Virgil E. Reed

Company M, (Machine-gun) Lawrence

Capt. Samuel P. Moyer
1st Lt. Albert A. Gish
2nd Lt. Glenn J. Corel

Medical Detachment, Kingman

Maj. Claude C. Lull
Capt. Henry E. Haskins
Capt. Ralph W. Springer

The 137th was in active service throughout the summer and early fall of 1922, when various units of the regiment were stationed at towns and cities where trouble resulting from the railroad shop strike was anticipated. Consequently, no encampment was held during that year. Annual encampments were held from 1923 until 1940, usually at Camp Whiteside, on the Fort Riley Military Reservation. In the summer of 1940, the regiment took part in the maneuvers in Minnesota. Prior to these maneuvers, the 137th had an onlisted strength of 1,290 men, a warrant officer, and 66 commissioned officers, its greatest strength since the World War.

"Enlisted men make up a complete cross section of Kansas," wrote Colonel Browne. "There are hundreds of high school students, nearly as many young farmers, and clerks, railroad workers, athletes, post office employees, printers, college students, truck and bus drivers,

bell boys, cooks, mechanics--almost any occupation you might think of is found in the small towns and cities of Kansas....Occupations of soldiers in Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City vary considerably from those in towns of 3,000 to 10,000, but all types are equally upstanding."

Of the 66 commissioned officers with the regiment in 1940, 21 were World War veterans and one a veteran of the Spanish-American War. The veteran of '98 was Lt. Col. Charles P. Barshfield of Kansas City, who enlisted as a bugler in the 20th Kansas and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Philippines at the age of 20. Colonel Barshfield was decorated for bravery in action with the 20th Regiment. Veterans of the World War 137th Infantry were: Maj. Arthur J. Ericsson of Americus, Maj. Ellis G. Christensen of Horton, and Capt. Roy Reigle of Emporia. Ass served with Company L - Major Ericsson as a 1st Lieutenant, Major Christensen as a sergeant, and Captain Reigle as a corporal. Major Ericsson succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Barshfield after the latter's death in 1940.

Other veterans of the old 137th were Capt. Guy E. Vining of Horton, Maj. Clarence A. Hennessy of Newton, Capt. Faustino J. Domingo of Topeka, Capt. Mahlon S. Weede of Kansas City, Capt. Frank Dunkley of Dodge City, Capt. Charles W. O'Bryant of Council Grove, and 1st Lt. E. P. Scrivner of Kansas City.

The colors now carried by the regiment were presented at Camp Whiteside on August 21, 1932, by Gov. Harry H. Woodring, who later became Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The coat of arms is a shield with a blue background edged in gold. The green fitchee or pointed segment in the center of the top represents service on the Mexican border. Below the fitchee is a gold baton commemorating the capture of Varennes in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. At the bottom are crossed boles representing the service of the 20th Kansas in the Philippines. The baton, taken from the coat of arms of the town of Varennes, represents the baton of a marshal of France, who as a young lieutenant, stopped King Louis XVI at Varennes in his flight from the French Revolution. The regimental motto is "Valor for Service."

The following streamers are authorized:

PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

Manila
Malolos

WORLD WAR

Alsace
Lorraine
Meuse-Argonne

The official roster of the regiment on December 23, 1940, shortly before its departure for Camp Robinson, was as follows:

Headquarters and Staff

Col. Charles H. Browne
Lt. Col. Arthur J. Ericsson
Capt. Guy E. Vining
Maj. Roy W. Reigle
Capt. Frank J. Worthington, Chaplain
1st Lt. Schell Harmon, Chaplain

Headquarters Company (Less Anti-tank Platoon), Wichita

Capt. John P. McGuire
1st Lt. Ralph R. Camien

Anti-tank Company, Topeka

Capt. John A. Ashworth
1st Lt. Raymond B. Long
2nd Lt. Paul Stansbury
2nd Lt. John A. Ashworth, Jr.

Service Company, Wichita

Maj. George A. Harvey
Capt. Oliver J. Faucher
Capt. Faustino J. Domingo
1st Lt. Merl L. Bennett
2nd Lt. William E. Sinex

Band, Wichita

Warrant Officer Donald C. Heltzel

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Battalion,
Newton-Cottonwood Falls

Lt. Col. Clarence A. Hennessy
1st Lt. Irving Myers
2nd Lt. Ralph N. Myers

Company A, Atchison

Capt. Joseph R. Gilman
1st Lt. John F. Vanderweide
2nd Lt. Louis A. Koebrich

Company B, Emporia

Capt. Joseph J. Donnellan
1st Lt. George T. O'Connell
2nd Lt. Clarence R. Wood
2nd Lt. Quentin A. Donnellan

Company C, Council Grove

Capt. Charles W. L'Bryant
1st Lt. Henry A. White
2nd Lt. Eugene W. Gilman
2nd Lt. Arden S. Morris

Company D, Dodge City

Capt. Frank Dunkley
1st Lt. Lane A. Dutton
2nd Lt. Frank B. Mapel
2nd Lt. Milton G. Norum

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 2nd Battalion,
Emporia-Kansas City

Lt. Col. Ellis G. Christensen
1st Lt. Don A. Starry
2nd Lt. Clyde V. Pickell

Company E, Holton

Capt. Carl S. Brander
1st Lt. Roy R. McKinsey
2nd Lt. Walter C. Kennedy
2nd Lt. Robert L. Stephenson

Company F, Newton

Capt. Russell Graybill
1st Lt. Charles L. Kingsbury
2nd Lt. Harry W. Homan
2nd Lt. William Walton

Company G, Kansas City

Capt. Mahlon S. Weede
1st Lt. Merle C. Bartlett
2nd Lt. Carol J. Freeman
2nd Lt. Leonard W. Cutshall

Company H, Lawrence

Capt. Galen A. Gorrill
1st Lt. Harold K. Snider
2nd Lt. Charles A. Edmondson
2nd Lt. Jack H. Hawk

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3rd Battalion, Wichita

Lt. Col. Arthur A. Allexander
1st Lt. Reginald E. Frizzelle
2nd Lt. George E. Wise

Company I, Wichita

Capt. George B. Mason
1st Lt. Chester K. Shore
2nd Lt. Bill T. Rodda
2nd Lt. Marion D. Myers

Company K, Wichita

Capt. Dee W. Mannan
1st Lt. Deane E. Burleigh
2nd Lt. Kenneth V. Dill
2nd Lt. Budd W. Richmond

Company L, Kingman

Capt. Ray E. Herman
1st Lt. Victor A. Breneman
2nd Lt. John R. Hoover
2nd Lt. Harry R. Wentworth

Company M, Lawrence

Capt. Charles W. Allphin
1st Lt. Clyde A. Babb
2nd Lt. Schiller F. Shore
2nd Lt. Samuel E. Seetin

Medical Detachment, Wichita

Maj. Earl B. Ross
Capt. Leslie E. Knapp
Capt. Charles W. Kolosic
Capt. Orville C. McCandless
1st Lt. Frederic O. Epp

Colonel Browne was relieved from active duty at Camp Robinson on February 25, 1941 at which time Col. A. D. Cowley was assigned to the command. Colonel Cowley was ordered to the National Guard Bureau on March 7 and was succeeded by Lt. Col. Ralph P. Love who commanded the regiment until March 12, when he was ordered to duty at Fort Benning, Georgia. At this time Lt. Col. Arthur J. Ericsson assumed command and was promoted to the rank of colonel on May 1, 1941. Colonel Browne became commander of the Kansas State Guard regiment, organized during the summer of 1941.

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