

PART EIGHT

HISTORY OF THE STATE STAFF AND
STATE DETACHMENT
COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

PART EIGHT

THE STATE STAFF AND STATE DETACHMENT (Q. M. C.) 1861-1934

Governor Gilpin arrived in the newly created Territory of Colorado on May 29, 1861, and inasmuch as the Civil War had already begun, one of his first concerns was to organize the military forces of the infant community. Towards this end he appointed the following staff: Richard E. Whitsitt, Adjutant General; Samuel Moer, Quartermaster; John S. Fillmore, Paymaster; and Morton C. Fisher, Purchasing Agent. This was Colorado's first staff corps, and the members thereof were a potent factor in the initial organization of the territorial military forces, volunteer and militia.¹

Recognizing the need for a uniform code for the creation and government of the territorial military forces, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado at its first session passed an Act on October 18, 1861, "To Organize the Militia." The act provided, among other things, for the appointment of an Adjutant General and an Inspector General, each with the rank of Brigadier General, two Major Generals for the two "divisions" created by the act, and a "Military Board" to consist of the Governor, the two Major Generals and the Adjutant General.

The duties of the Adjutant General were specified, in brief, as follows: to issue orders, circulars or blanks as directed by the Commander-in-Chief (the Governor) or the Military Board; to file all returns, and to keep a description of the divisions, brigades, regiments and companies; and to prepare a report annually on the condition of the militia. His salary was fixed at \$300.00 per year. The duties of the Inspector General were, "to keep proper registers for entering therein, in regular order, all the arms, munitions, and accoutrements found, upon inspection, to be in possession of the militia, together with all arms, etc., belonging to the territory or to the United States. To keep an account of all arms, and to distribute same." In addition he was required to attend in person the musters of all regiments and "to instruct the officers and men in the manual of arms and battalion drill, and to inspect the regiment, and make prompt returns thereof." For all of this he was paid the munificent salary of \$500.00 per year. The Military Board's duties were defined as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Military Board to consider all matters relating to the organization, efficiency, discipline, army accoutrements, ammunition, uniform and parades of the territorial militia; to audit all bills of expenses arising from the same, and to make all estimates of expenses which they find to be necessary to be raised for that department of the public service, and to report the same to the legislative assembly annually."²

The Act of 1861 was modified to some extent by the provisions of similar acts to organize the militia passed by the Territorial Assembly on August 14, 1862, and February 10, 1865. The latter act directed that the Adjutant General be ex-officio Quartermaster General in addition to his duties as

¹ See Part One, Chapters 1 and 4, ante.

² See Appendix No. 1.

Adjutant General, and that the Inspector General assume the additional title and duties of Paymaster General.³ Each of the Major Generals was assigned a staff consisting of one aid, one inspector, one engineer, one paymaster, one commissary, and one quartermaster, all majors. Not a very pretentious staff when compared with the staff of a major-general commanding a division of today, but undoubtedly too much staff when it is taken into consideration that the entire organized military strength of Colorado at this time (1865) was barely sufficient to warrant the command of a colonel—certainly two major-generals and about four brigadier-generals with their staffs, were somewhat of a superfluity. Adjutant General Sayre emphatically directed attention to the defects in the organization of the militia in his annual report of December 31, 1869, in the following words: "There are no organized militia within the Territory; nor do I think an organization could be perfected under our present law. This law has been in force since February 10, 1865. I know not what exertions were made by my predecessors to perfect an organization under it; but with the most strenuous endeavor on my part I have utterly failed to accomplish anything. Many reasons might be adduced for its inefficiency, but the principal defect is a want of adequate compensation for services to the various officers whose duty it is to carry out its several provisions. In the year 1868 I caused to be printed muster rolls, for the purpose of the enrollment of the militia, as provided in Article 2d, of the act approved February 10, 1865. These rolls were duly distributed to the various officers as provided by said act; and of all the rolls so distributed *not one* was properly returned. For this reason—deeming it a useless expense—I did not distribute any this year; * * *."

The defects of the Acts of 1861, 1862 and 1865 were remedied to some extent in the Act of 1879, which in turn was modified by another Act of the State Legislature approved February 11 and 27, 1883. This latter act abolished all Major Generals and all but one Brigadier General, and provided for an Adjutant General who was to be the chief of staff and act as Quartermaster General; an Assistant-Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel; an Inspector General with rank of colonel; a Military Secretary with the rank of major; and the Attorney-General of the state was to be the Judge Advocate General with the rank of colonel. The pay of the Adjutant General was increased to a total of \$1,200.00 per year, and that of the Inspector General remained at \$500.00 for a like period. The act also provided for aides-de-camp on the staff of the governor, each with the rank of colonel.

The reorganized state staff under the Act of 1883 was composed of the following officers:

Brigadier General S. A. Shepperd—Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel S. N. Bonner—Assistant-Adjutant General.
Colonel Thos. W. Burchinell—Inspector General
Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Jochmus—Assistant-Inspector General
Colonel David F. Urmey—Judge Advocate General
Major Charles A. Raymond—Military Secretary

The duties of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General under the new law were much the same as under previous Acts, except that the former responsibility of the Inspector General to "keep an account of all arms and to distribute same" was, in compliance with the act, transferred to the Adjutant General in his capacity of Quartermaster General. The Inspector

³ Rosters of the period 1861-1874 indicate that the Adjutant General also assumed the duties of the Inspector General; the first officer to be appointed Inspector General independently of the office of Adjutant General was Colonel E. B. Sopris, who was commissioned on February 9, 1874. For a list of the Adjutants General of Colorado see Appendix N.

General's duties were now more in keeping with the title of his office, and, to quote from Section 4, Article IV of the Act of 1883: "He shall, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, critically inspect, at least once in every year, each regiment, battalion, company, troop, battery and band of the Colorado National Guard, as to their discipline, drill, soldierly appearance, arms, uniforms, and general efficiency. He shall visit the several encampments ordered by the commander-in-chief, and have the oversight and direction of the exercises and maneuvers required to be practiced by the troops. He shall inspect the armories, arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and other military stores as often as the commander-in-chief may direct. He shall have charge of rifle practice throughout the state, and shall direct the manner in which the same shall be conducted * * *. He shall act as paymaster-general, and shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the proper and faithful discharge of his duties as such."

The troops of the Colorado National Guard, now numbering about 1,372, were, under the provisions of the Act of 1883, organized as a brigade under command of the one brigadier general, other than the adjutant general, authorized by the new law. The staff of the brigade commander consisted of an assistant adjutant-general, an assistant inspector-general an assistant quartermaster general, and an assistant commissary of subsistence, each with the rank of major, and two aids, each with the rank of captain. Later, under provisions of the amending act of April 2, 1889, the brigade staff was increased by an inspector-general of rifle practice with the rank of major, and an additional aid ranking as captain. The act further provided that the designation of the brigade be "The First Brigade, Colorado National Guard," which designation was retained until the reorganization of 1915.

The duties of the Quartermaster General during this period were no sinecure, and in the yearly returns of military stores issued we find such entries as the following:

"October 11, 1879, 80 Springfield rifles, calibre 45, and 3,000 rounds ball cartridge, to Professor Wheeler, for Gunnison settlers.

"November 6, 1879, 60 Springfield rifles, caliber 45, and 3,000 rounds ball cartridge, to Captain U. M. Curtis, for use of settlers on border of Indian reservation."

There are hundreds of such entries during the years 1865 to 1880, and it is a matter of record that barely fifty per cent of the arms, etc., so issued were ever returned to the state arsenal. It took volumes of correspondence with the authorities in Washington, and much persuasion on the part of Colorado's representatives in Congress to finally clear these items from the accountability of the state quartermaster.

The status of the clothing, arms and equipment of the Colorado National Guard at this period is summarized in the Adjutant General's biennial report of 1883-1884, and from which I quote the following:

"Arms issued have been Springfield B. L. Rifles, caliber 45 or 50. They are badly mixed in each battalion or regiment, and in one or two cases in companies. This should not be the case, for in the event of active duty it will require close attention by the ordnance officers to issue the ammunitions of proper caliber to each company. For want of funds I have not made the necessary transfer of these arms.

"Our laws provide that the uniforms of the State troops be the same style as that prescribed by the rules of the U. S. Army, excepting buttons and metal mountings, and that the Adjutant General shall furnish the same to the several

companies. For this purpose I have purchased, with the consent of the military board, 431 forage caps, 381 blouses, and 398 trousers. Several companies have purchased their own uniforms. With but two exceptions the companies are uniformed, though they are much worn, and when in battalion parade do not appear to advantage.

"During the summer of 1883 I purchased one hundred and fifty new wall tents, with poles and pins complete, from Mr. Rippe, who had shipped a large number here for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic during their encampment. I also purchased from Sheriff Spangler a job lot of tin pans, tin plates, tin cups, spoons, knives and forks and camp kettles, nearly sufficient in number to supply the wants of the brigade should it be called into service."

No enlisted detachment had as yet been provided by law to assist the Quartermaster General in the care of the state military stores, and this necessitated the employment of a civilian caretaker designated the "State Armorer" who was assisted by other civilian employees or specially detailed enlisted men from the units in Denver.

The Acts passed by the State Legislature in 1889 and 1893 respecting the state's military forces, made but one change to the "set-up" of the state staff, a Surgeon General being authorized by the first mentioned act, and no radical changes were made in the assigned duties of the respective officers. However, on April 13, 1897, the law makers of the state passed a new act respecting the Colorado National Guard, and under its provisions several changes were made in the organization of the staff. These changes were published to the Colorado National Guard in General Orders No. 45, Adjutant General's Office, Denver, Colorado, October 22, 1897, and in brief were as follows: A new department, the "Quartermaster and Commissary Generals Department," was created under the direct control of the Adjutant General as Acting Quartermaster and Commissary General, with four assistants designated as assistant quartermaster and commissary generals. The rank of the assistant adjutant general and of the military secretary was increased to that of colonel. Original appointments under the new law included the following:

- Adjutant General and Acting Quartermaster and Commissary General
- Brigadier General Cassius M. Moses
- Assistant Adjutant General—Colonel C. M. Willeox
- Inspector General—Colonel John S. Stewart
- Military Secretary—Colonel John Q. MacDonald
- Surgeon General—Colonel Clayton Parkhill
- Judge Advocate General—Colonel B. L. Carr
- Assistant Quartermaster General—Major Wm. B. Sawyer
- Assistant Quartermaster—Captain J. K. Shireman
- Assistant Commissary General—Major M. W. Smith
- Assistant Commissary—Captain John G. Locke

The new staff had barely sufficient time to become properly organized when the President's Call for troops for the Spanish-American War was received by the state. In the consequent muster-in to the Federal service of practically the entire Colorado National Guard, the state staff almost ceased to exist inasmuch as nearly all of its members were assigned to duty with the volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery units of the state. Reorganization of the state staff was undertaken by the new Adjutant General, Brigadier General Lewis Barnum, immediately following the departure of the First Colorado Infantry Volunteers for the Philippine Islands in May, 1898, and was completed by his successor, Brigadier General John C. Overmyer, during

the following two years. However, the state staff, under a ruling of the Military Board, was considerably reduced in the post-war organization, and on November 30, 1900, consisted of the Adjutant General, who was also Quartermaster and Commissary General, the Assistant Adjutant General, the Judge Advocate General, the Surgeon General, the Inspector General, and the Military Secretary. The assistant quartermaster and commissary generals had been eliminated, and their duties were transferred to the quartermaster of the First Brigade staff. To this officer, Major George M. Lee, fell the task of supplying the troops in camp at Boulder during the Quarto-Centennial Celebration July 31-August 2, 1901, and during the camp of the Provisional Battalion, Colorado National Guard, at Fort Riley, Kansas, September 29-October 8, 1901. That these duties were efficiently performed despite a very limited personnel, let the following extract from Brigadier General John Chase's report on the camp, tell:

"The ease, regularity and efficiency with which our quartermaster and commissary departments were supplied from the regular army stores speaks volumes for the thorough preparation made by the two officers having these departments in charge, Major George M. Lee, acting quartermaster, and Lieutenant B. B. Bloom, acting commissary. I wish to especially commend the work of these departments as it was the result of many months of study and preparation. The conditions under which the camp was established and the first few meals served, were sufficiently severe to thoroughly test the ability of the two officers having these departments in charge."

The years 1903 and 1904 were eventful ones for the Colorado National Guard, and the state staff found employment enough for all its departments—quartermaster, commissary, inspector, judge advocate, and adjutant general—in the turbulent strikes and civil disorders at Colorado City, Cripple Creek, Telluride and Trinidad during those years. The problem of supply of the isolated detachments in the high altitudes of the Rockies during winter was a serious one, and one that taxed fully the resources and ingenuity of the quartermaster and commissary departments. The problem of recruitment and maintenance of personnel during a period when public opinion was being influenced to no small extent by radical newspapers and "walking delegates" was a difficult task, and one that required constant thought and prompt action by the Adjutant General's office. Many legal questions were involved in the occupation of the various "Military Districts," and the judge advocate was faced with a problem that required extreme tact and a thorough knowledge of law to solve successfully. Duty during these hectic years established many precedents that were to stand the staff departments in good stead in the years to come.

During the month of April, 1905, the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals Department of the Colorado National Guard was again reorganized, and the following named officers appointed to the following assignments:

Brigadier General Bulkeley Wells, Adjutant General—Quartermaster and Commissary General
Major H. P. Gamble—Assistant Quartermaster General
Major H. G. Moore—Assistant Commissary General
Captain C. B. Lewis—Assistant Quartermaster
Captain F. W. Lomax—Assistant Commissary.

No change was made in the "set-up" of the remaining staff positions at this time; however, Captain C. B. Lore, who replaced Captain Lomax as Assistant Commissary on April 1, 1907, was detailed, in addition to his other duties, as State Armorer, and directed to take charge of all government

property in the state store rooms at the State Armory, 26th and Curtis Streets, Denver, Colorado.

On April 13, 1909, the State Legislature passed an Act which changed considerably the organization of the Colorado National Guard with respect to the staff departments. These changes were announced in General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1910, and were as follows:

The Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General, was Chief of Staff, and acted as Quartermaster and Commissary General and Chief Ordnance Officer. He was also head of the Adjutant General's Department which consisted of himself, an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, and an Adjutant General with the rank of Major.

The Inspector General, a colonel, retained his former status and duties as Inspector and Paymaster General with, however, a captain of the Paymaster's Department to assist him, and the Military Secretary was retained as a member of the Governor's Staff. The Judge Advocate General's department was increased by an additional officer, a captain, and the Surgeon General controlled the Medical Department which now consisted of a Medical Corps and a Hospital Corps.

The Quartermasters Department consisted of, in addition to the Quartermaster General, one Quartermaster with the rank of Major, one Quartermaster with the rank of Captain and two post quartermaster sergeants⁽⁴⁾. The duties of the department, specified briefly, were to have charge of all armories, state and government property in possession of the State of Colorado, and have charge of and issue all transportation. The Subsistence Department had one Commissary with the rank of Major and two post-commissary sergeants,⁴ in addition to the Commissary General. With reference to the Ordnance Department, the order stated that, "The Ordnance Department shall consist of one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General, who is the Adjutant General; one ordnance officer, with the rank of Major; two ordnance officers, with the rank of Captain; and two ordnance officers, with the rank of First Lieutenant, all of whom may be detailed as Inspectors of Small Arms Practice, and two ordnance sergeants.⁴

The brigade staff was modified to conform in some respects with the state staff, and had all the same departments represented with an additional officer designated as Brigade Engineer, a captain of the Engineer Corps.

The appointments to the State Staff under the new regulations were,—Brigadier General John Chase, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary General, and Chief Ordnance Officer; Colonel C. A. Kelley, Assistant Adjutant General; Major A. H. Williams, Adjutant General; Colonel John T. Barnett, Judge Advocate General; Colonel T. E. Carmody, Surgeon General; Colonel Charles B. Carlile, Inspector General; Colonel P. B. Russell, Military Secretary; Major George M. Lee and Captain Hans M. Randolph, Q. M. Department; Major George Borstadt, Subsistence Department; Major J. B. Goodman, Jr., Ordnance Department; and Captain W. V. Elliott, J. A. G. Department. Vacancies in the Ordnance and Pay Departments were filled as competent officers later became available.

For a period of somewhat over four years the State Staff functioned under the law of April 13, 1909, and during this time the various departments performed their normal duties of the armory training periods and furnished

⁴This is the first time that an enlisted detachment was provided by law for these departments.

the necessary administrative and supply officers for the several camps of instruction and active duty in the field during the "Mine War" of 1913-14. The latter duty was much akin to that performed in the strike areas of 1903-04, and the experience gained in that campaign was put to good use in the strike duty of 1913-14. On April 12, 1915, the State Legislature passed an act to change the organization of the Colorado National Guard to conform to the Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, 1914. These changes, insofar as they affected the State Staff, were as follows:

"3. The Adjutant General's department shall consist of the Adjutant General of the State of Colorado, with the rank of Brigadier General, and one Adjutant General, with the rank of Major.

"4. The Inspector General's department shall consist of one Inspector General, with the rank of Major.

"5. The Judge Advocate General's department shall consist of one Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major.

"6. The Quartermaster Corps shall consist of two Quartermasters, with the rank of Major, one of whom shall be designated chief of said corps, three Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain and five Sergeants first-class.

"7. The Medical Corps * * *

"8. The Ordnance Department shall consist of one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Major, and one ordnance sergeant.

"9. The Pay Department, the Quartermasters Department, the Subsistence Department and the Engineer Corps are hereby abolished."

The Act also abolished the *offices* of Chief of Staff, Quartermaster General, Judge Advocate General, Commissary General, Assistant Adjutant General, Inspector General with rank of colonel, Paymaster General, Surgeon General, Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary. The offices of the brigade commander and staff were also discontinued at this time.

Officers rendered surplus by the reorganization, which became effective on July 12, 1915, were honorably discharged, and a re-adjustment made in assignments to comply with the new law. The state staff under the old law had unquestionably become cumbersome and top-heavy, and the new organization was designed to accomplish the best results with the least "red tape" and lost motion.

The increasing strength, activities, and interest in rifle marksmanship of the membership of the Colorado National Guard had made the acquisition of new store houses and a rifle range imperative, and in January, 1903, forty acres of land were purchased from the Denver Rifle Club at what has since become known as the "Rifle Range, near Golden, Colorado." Further purchases of land adjacent to the first purchase were made at later dates, and on a portion of these later acquisitions lying south of the Denver-Golden road substantial stone warehouses and large storage sheds (frame and galvanized iron) were erected. A rifle range was constructed, later considerably enlarged, and this range was for many years the only rifle range in Colorado and was used by regulars, national guardsmen and rifle clubs for ordinary marksmanship practice and periodical matches. The "Rifle Range near Golden" now became the permanent camp site of the Colorado National Guard, and all stores were eventually removed from the old store-rooms at the 26th and Curtis Streets Armory to the new storehouses at the Rifle Range. The Quartermasters Department was placed in charge of the facilities and

store houses with all Federal and State property therein, and an officer and a small enlisted detachment of the department (later corps) were detailed for permanent duty at the Rifle Range. Under the provisions of General Orders No. 10, Adjutant General's Office, Denver, Colo., May 1, 1934, the State Rifle Range was renamed Camp George West, in honor of Brigadier General George West, Adjutant General of Colorado, 1887-1889, thus perpetuating "the name of an officer who served faithfully and gallantly in the Civil War, commanding an organization of Colorado men, and who played an important part in upbuilding in the heart of the Rocky Mountains the great state of Colorado."⁵

The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, brought the National Guard of the United States under closer Federal supervision, and the matter of the care and preservation of government property was given greater stress in the new law. Federal pay for armory drill of the National Guard was a new feature, and to conserve the interests of the United States in the matter of property and the disbursement of Federal funds under the new law, an officer of the National Guard in each state, normally of the Quartermaster Corps, was appointed United States Property and Disbursing Officer for the state. The first appointment to this assignment in Colorado was Major Jesse E. Buell, Quartermaster Corps, Colorado National Guard, who assumed his new duties in November, 1916.

On June 19, 1916, the President called the National Guard of the United States into the Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border. Colorado's quota of troops was fixed at two battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, two companies of engineers, one field hospital and one signal company. A mobilization camp was established at the Rifle Range near Golden, and the state staff called to active duty to furnish the personnel for the administration and supply of the units being assembled for Federal service. On the completion of muster-in to the Federal service of the various units and their departure for service on the Mexican Border, the State Staff was relieved from active duty.

The United States declared war against Germany on April 6, 1917, and anticipating the early call of the Federal Government for the mobilization and drafting of troops into the Federal service, and desiring that the Colorado National Guard might be in the best condition possible in the way of instruction, discipline and equipment when the final call should come, on July 7, 1917, Governor Gunter, by proclamation, mobilized all units of the Colorado National Guard not already in Federal service and which had been recognized by the Federal government, in camps of instruction.

These camps were established at Fort Logan; Overland Park, Denver; Camp Gunter, Pueblo; and Golden, and demanded all of the resources of the State Staff to properly care for their supply and administration. The personnel of the State Staff at the outbreak of the war was as follows: Major General Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. Army, Retired, the Adjutant General; Major A. H. Williams, Adjutant General; Major W. A. Jolley, Chief Surgeon; Major C. D. Davidson, Inspector General; Major Frank C. West, Judge Advocate; Major G. M. Lee, Chief Quartermaster; Major J. E. Buell, U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer; Captain C. B. Lore, Acting Depot Quartermaster in charge of Rifle Range; and Captain Perry A. Mead, Quartermaster Corps. On the draft of the National Guard, August 5, 1917, and on subsequent

⁵ See Chapter 2, Part I (Co. E, 2d Colo. Cav. Volunteers), and Chapter 5, Part II. General West was a grandfather of the present Adjutant General of Colorado, Brigadier General Neil West Kimball.

dates during the same year, all of the above named officers except General Baldwin and Majors Lee and Buell, were drafted in to the Federal service; Major Lee was transferred to the detached officers' list on May 8, 1917, and Major Charles B. Hardin, U. S. Army, Retired, appointed Chief Quartermaster, Colorado N. G. in his stead on the same date. Major J. E. Buell continued on with his duties as U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer until June 18, 1918, when, he too, was relieved from active duty. The enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, Colo. N. G., were drafted in to the Federal service, and assigned to various mobilization camps throughout the country.

The reorganization of the Colorado National Guard subsequent to the draft of August, 1917, was attended with certain legal technicalities which Major General Baldwin commented on in his biennial report of 1918, as follows:

"A point of considerable interest was brought up in settling the difficulty of the apparent inability to meet the requirements of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, or at least certain parts thereof. Under Section No. 75 of this Act there are certain qualifications to make men eligible as officers of a legally constituted National Guard. In the interpretation of this section by the Militia Bureau it became necessary to enlist men in recognized units to make them eligible for promotion to officers. As there were no recognized units in the State of Colorado after August 4, 1917, there naturally resulted considerable correspondence between this office and the Militia Bureau until Federal recognition was finally extended Headquarters Company and Supply Company of the 3rd Regiment, which permitted enlistments into these two organizations and promotions therefrom for officers to all other units, thereby creating a National Guard status within the meaning of this said Section No. 74."

Captain Bert M. Lake was federally recognized as Captain, Quartermaster Corps, Colo. N. G., on July 27, 1918, and the recognition of other officers of the State Staff followed shortly afterwards.⁶ On December 31, 1918, the members of the reorganized staff were as follows: Major General F. D. Baldwin, the Adjutant General; Major W. H. Marshall, Adjutant General; Major W. A. Spangler, Judge Advocate; Major B. M. Lake, Chief Quartermaster; Major W. E. Stemen, Chief Surgeon; Second Lieutenant H. W. Purcell, Chief Clerk, Quartermasters Department; and Mr. W. C. Stewart, Auditor. A small enlisted detachment of the Quartermaster Corps assisted Major Lake in the care and issue of stores at the Rifle Range warehouses. At this time (December 31, 1918) the organizations of the Colorado National Guard in state service and with Federal recognition as legally constituted National Guard, were as follows:

Third Regiment of Infantry—50 officers and 1301 enlisted men.

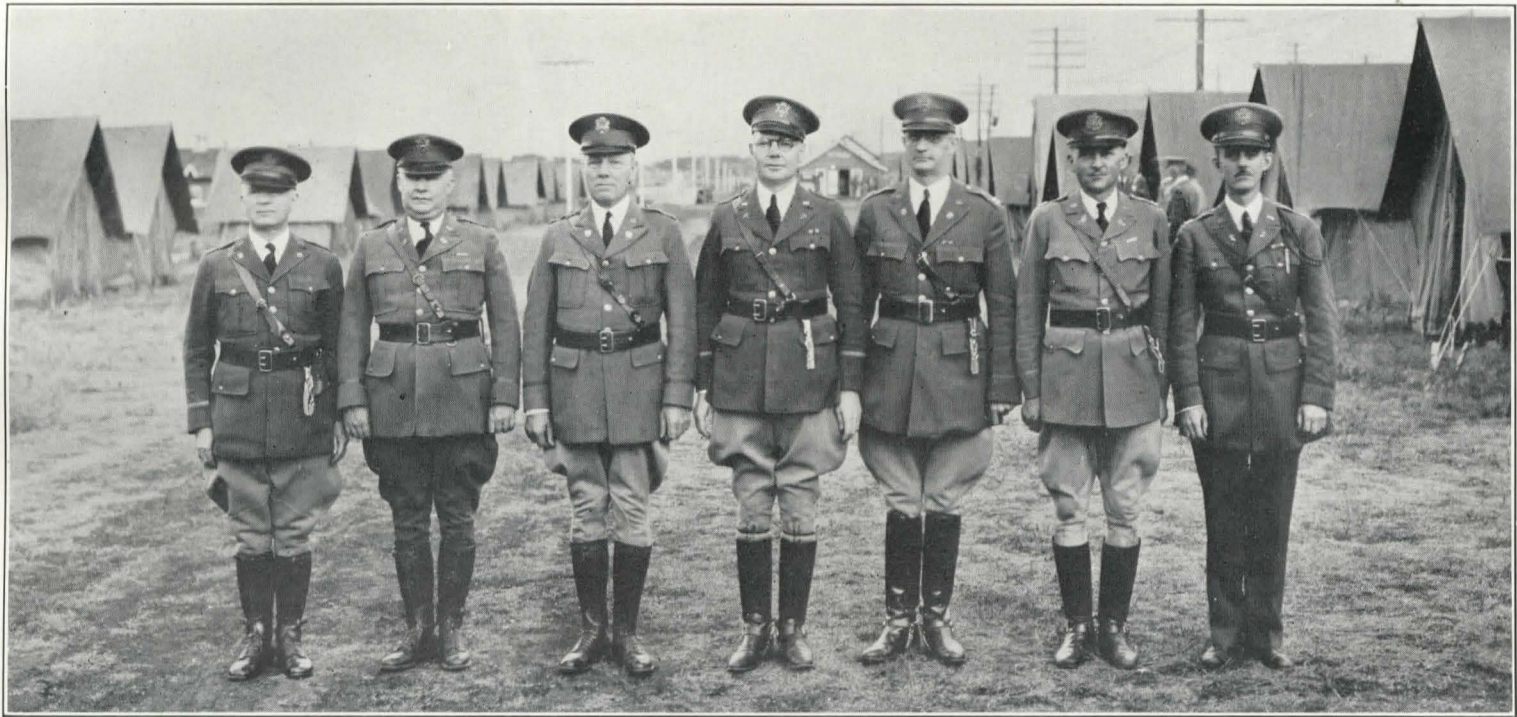
Battery D, Field Artillery—4 officers and 126 enlisted men.

Troop A, Cavalry—3 officers and 100 enlisted men.

Signal Corps—5 officers and 69 enlisted men.

The State Staff corps and organizations noted above were formed for the purpose of replacing the units, etc., drafted into the Federal service for the World War, and were organized in accordance with the policy outlined in Circular Letter No. 3, Militia Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1918, which specifically stated that, "such National Guard Troops will be main-

⁶ Federal recognition of an officer of the National Guard is the action of the Federal Government exercised through the War Department by accepting the action of the State authorities in appointing the officer and by recording the fact that the appointment has been made in compliance with the provisions of the National Defense Act.



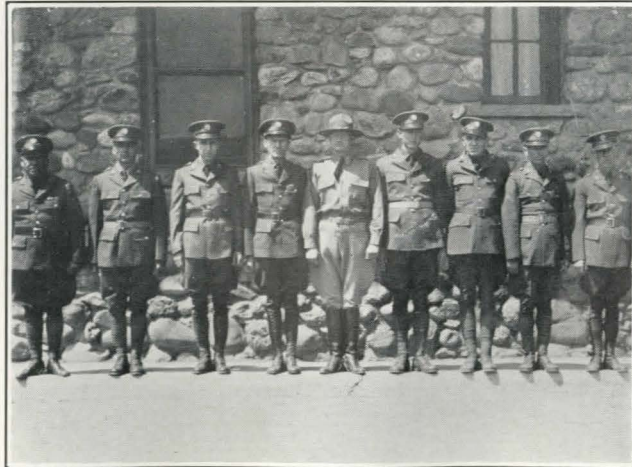
STATE STAFF CORPS, COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD, CAMP, 1932.
Major A. P. Ardourel, Q. M. C.; Major L. de R. Mowry, J. A. G. Dept.; Colonel W. C. Danks, the Adjutant General;
Major P. A. Waters, M. C.; Capt. M. B. Lordeman, Q. M. C.; Capt. Chas. White, I. G. D.; Capt. R. Royall, Ord. Dept.

tained for domestic purposes only and will not be called or drafted into Federal service during the period of the present emergency for service beyond the seas." On the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, the personnel of these organizations, feeling that they had fulfilled their obligations, requested muster out. However, before this could be accomplished all available troops in the state were called out for strike duty and remained in the field during the months of October, November, and December, 1919. Shortly after the settlement of the strike in the coal fields of the State and the steel mills at Pueblo, the reorganization of the Colorado National Guard was undertaken in earnest. The 3rd Infantry was disbanded and the 157th Infantry of the World War (the old First Infantry) was reorganized. The pre-war artillery and cavalry units were also reorganized, and new units (tanks and air corps) formed. The State staff corps and departments were also reorganized under the provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and an Act of the Colorado State Legislature approved April 7, 1921, and on November 30, 1922, were composed of the following officers:

Colonel P. J. Hamrock—The Adjutant General
 Major Arthur L. Hart—Adjutant General's Department
 Major Bert M. Lake—State Quartermaster and U.S.P.&D.O.
 Major Theron D. Harris—Quartermaster Corps
 2nd Lieutenant H. L. Reiter—Quartermaster Corps
 Major Wm. E. Stemen—State Surgeon.
 Captain Lewis DeR. Mowry—Judge Advocate
 Captain Joseph E. Moorhead—Ordnance Department
 Captain Eli W. Bonney—Inspector General's Department

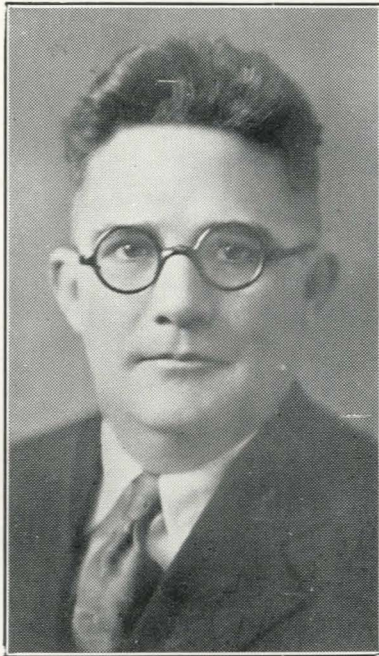
Colonel Hamrock, Adjutant General, states in his biennial report of 1922, that on his assuming office on February 23, 1921, there were two additional members of the state staff—Captain Purcell, in charge of State property, and Mr. Wm. C. Stewart, Military Auditor—whose duties were considered superfluous and duplicated by other state officers, hence their assignments were abolished and the officers relieved from active duty. However, an additional position on the staff, Chief Clerk, Adjutant General's Office, was created at this time. The first and only incumbent was Mr. L. E. DeHaven who eventually retired as Major, Adjutant General's Department, Colo. N. G.

A small enlisted detachment of the Quartermaster Corps was formed in 1921, but all of its members were transferred late in the same year to the newly organized Service Company, 157th Infantry, and 45th Tank Company. However, the detachment was again reorganized in October, 1924, with an initial strength of three enlisted men. The original members of this last detachment were: Sergeant E. W. Blaney, Corporal J. E. Terwilliger, and Private J. M. Haberl; the strength of the detachment was increased later to twelve enlisted men.



Following the reorganization of 1921-

DETACHMENT, QUARTERMASTER CORPS,
 Colo. N. G., Camp, Rifle Range, 1932.



BRIG. GEN. NEIL W. KIMBALL,
Adjutant General of Colorado, 1934.

1922, the State Staff Corps and Departments carried on with their normal duties, and detachments from the staff section and the enlisted detachment were in the field functioning in the services of administration and supply during the disastrous flood at Pueblo on June 3, 1921, the coal strike at Frederick, Colorado, June 24-July 25, 1922, and the coal strikes and riots in Weld and Boulder Counties, Colorado, November, 1927, to April, 1928. In addition, the success of the many annual training camps of the Colorado National Guard since the first post-war camp of 1923, has in no small measure been due to the efficient functioning of the corps and the detachment in its assigned duties of administration and supply.

On January 2, 1923, Colonel Hamrock resigned as Adjutant General and was succeeded by Colonel Paul P. Newlon on the same date. The latter served until September 1, 1931, when he was in turn succeeded by Colonel William C. Danks in the office of Adjutant General. By an Act of the General Assembly of Colorado approved May 4, 1933, the *State* rank of the Adjutant General was changed from Colonel to Brigadier General.

The personnel of the State Staff at this date (May 1, 1934) is as follows:

Brigadier General Neil W. Kimball.....	The Adjutant General
(Succeeded Brigadier General W. C. Danks, March 1, 1934).	
Major Alphonse P. Ardourel.....	Quartermaster Corps
Major Lewis deR. Mowry.....	Judge Advocate General's Dept.
Major Pattison A. Waters.....	Medical Corps
Major Thomas H. Dameron.....	Adjutant General's Department
Captain R. C. Royall.....	Quartermaster Corps (U. S. P. & D. O.)
Captain M. W. Lordeman.....	Ordnance Department
Captain B. A. Faller.....	Inspector General's Department

The enlisted detachment, Quartermaster Corps, Colorado National Guard, consists of one technical sergeant, two staff sergeants, three sergeants, four corporals, four privates first class and eight privates, and in keeping with the motto of their Corps they are efficiently rendering to the combat units of the Colorado National Guard "Service For The Line".