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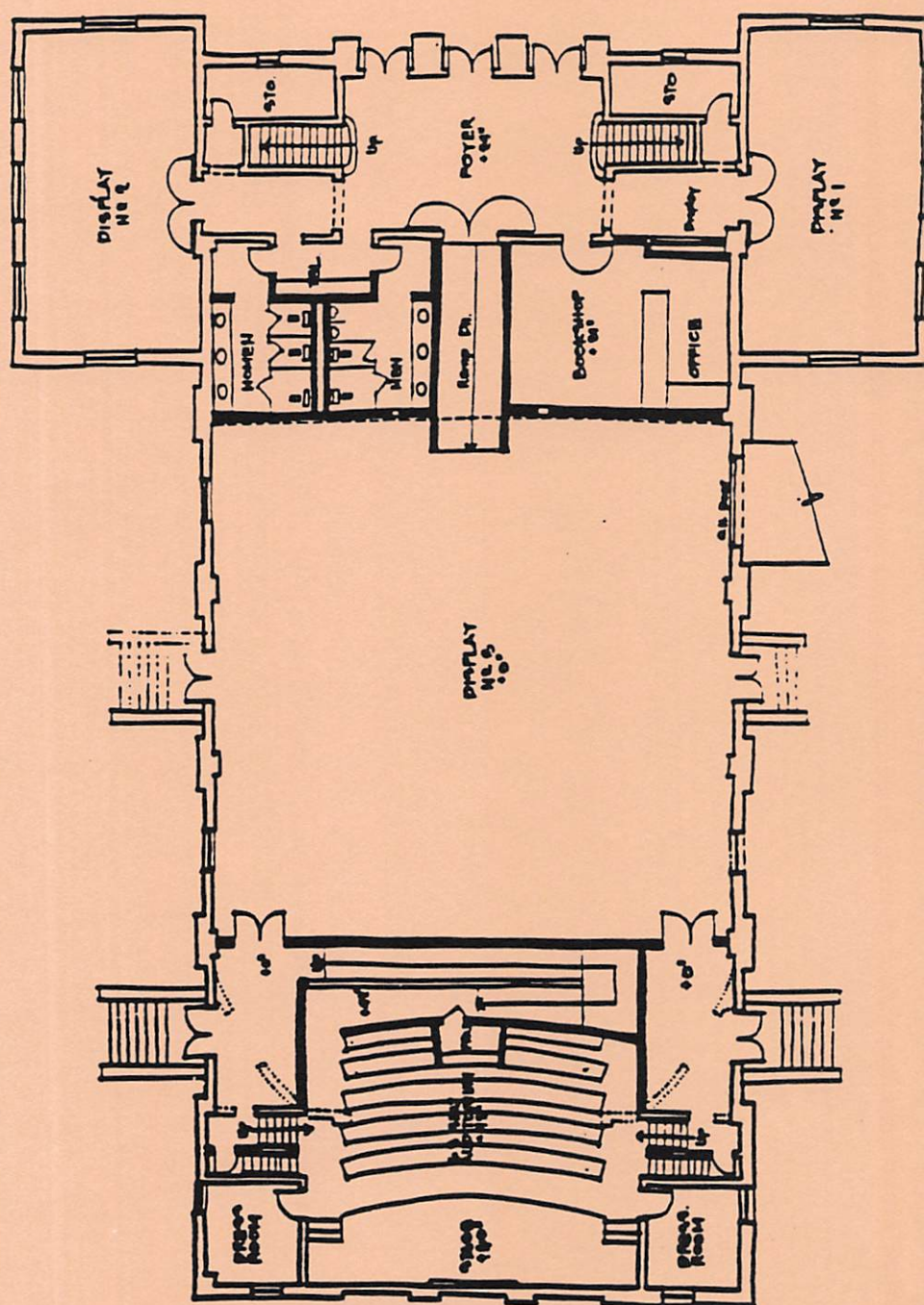
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The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas Militia Historical Preservation Foundation. The purpose of the journal is to aid in the preservation of Arkansas' military history. Comments and materials for publication are invited. Correspondence should be addressed to: The Adjutant General, TAG-AZ-HSC, P.O. Box 2200, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-2200.

Colonel Archibald Yell

Mexican War

by Major James A. Ryan, Jr.



ARCHIBALD YELL
Governor of Arkansas
1840 to 1844

Colonel Archibald Yell was born in North Carolina in 1797. As a youth he moved to Jefferson County, Tennessee, where he enlisted in the Tennessee Volunteers at an early age. He became a Sergeant in the 2nd Regiment, Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Gunmen. Yell was soon promoted to Captain and became known as "the boy captain of the Jackson Guards." He served under General Andrew Jackson in the Creek Indian War, at New Orleans in the War of 1812, and in the Seminole Indian War in Florida.

After his release from military service, Yell returned to

Tennessee where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He established himself as a politician and was elected to the Tennessee legislature as a Jacksonian Democrat. In 1830, Archibald Yell moved to Little Rock, Arkansas to become the U.S. Receiver of Federal Monies for the Territory of Arkansas. In 1832 he was appointed Adjutant General for the Territorial Militia, serving in this capacity until serious illness forced his return to Tennessee. He was appointed by President Andrew Jackson to a Territorial Judgeship at Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1835. Five years later, Archibald Yell was selected the second Governor of the State of Arkansas, an office he held until 1844 when he was elected to the United States House of Representatives.

In 1846, war broke out between the United States and Mexico. Yell resigned his seat in Congress in June of that year so that he might return to his adopted state to lead Arkansas volunteers into the war. Elected Colonel of the Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, Yell led the Arkansas to a staging area at Washington, Arkansas where they were mustered into federal service on 13 July 1846. Departing from Arkansas, the

column arrived in San Antonio, Texas on 28 August, where Yell reported to Brigadier General John E. Wool. Wool called the Arkansans "Colonel Yell's Mounted Devils." Wool's Command left San Antonio, crossed the Rio Grande River on 9 October and encountered no Mexican resistance.

The Arkansas troops met a large Mexican force on 23 February 1847 at a place called Buena Vista. The Arkansans were outnumbered five to one. At first the Mexican commander brought up his artillery and began to pound the ranks of the Arkansas volunteers. Yell ordered the Arkansas Regiment to pull back out of artillery range, however the Mexican cavalry took this as an opportunity to mount a devastating charge. Colonel Yell sensed the situation rapidly deteriorating and, "facing the foe...(tried) to rally his men." He was killed almost immediately when Mexican lances pierced his throat, face and chest. Archibald Yell made the supreme sacrifice under the colors of the state he had served so honorably. After initial burial in Mexico, his body was reinterred in Fayetteville, Arkansas, his home. He was posthumously promoted to Brigadier General for conspicuous gallantry.

Brigadier General Albert Pike

Mexican War/Civil War

by Major James A. Ryan, Jr.



Brigadier General Albert Pike was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on 29 December 1809. Soon after his birth, Pike's family moved to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he received his early education. He attended Harvard College and became a school teacher. In March, 1831 Pike started west, finally reaching Independence, Missouri, where he joined a group of hunters and traders going to Santa Fe, New Mexico Territory. After some time there, he accompanied another expedition into the Staked Plains of New Mexico and Texas. By 1833 he arrived in Arkansas, married Mary Ann Hamilton of Arkansas Post and taught school there. The 300 pound Pike became a poet of considerable reputation, a successful lawyer, and planter. In 1835, he purchased THE

ADVOCATE newspaper and became outspoken in territorial politics as a leader of the Whig Party.

Albert Pike organized a company of artillery in Little Rock in 1836, later to be called "Pike's Artillery", then later as the "Little Rock Guards." By 1845, he had assumed the duties of State Adjutant General, though he held the rank of Captain. In 1846, war broke out between the United States and Mexico. Pike volunteered his company for duty, however the army wanted them to go to Fort Smith and relieve regular army troops. Pike's Arkansas wanted to fight. In order to be assigned combat duty, the unit had to be reconstituted as a cavalry troop and receive additional training. On 20 June 1846, Pike's troop left Little Rock for an assembly point at Washington, Arkansas, where it joined Colonel Archibald Yell's Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Volunteers. The Arkansas arrived in San Antonio, Texas on 28 August, where they came under the command of General John E. Wool.

Leaving San Antonio, Pike's troop, Company E, was detached from the Arkansas regiment, assigned to a separate cavalry

squadron, and sent across the Rio Grande as advanced guards. They entered Santa Rosa with sabres drawn and flags waving. The town was taken without firing a shot. From Santa Rosa, they marched to Monclova without opposition. Finally on 23 February 1847, the Arkansans met a large force of Mexicans at Buena Vista. Pike's troops fought with distinction. He was aggressive and led his men well, reinforcing the Arkansas regiment when it was overrun by Mexican cavalry. They turned the tide of the battle.

When Arkansas seceded from the federal union on 6 May 1861 to join with the Confederate States of America, Pike used his long familiarity with Indian tribal leaders to persuade their tribes to support the Confederate cause. On 15 August 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. He began training Indians as soldiers. On 7-8 March 1862, Pike led three Indian regiments in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

After the Civil War, Albert Pike returned to his law practice and became a national spokesman for Freemasonry. He died in Washington, D.C., on 2 April 1891.

The Battle of Little Rock

(Adapted from an article in the Arkansas Gazette,
September 10, 1988)
by Jerry Dean

Arkansas may not have been “in the thick” of Civil War Fighting — the Shilohs, Chickamaugas and Gettysburgs. But several notable battles were fought here — not least among them, the Battle of Little Rock. Few reminders remain from the 40-day campaign that led to the city’s occupation by Union forces Sept. 10, 1863. But those interested still may tour battle sites to get a basic sense of the conflict. In the summer of 1863, Little Rock’s 4,800 residents — 1,000 of them slaves — found themselves at the vortex of the 3-year-old conflict. Citizens awoke to find 7,000 Union troops approaching from the east in two columns. Confederate forces failed to capture Helena July 4 — the same day Vicksburg, the Confederate river stronghold, fell. With the Mississippi Valley firmly in Union grasp, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele prepared a campaign west from Helena. The war had come home. And many feared Little Rock would be shelled or burned. City residents hoped Steele would merely raid eastern Arkansas. By mid-August, it was painfully apparent his objective was the capital. Little Rock’s capture, in 1863, almost

was tantamount to the state’s capture. Children were sent to Confederate-held South Arkansas. Gov. Harris Flanagin and aldermen fled south. Homes became hospitals. Women stayed on as nurses. Older men became orderlies or dug graves. Confederate command shifted from ailing Lt. Gen. Theophilus Holmes to Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. Despite oppressive heat and their heavy woolen uniforms, Steele’s soldiers moved from Helena Aug. 8, through mosquito-infested swamps. By the time they crossed the White River at Clarendon Aug. 17, malaria had felled 700 men. Steele set up a hospital at DeVall’s Bluff. Those marching on, shed blankets, haversacks and clothing as they went. Brig. Gen. John Wynn Davidson’s cavalry, moving ahead of Steele, skirmished near Brownsville with Confederates under Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke — then again, at Reed’s Bridge on the Bayou Meto. After “cat and mouse games” south of Brownsville, Steele after Sept. 2 used Brownsville — then the Prairie County seat — as a base for probing routes to Little Rock. Davidson’s cavalry reconnoitered north toward Austin. Steele learned that any approach, along the old Military Road, would encounter Confederate defenses. Flanking them to the north would

stretch supply lines. Price knew his defenses were inadequate and he thought he faced 20,000 well-armed foes. He told Lt. Gen. Kirby Smith: “I do not believe it will be possible for me to defend this line with my present force.” Price had “four weak brigades and 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry, miserably supplied with artillery and disheartened by previous defeats.” Steele’s Union army feinted a river crossing at Buck’s Ford, 13 miles below the city. The diversion let Davidson’s men, Sept. 9, bridge the Arkansas at Terry’s Ferry, nine miles below the capital. Once Confederate forces learned of the pontoon, 20 Union guns, placed on three sides of the horseshoe, defended the bridge. Cannon fire was audible in Little Rock. Davidson’s men crossed Sept. 10, opposed only by Col. Robert Newton and Col. A. S. Dobbin until they reached Bayou Fourche, four miles from Little Rock. Price then saw the capital’s defense to be futile. Worse, he feared his army’s retreat, if delayed, might be cut off. So he recalled troops from north of the river, then burned bridges there to delay Steele. Marmaduke, at Bayou Fourche, stalled Davidson’s advance. From 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 10, Confederate forces streamed through the city toward Sheridan. The Third Arkansas (Union) Cavalry was first to enter the city.

By that time, Alderman James A. Henry had surrendered, hoping to spare the city from Steele's artillery, massed north of the river. As he raised a white flag near his Ferry Street home, Capt. John Hinsdale of Price's staff ordered it struck. His irregulars planned to contest the invaders. Price's retreating column soon was joined by 4,000 men from Fort Smith led by Gen. William L. Cabell — arriving too late to aid Little Rock's defense. As Col. Robert C. Newton of the Fifth Arkansas (Confederate) Cavalry, later wrote: "The beautiful little city, seat of refinement and hospitality and center of the hopes of a State which longed to be free and sovereign... saw its defenders retiring; its homes, its helpless women and children... abandoned to the insolent foe... The carpetbagger trailed in behind the conquering army." Steele's Sept. 12 report put Union campaign losses at 18 killed, 118 wounded, one missing. Price reported 12 Confederates killed, 34 wounded and 18 captured or missing.

Events Leading to Battle: These events lead to Union forces' occupation of Little Rock Sept. 10, 1863:

July 4, 1863 — Confederate attack in Helena fails. Vicksburg falls. Union forces control the Mississippi Valley.

July 31 -- Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele assumes command of Union troops at Helena, including Brig. Gen. John Wynn Davidson's cavalry.

Aug. 8 — Steele begins Little Rock campaign with 12,000 troops.

Aug. 17 -- Steele crosses the White River at Clarendon; hospitalized 1,000 troops, ill from malaria and dysentery, in DeVal's Bluff.

Aug. 22 -- Davidson, moving on Brownsville, skirmishes with Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke's Confederate cavalry at Two Prairie Bayou.

Aug. 25 -- After fights near Brownsville, Marmaduke falls back along old Military Road to Reed's Bridge defenses on Bayou Meto.

Aug. 27 -- Both sides claim victory at Reed's Bridge.

Sept. 2 -- Steele's forces converge in Brownsville.

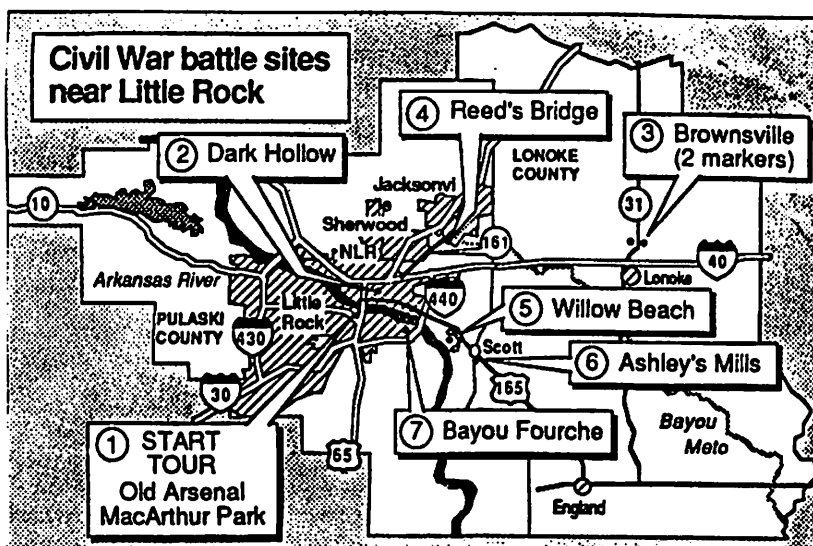
Sept. 6 -- Marmaduke mortally wounds Brig. Gen. L. M. Walker in duel at dawn.

Sept. 7 -- Skirmish at Ashley's Mills (Scott).

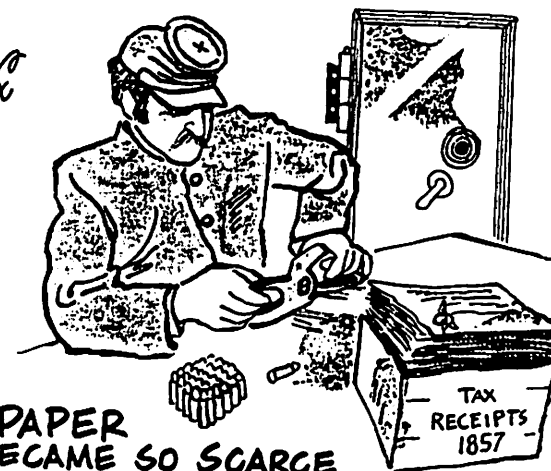
Sept. 9 -- Davidson bridges Arkansas River at Terry's Ferry.

Sept. 10 -- Davidson's men cross the Arkansas, advance on Little Rock as Steele moves past abandoned earthworks on the river's north bank. At 11 a. m., Maj. Gen. Sterling Price orders retreat south through town. Marmaduke covers his withdrawal, engaging Davidson on Bayou Fourche. As Steele's artillery menaces the capital, Alderman James A. Henry surrenders the city.

Sept. 10-16 -- Price retreats toward Arkadelphia leaving Arkansas, north of the river, Union held.



by
CRAIG
CELVIE



PAPER BECAME SO SCARCE DURING THE CIVIL WAR THAT SOME ARKANSAS PUBLIC RECORDS WERE USED IN MAKING CONFEDERATE AMMUNITION!

The Arkansas Guard During World War I

From: A History of the Arkansas National Guard
by Tom W. Dillard

While the federalized Arkansas National Guard was on duty at the Mexican Border in 1916-17, events in Europe were leading inexorably toward American involvement in World War I. By the spring of 1917 the armies in Europe were deadlocked in a deadly struggle. Germany, held in the grip of a British sea blockade, resorted to unrestricted submarine warfare. After several American ships were sunk by German U-Boats, President Wilson finally asked Congress for a declaration of war in April 1917.

Even before the Arkansas Guard returned from New Mexico, newspapers were publishing accounts of another mobilization—this time for possible service in Europe. On February 28, 1917 the War Department notified state adjutants general that mobilization was a possibility. Once again, the federal authorities insisted that Guard units must be brought up to war strength—150 men per company.

The Arkansas Guard was badly under strength, despite its service in New Mexico. The Little Rock Infantry Company, 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment, had only twenty men enrolled as of the end of March 1917. Adjutant General Lloyd England undertook a major recruitment campaign.

The 1st Regiment, Arkansas National Guard, was called into federal service in late March 1917. Orders were issued for the company commanders to recruit to full strength and proceed as soon as possible to Fort Roots in North Little Rock. Recruiting was helped when many men realized that failure to join the Guard would eventually result in being drafted if war was declared. By the end of the first week in April, a substantial number of 1st Regiment companies were encamped at Fort Roots. They were kept busy with mobilization paperwork, training, and expanding post facilities.

In May 1917 Arkansas officials were notified that a full mobilization of all state units could be expected by August 5. By August 8 the 2d and 3d Regiments were encamped at "Fort Brough," located on the state capitol grounds. Regular Army doctors began giving physical examinations and the units were soon on their way to the newly-built Camp Pike in North Little Rock.

Altogether, the Arkansas National Guard supplied 6,315 enlisted men and 110 officers for federal service. The mobilized units consisted of: 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment (which was later designated as 153d infantry); 2d Regiment (later the 142d Field Artillery); 3d Regiment (later split between the 154th Infantry and

the 141st Machine Gun Battalion); the 1st Arkansas Ammunition Train (later the 114th Ammunition Train); 1st Arkansas Ambulance Company (later designated as 153d Ambulance Company); the 1st Arkansas Field Hospital (later called the 153d Field Hospital). All of these units became components of the 39th Division, United States Army.

With mobilization complete, the Arkansas troops boarded trains for Camp Beauregard, Louisiana in late September 1917. At Camp Beauregard the Arkansans found themselves training with men from Louisiana and Mississippi, the other two states which supplied troops for the 39th Division. The Arkansas Guardsmen continued their tradition of unruly behavior at Camp Beauregard. On one occasion a brawl erupted when Arkansas and Louisiana troops engaged in a dance hall argument.

Due to the reorganization of the Guard units, many of the men found themselves performing duty for which they were untrained. This was especially true of the 2d Regiment which was designated an artillery unit. Many of the men were apprehensive about having to deal with the horses which normally drew the field guns. However, when the 142d finally reached France it was issued motorized artillery. The 155 millimeter howitzers were drawn by tractors.

Arkansas infantrymen received extensive training in marksmanship. By April 1918 the men were being exposed to high explosive shells which gave them an introduction to the shell fire found on the European fronts. Physical conditioning was intense, with long hikes being the order of the day. Bayonet practice was emphasized since its use was common in the European trenches.

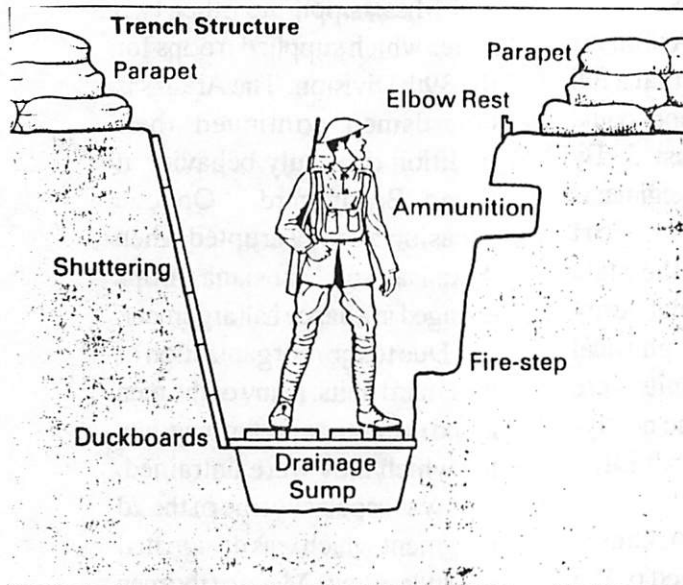
The training at Camp Beauregard was hampered by sickness. Measles were a common problem, the quarantines were imposed on several occasions. In early October 1918, the camp was struck with a severe outbreak of Spanish Influenza, an epidemic which swept across America killing vast

numbers.

With the entire Arkansas National Guard transferred to Camp Beauregard, state authorities faced the task of organizing an alternate force. On May 3, 1918 the War Department authorized the creation of a "4th Arkansas Infantry Regiment." Eventually, sixty four companies were organized throughout the state. These companies, made up of men too young or too old for the draft, saw little action. However, in July 1918 Home Guardsmen were sent to Cleburne, Faulker, and White Counties to assist authorities in capturing draft resisters.



CAMP PIKE, KNOWN TODAY AS CAMP ROBINSON NEAR NORTH LITTLE ROCK, WAS USED TO TRAIN OVER 100,000 RECRUITS DURING WORLD WAR I.

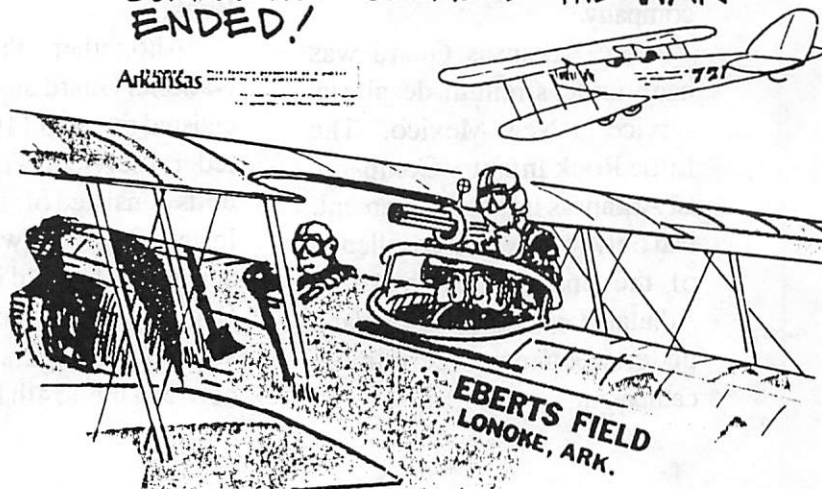


The trench systems

The diagram on the left shows a sectional view of an "ideal" trench, complete with drainage, duckboards, fire-step and sandbag parapets. Unfortunately, few were like this in reality, suffering all the problems of disrepair as successive units used them under different conditions of battle and weather.

EBERTS FIELD, NEAR LONOKE, WAS THE TRAINING BASE FOR MANY WORLD WAR I PILOTS AND GUNNERS. IT COVERED 950 ACRES IN 1918, BUT WAS ABANDONED BEFORE COMPLETION BECAUSE THE WAR ENDED!

Arkansas



Camp Pike Stockade Revisited

by Colonel (ret) Oscar G. Russell

In a previous issue of this Journal, the case of two escaped prisoners was reported by an article found in the Arkansas Gazette. There was an aftermath to that escape. One of the prisoners gave himself up three days later and this was also reported by the Gazette.

Based on the articles enclosed, it would appear that the camp authorities had more than a little trouble keeping prisoners in custody. It is somewhat amusing to find that the stockade was delivered into the custody of the Military Police after several incidents. The new regime failed to halt the problems, and they seemed to get far worse. The guards must have gotten more practice with their weapons, however, since one was able to hit his man finally.

Interestingly, the microfilm was searched through the end of 1921 but no record was ever found that Private Crowley was apprehended. Similarly, PVT. Telfer was never reported found. Private Amos J. Powell and Otto E. McCune also manage to elude capture, if lack of newspaper account is sufficient proof of fact.

Camp Pike was

subsequently dismantled—that is, the temporary buildings were removed and all equipment disposed of by auction or salvage. A surplus store in Little Rock sold a great many GI blankets, cots, and other such items which had been obtained as a result of the demobilization.

Camp Robinson would undergo a similar demobilization after world war II and some of the temporary building of that era can be seen around post today.



Gilbert G. Collier

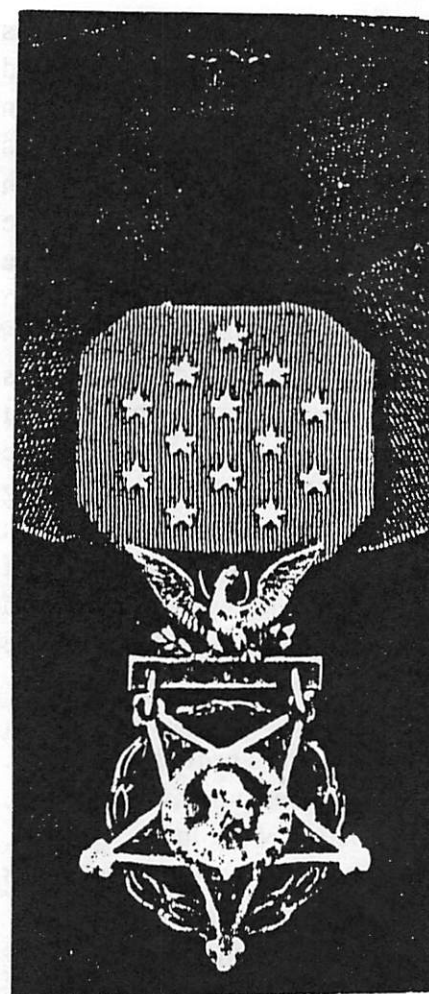
Medal of Honor Winner

Rank and organization: Sergeant (then Cpl.), U.S. Army, Company F, 223d Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division. Place and date: Near Tutayon, Korea, 19-20 July 1953. Entered service at: Tichnor, Arkansas. Born: 30 December 1930, Hunter, Arkansas, G.O. No.: 3, 12 January 1955.

Citation: Sgt. Collier, a member of Company F, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and indomitable courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. Sgt. Collier was pointman and assistant leader of a combat patrol committed to make contact with the enemy. As the patrol moved forward through the darkness, he and his commanding officer slipped and fell from a steep, 60 foot cliff and were injured. Incapacitated by a badly sprained ankle which prevented immediate movement, the officer ordered the patrol to return to the safety of the friendly lines. Although suffering from a painful back injury, Sgt. Collier elected to remain with his leader and before daylight they managed to crawl back up and over the mountainous terrain to the opposite valley where they

concealed themselves in the brush until nightfall, then edged toward their company positions.

Shortly after leaving the daylight retreat they were ambushed and in the ensuing fire fight, Sgt. Collier killed 2 hostile soldiers, received painful wounds, and was separated from his companion. Then, ammunition expended, he closed in hand to hand combat with 4 attacking hostile infantrymen, killing, wounding, and routing the foe with his bayonet. He was mortally wounded during this action, but made a valiant attempt to reach and assist his leader in a desperate effort to save his comrade's life without regard for his own personal safety. Sgt. Collier's unflinching courage, consummate devotion to duty, and gallant self sacrifice reflect lasting glory upon himself and uphold the noble traditions of the military service.



MEDAL OF HONOR With Service Ribbon (Army)

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty, in action involving actual conflict with an opposing armed force.

Brief History of the 153rd Infantry

by SSG Nathan L. Barlow

The 153rd infantry was first organized in 1889 in the Arkansas State Guard as the 1st Regiment of Infantry located at Little Rock. It was later consolidated with 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments of Infantry. Officially the 153rd Infantry was organized on May 16, 1898 when the mobilization of Arkansas Troops for Spanish American War Service took place. The Arkansas State Guard was redesignated as the Arkansas National Guard in 1907.

Two regiments in 1898 were made up from selected companies from State Guard and mustered in as United States Volunteers. The First Arkansas Infantry, State Guard, was mobilized May 16, 1898, and assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. It was ordered first to Puerto Rico from Chichamaiga Park, Georgia where it was stationed. The men were sent, when the order was countermanded, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock where they were mustered out October 25, 1898, without having seen active service.

The First Regiment of Infantry was called to Federal Service in 1916 for Mexican Border Service. The 1916 Mexican border mobilization was the first nationwide call up of the National Guard in U.S. History.

They were again called in 1917 for assignment to the 39th

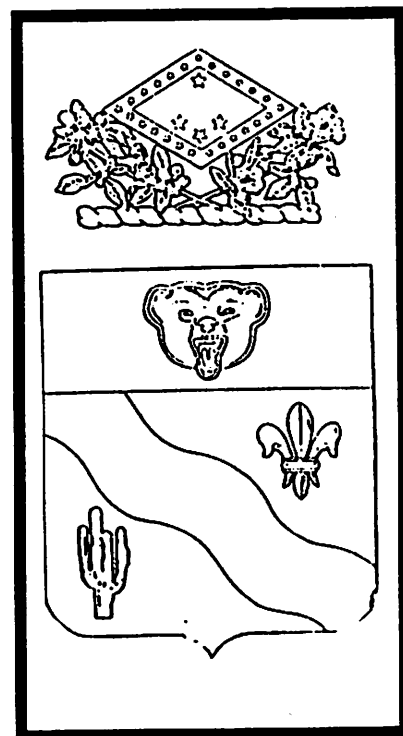
Infantry Division, and were redesignated as the 153rd Infantry. The 153rd served overseas during WWI, but was not involved in combat. The unit was demobilized in January 1919 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. The Unit was reorganized in 1920-21 in the Arkansas National Guard.

The 153rd Infantry Regiment served during the period 23 December 1940 to 30 June 1944. They were deactivated at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. The 153rd was inducted into federal service at Conway, Arkansas and assigned to the 2nd Army and moved to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas on January 1941. They were transferred to Camp Forrest, Tennessee 28 May 1941 and returned to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas on 1 July 1941 where they were

assigned to the 4th Army. They staged at Camp Murray, Washington. They departed Seattle for Ft. Glenn, Alaska on 25 April 1942. The 1st and 3rd Battalions had departed 1 September 1941 for duty at Seward, Nome, Yakutat and Annette, Alaska. The 2nd Battalion arrived at Adak, Alaska in February of 1943 and Kiska on 19 August 1943. The regiment departed Alaska in February 1944 for Price Rupert, Canada. They inactivated in June 1944 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

In 1946, they were assigned to the 39th Infantry Division. The 153rd was again ordered to Federal Service in 1957 at home stations and released in 1958.

COAT OF ARMS



Distinctive Insignia

153rd Infantry

Description: The shield is azure, a wavy bend between a fleur-de-lis and giant cactus argent.

Motto: "Let's Go"

Symbolism: The shield is infantry blue. The wavy band, representing the Arkansas River refers to the geographic location of the regiment. The cactus symbolizes service on the Mexican border and the Fleur-de-lis service in France during World War I. The Polar Bear represents the World War II Alaskan campaign.

Battalion History: The 153rd Infantry was first organized in 1889 in the Arkansas State Guard as the 1st Regiment of Infantry. It was later consolidated with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments of Infantry. The 1st Regiment of Infantry was called to Federal Service in 1916 for Mexican Border service and again called in 1917 for assignment to the 39th Infantry Division, being designated as the 153rd Infantry. The unit was demobilized in 1919 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.

The unit was reorganized in 1920-21 in the Arkansas National Guard and was again inducted into Federal Service in 1940. It was inactivated in 1944 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and assigned

in 1946 to the 39th Infantry Division, being reorganized and federally recognized with headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas. The 153rd Infantry was ordered to Federal Service in 1957 at home stations and released by units in 1958. Reorganization in 1968 resulted in the unit being the parent regiment under the Combat Arms Regimental System, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 153rd Infantry of the 39th Infantry Brigade (Separate).

153rd Infantry



	<p>153A 153d INFANTRY (A) Arkansas NG On a light blue shield a white wavy bend between a fleur-de-lis and a giant cactus, both silver; a silver scroll with motto: LET'S GO in black. (26x24mm) N.S. Meyer Inc. Authorized 6 Jan 1930, amended to add motto and samples approved 30 June 1930.</p>
	<p>153A1 153d INFANTRY (C) Arkansas NG Similar to 153A, shield is dark blue. (26x25mm)</p>
	<p>153B 153d INFANTRY (A) Arkansas NG On a dark blue shield a wavy bend between a fleur-de-lis and a giant cactus, all silver, on a silver chief a Great Bear's face in silver, fimbriated dark blue, lips and tongue transparent red; a pierced dark blue scroll with motto: LET'S GO in silver. (29x27mm) 1P. Authorized 8 June 1951, samples approved 7 Dec 1951.</p>

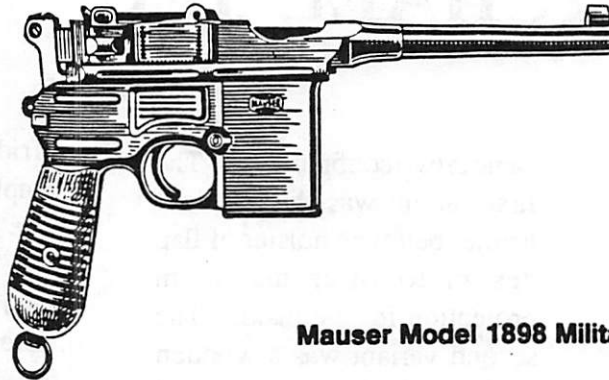
THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL

BY SGT MICHAEL JEU

One of the unique examples of the early semiautomatic pistols we have on display at the Arkansas Militia Foundation Museum is the Mauser automatic pistol, Model 1899, or more affectionately known as the "Broom handle". This artifact is an excellent example of the semiautomatic pistol that was used in World War I and saw some use during World War II. This type of pistol was representative of the changing technology in the evolution of handguns as we know them today. One of the greatest advantages of this pistol was that it fired the highest velocity cartridges of its time, the 7.63 mm cartridge. Ballistically, this cartridge closely resembles rifle ballistics more than those of any other pistol cartridge of that era. The 7.63 mm cartridge is .30 caliber in diameter, with a metal jacketed bullet weighing 86 grains, and having a velocity of approximately 1323 feet per second. This cartridge was known for its high velocity, flat trajectory and good penetration. The Mauser pistol was later chambered for the 9 mm Luger cartridge. These variants had a red painted handle with the number 9 carved into the wooden grip stocks. The holster for the pistol

came in two configurations. The first variant was the standard leather belt type holster of flap design to offer maximum protection for the pistol. The second variant was a wooden holster. The wood was shaped into the shape of a shoulder stock that could be instantly attached to the pistol, transforming it into an accurate carbine rifle. The butt of the stock opened and the pistol was actually carried inside the stock. This was a common practice for European pistols of this era as with the newly designed Luger pistol that was also equipped with a detachable shoulder stock. When the stock is attached to the pistol, the overall length is extended to 25 inches. When the pistol is placed in the stock/holster the overall length is reduced to fourteen inches. Weight is 3 pounds, 12 ounces. The dimensions for the pistol are 12 inches in length overall, barrel length 5 1/4 inches. The magazine capacity is 10 rounds. The rear sight is adjustable for elevation, and graduated from 50 meters out to 1000 meters. An outside hammer and manual thumb safety is also provided. Weight of the unloaded pistol is 45 ounces. The Mauser pistol was principally chambered for the 7.63 mm

cartridge and most existing examples are found in this caliber. There is a second variant that exists. This is chambered for the 9 mm Luger cartridge. To differentiate between the two different calibers, the 9 mm model had red painted grips. The grips also had a carved number 9 on them. Both of the models were equipped with a slender round grip configuration that resembled a broom handle. The nickname has endured with this pistol through time. This pistol is characterized by a clever design of having no pins or screws in the working parts. Quite an accomplishment for a design of 1899. The finish on the pistol was a blue color. Overall the pistol was a pristine example of European design and craftsmanship. The pistol was of the semiautomatic design and proved not only to be reliable, but accurate also. The added number of rounds held in the magazine was also a new concept that was readily accepted. The original Mauser pistol of 1899 has become one of the classic pistols of our time. There were some changes made to this design that occurred in 1932. The Model 1932 had a lever introduced into the design that could convert the pistol to full automatic fire. The



Mauser Model 1898 Military

Mauser Model 1898 Military Auto Pistol
 Caliber: 7.63mm Mauser; also chambered for 9mm Mauser and 9mm Luger; the latter is identified by a large red "9" in the stocks. Box magazine, 10-shot. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch barrel. 12 inches overall. Weight: 45 oz. Adjustable rear sight. Blued finish. Walnut stocks. Made from 1898 to 1945. *Note:* Specialist collectors recognize a number of varieties of this pistol at higher values. Price here is for more common type.

magazine was modified to increase capacity to twenty rounds in place of the standard ten round magazine. This became the Model 711 and came under the restrictions of the uniform machine gun act. The semiautomatic version was designated as the Model 712 and could be possessed by anyone that could purchase a fire arm without the additional restrictions. The pistol is of the locked breech mechanism typed. This consists of a long sliding breech block in a barrel extension. The breech block is locked to the barrel

extension by means of a locking bolt which engages in shoulders under the breech block and is held up in place by a cam located on the frame. When the pistol is fired, the barrel, barrel extension and breech block move to the rear together for a short distance, when the locking bolt is pulled down by means of a cam, the breech block continues to the rear by itself. The pistol will remain open after the last shot is fired and exposes the magazine ready to receive ten new cartridges. The cartridges are held onto a stripper clip. To load

the cartridges, they are pushed downward into the magazine. When the stripper clip is removed, the breech block moves forward and shuts, the pistol is now loaded and ready to fire. Our displayed Mauser pistol is an early specimen with an unknown history. even though designed in 1899, this design has endured the test of time and continues to be a sought after collectors item. If only this pistol could talk.....

Arkansans Go Trucking in the Persian Gulf War

Adapted by SSG Nathan L. Barlow from the After Action Report of the Activities of the 1122nd Transportation Company During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm

Up until September 1990, the 1122nd Transportation Company of Monticello, Arkansas was part of the 455th Transportation Battalion of the Arkansas National Guard. In September of 1990, everything changed. They became the first Arkansas National Guard unit mobilized for overseas deployment in Operation Desert Shield. The following is a chronological overview of significant events during those trying months.

15-16 September 1990: The unit was at Camp Robinson, Arkansas during regular monthly drill. However, during this drill, the member of the unit were qualifying with personal weapons, receiving shots and preparing wills.

18 September: Fifteen percent of the unit was called to active duty to prepare for mobilization for Operation Desert Shield. The unit had not yet been officially mobilized.

20 September: 1122nd Transportation Company was officially called to Active Duty in support of Operation Desert Shield. Total personnel strength was 141 (104% of authorized strength).

20-22 September:

Completed financial records, worked on power of attorney, wills, shots, cleared armory of all items and prepared truck for movement.

23 September: At 0500, the unit left Monticello, Arkansas convoying to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The convoy arrived at Fort Sill at 0130 on 24 September. Fort Chaffee, Arkansas had always been designated as the unit's mobilization station. All mobilization documents were completed according to these requirements. However since the mobilization station was changed to Fort Sill, this required last minute changes in all paperwork and movement plans.

23 September - 6 October: Upon arrival at Fort Sill, the unit started to immediately prepare vehicles for overseas deployment by changing tires, replacing engines and transmissions, and cleaning. The members of the unit began physicals and received active duty ID Cards. The soldiers continued paperwork required for personnel files.

6 October: Members of the company flew to Columbus, Ohio to receive 49 brand new M923A2 5-ton dropside cargo trucks. They were the first unit to receive a company sized fielding of new M923A2 5-ton cargo trucks, direct from the factory. The

company convoyed back to Fort Sill, returning on 9 October.

9-13 October: Upon return to Fort Sill with new vehicles, personnel started loading unit equipment on railcars for movement to the Seaport of Embarkation (SPOE). The company completed loading of unit equipment and the train rolled out for SPOE on 13 October, 1990.

14-31 October: Trained on common tasks to include: NBC, first aid, and land navigation; familiarized with and qualified with the 50 caliber machine gun, M16's, M203's, AT-4's, LAW's, and hand grenades; received two active duty personnel, a 1LT Platoon Leader and a SFC Supply Sergeant to fill critical personnel vacancies; prepared sensitive cargo loads for the TAT (to accompany troops) flight.

1 November: The unit moved to Altus Air Force Base to load planes for personnel movement to Saudi Arabia; flew out of Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma for Saudi Arabia with no significant delays. The flight over was uneventful and enjoyable. The company stayed a few hours at a troop support center in Frankfurt, Germany which had showers, phones, a mess hall, festival tent and proved

to be a real blessing.

3 November: The Company arrived in country at Dhahran Airbase at about 1600, unloaded the plane, and met the battalion point of contact. By midnight, the troops were all in rooms at their new home, Camp III, Port of Damman.

4 November - 17 January: Personnel immediately began gathering unit equipment from the ship and establishing operations. They secured sensitive items cargo when TAT flight arrived at Airport of Debarkation (APOD); held classes on Saudi culture, laws, international traffic signs, basic Arabic numbers and symbols, and safety. Officers reconnoitered nearby main supply routes and familiarization with urban roadways. The unit started running missions—they were the first transportation unit in the 7th Transportation Group to begin accepting commitments. While the unit ran missions, they also reinforced the base perimeter defense and did sustainment training on NBC, first aid, individual weapons and safety. The unit was the first unit in 419th Transportation Battalion to complete a comprehensive NBC reaction plan, which included preselected sites for decontamination and relocation operations. The unit was the first unit to develop a workable prescribed load listing for the new M923A2 trucks, a listing that was adopted by 7th Trans Group for like units. One major duty that the 1122nd volunteered for was hauling of the mail from the APOD to various Army Post Offices (APO's). In December, they

completed adding armor plating to guntrucks for internal convoy defense and even used the trucks as convoy escorts for ammunition convoys when MP assets were unavailable (something that the unit pioneered). They were the first unit in 7th Transportation Group to assemble dedicated armored guntrucks for internal convoy security.

OPERATION DESERT STORM

17 January 1991: Received official orders putting the unit under operational control of the 82nd Airborne Division at about 1600 on 16 January. The unit met the escort and rolled out to join the 82nd at noon on 17 January. They moved 100% of unit personnel and vehicles to Abqaiq. The unit stayed there for a short time, which was relief for many of the soldiers who had just come out of an area which had been exposed to SCUD attack. The vehicles and personnel were dispensed to the 82nd to accomplish the mission assigned.

24-25 January: The unit convoyed for two days from Abqaiq to 82nd Airborne's Theater Army Area (TAA) near Rafha. The convoy support centers were a marvel. They provided food, fuel, maintenance, sleep tents, latrines, first aid, and anything else a convoy travelling out in the desert might need.

25 January - 23 February: Once the unit arrived in the TAA they concentrated heavily on perimeter defenses. Task vehicles and personnel were supporting 82nd Airborne Division, 2nd Brigade, 1st Battalion in the combat trains; HHC, 2nd Brigade

and the Brigade Supply Area; Division Headquarters as part of Taskforce Provider, and numerous one and two truck attachments. They set up operations and supplied 1st Bn/2nd BDE with class I, II, III, IV, V, IX. Trained with airborne line troops on tactical maneuvering of infantry soldiers into combat. Nothing significant happened during this period and it was mostly just waiting out the time for movement.

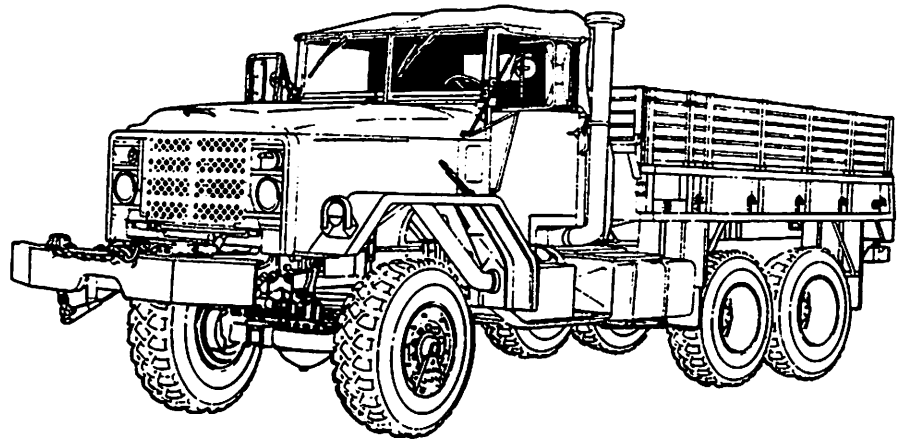
23 February: Unit vehicles in direct support of 82nd Airborne Division infantry troops carried the first troops across the Iraqi border at about noon. They became the first National Guard unit into Iraq.

24-28 February: Sat for a week in Iraq waiting for word to take the 2nd Brigade out of Iraq. Eventually withdrew from Iraq on or about 5 March and were put under control of the Division Headquarters, Division Support Command (DISCOM). Ran missions for the DISCOM to log base Charlie, Champion Main, Abqaiq, and Dammam to assist the 82nd in their pullout of the TAA.

5 March: Returned to port piecemeal and finally had all personnel by 27 March. Encountered difficulty gathering equipment that had been so widely dispersed. After a short stand down and recovery period, the unit began pulling missions for 7th Trans Group again. Most unit equipment was cleaned and stored to facilitate loading when a load date comes.

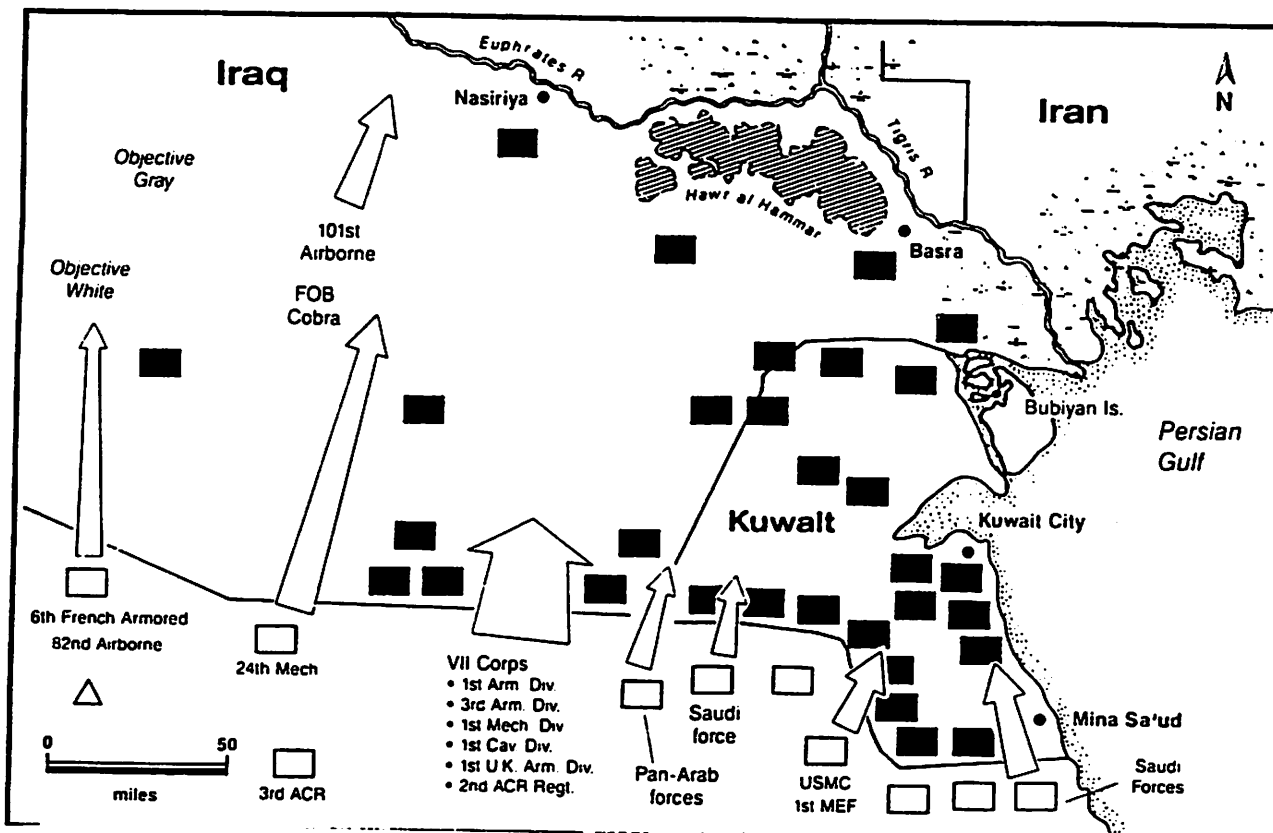
27 May 1991: The unit arrives at the point of debarkation and was released from active duty on 4 June 1991. A welcome home parade was held in their honor on 29 June 1991 in Monticello.

**TRUCK, 5-TON, 6X6 M939A2
SERIES (DIESEL)**



**TRUCK, CARGO, DROPSIDE: 5-TON, 6X6
M923A2 (2320-01-230-0307)
M925A2 (2320-01-230-0308)**

Afternoon, February 24



Governors and Adjutants General of Arkansas

GOVERNORS AND ADJUTANTS GENERAL FOR ARKANSAS TERRITORY 1819 - 1836

<u>ARKANSAS GOVERNORS</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>ARKANSAS ADJUTANTS GENERAL</u>	<u>DATES</u>
James Miller	1819-1825	A. P. Spencer	1819-1823
George Izard	1825-1829	Terrence Farrelly	1823-1825
John Pope	1829-1835	Benjamin Desha	1826-1828
William Fulton	1835-1836	Wharton Rector, Jr.	1828-1832
		Archibald Yell	1832-1833
		William Field	1833-1835
		Wharton Rector, Jr.	1835-1836
		Daniel T. Witter	1836-1836

GOVERNORS AND ADJUTANTS GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 1836-1993

James S. Conway	1836-1840	John N. Boyle	1836-1843
Archibald Yell	1840-1844	S. H. Hempstead	1843-1845
Thomas S. Drew	1844-1849	Albert Pike	1845-1846
		Solon Borland	1846-1848
John S. Roane	1849-1852	John S. Roane	1848-1849
Elias N. Conway	1852-1860	Allan Wood	1849-1851
Henry M Rector	1860-1862	John Hutt	1853-1860
Harris Flanagin	1862-1864		
Isaac Murphy	1864-1868	C.A. Henry	1864-1864
Powell Clayton	1868-1871	F. M. Sams	1864-1864
Elisha Baxter	1873-1874	Albert W. Bishop	1864-1868
Augustus H. Garland	1874-1877	Keys Danforth	1868-1873
		Frank Strong	1873-1874
William R. Miller	1877-1881	M. McCananny	1874-1874
Thomas J. Churchill	1881-1883	Charles H. Woods	1874-1877
		James Pomeroy	1877-1881
James H. Berry	1883-1885	Sam J. Churchill	1881-1882
		James F. Read	1883-1883
Simon P. Hughes	1885-1889	L. H. McGill	1883-1884
James P. Eagle	1889-1893	W. H. Langford	1884-1885
		W. B. Hughes	1885-1889
William M. Fishback	1893-1895	John C. England	1889-1891
James P. Clarke	1895-1897	A. W. Giles	1891-1891
Daniel W. Jones	1897-1901	Kie Oldham	1891-1897
Jeff Davis	1901-1907		
John S. Little	1907-1909	Arthur Neill	1897-1900
		Charles Jacobson	1901-1907
		Paul Little	1907-1909

GOVERNORS AND ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF ARKANSAS

GOVERNORS AND ADJUTANTS GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 1836-1993 (continued)

<u>ARKANSAS GOVERNORS</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>ARKANSAS ADJUTANTS GENERAL</u>	<u>DATES</u>
George W. Donaghey	1909-1913	BG Benjamin W. Green	1909-1913
Joe T. Robinson	1913-1913		
George W. Hays	1913-1917	BG Lloyd England	1913-1919
Charles H. Brough	1917-1921	BG Joe S. Harris	1919-1921
Thomas C. McRae	1921-1925	BG Virgil A. Beeson	1921-1922
		BG Heber L. McAlister	1922-1925
Tom J. Terral	1925-1927	BG James R. Wayne	1925-1927
John E. Martineau	1927-1928	BG Joe S. Harris	1927-1929
Harvey Parnell	1928-1933	BG E. L. Compere	1929-1937
J. M. Futrell	1933-1937		
Carl E. Bailey	1937-1941	BG Daniel B. Byrd	1937-1941
Homer M. Adkins	1941-1945	BG E. L. Compere	1941-1945
Ben T. Laney	1945-1949	BG Heber L. McAlister	1945-1949
Sid McMath	1949-1953	BG Earl T. Ricks	1949-1950
		BG Heber L. McAlister	1950-1951
Francis Cherry	1953-1955	BG John B. Morris, Jr.	1951-1953
Orval Faubus	1955-1967	MG Lucien Abraham	1953-1955
Winthrop Rockefeller	1967-1971	MG Sherman T. Clinger	1955-1966
Dale Bumpers	1971-1975	MG Charles H. Wilson	1967-1970
		MG Thomas M. Phillips	1971-1973
David H. Pryor	1975-1979	MG Joseph R. Chappell, Jr.	1973-1975
Bill Clinton	1979-1981	MG Thomas C. Armstrong	1975-1979
Frank White	1981-1983	MG James H. Jones	1979-1981
Bill Clinton	1983-1992	MG Harold L. Gwatney	1981-1983
		MG James H. Jones	1983-1984
		MG Fred M. Carter	1984-1986
		MG James A. Ryan	1986-1993
Jim Guy Tucker	1992-	MG Melvin C. Thrash	1993-

Compiled by MAJ Larry W. Curtis
Historian, Arkansas National Guard
as of 26 October 1993

HISTORY OF THE 119TH PERSONNEL SERVICES COMPANY

BY SSG NATHAN BARLOW

The 119th Personnel Services Company was established in September 1989. It was authorized at the strength level of 57 soldiers to provide administrative assistance for all units of the Arkansas National Guard. The first commander was CPT Douglas House. Many of the members were formerly with Company A, 39th Support Battalion. The first overall usage of the 119th came during "Operation Desert Shield" when the company was called upon to provide administrative support for those called into active military service. The unit assisted with the updating of files, the writing of wills, the preparation of insurance forms, and other administrative duties. The unit was commanded by CPT Ernest Tate during this period. The unit was mobilized in January 1991 for active duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma during the Persian Gulf War. The members of the unit were distributed throughout Fort Sill to assist with personnel duties. Members of the unit were stationed in the Personnel Operations Branch, the Welcome center and other areas. They processed members of the reserve called back into active military duty. The unit members also were assigned to casualty, finance and other assignments

during the period of active military service. The company was reorganized into Detachment 1, HHB, 5th Battalion, 206th Field Artillery, effective 1 September 1993.



ARKANSAS MILITIA FOUNDATION
Lloyd England Hall - Camp Robinson
P.O. Box 2301
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72115

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Your contribution to the Arkansas Militia Heritage Preservation Foundation will aid in the effort to preserve Lloyd England Hall. This historical structure was built in 1931 and is one of the oldest remaining building sites on Camp Joseph T. Robinson. Lloyd England Hall is the proposed home of the Arkansas National Guard Museum. This museum will house historical artifacts and documents depicting the story of the Arkansas National Guard from its inception to the present.

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Attn: TAG-AZ-HSC
P.O. Box 2301
Camp Joseph T. Robinson
North Little Rock, AR 72118-2200

The Adjutant General

Attn: TAG-AZ-HSC

P.O. Box 2200

Camp Joseph T. Robinson

North Little Rock, AR 72118-2200