

# **ARKANSAS MILITARY JOURNAL**

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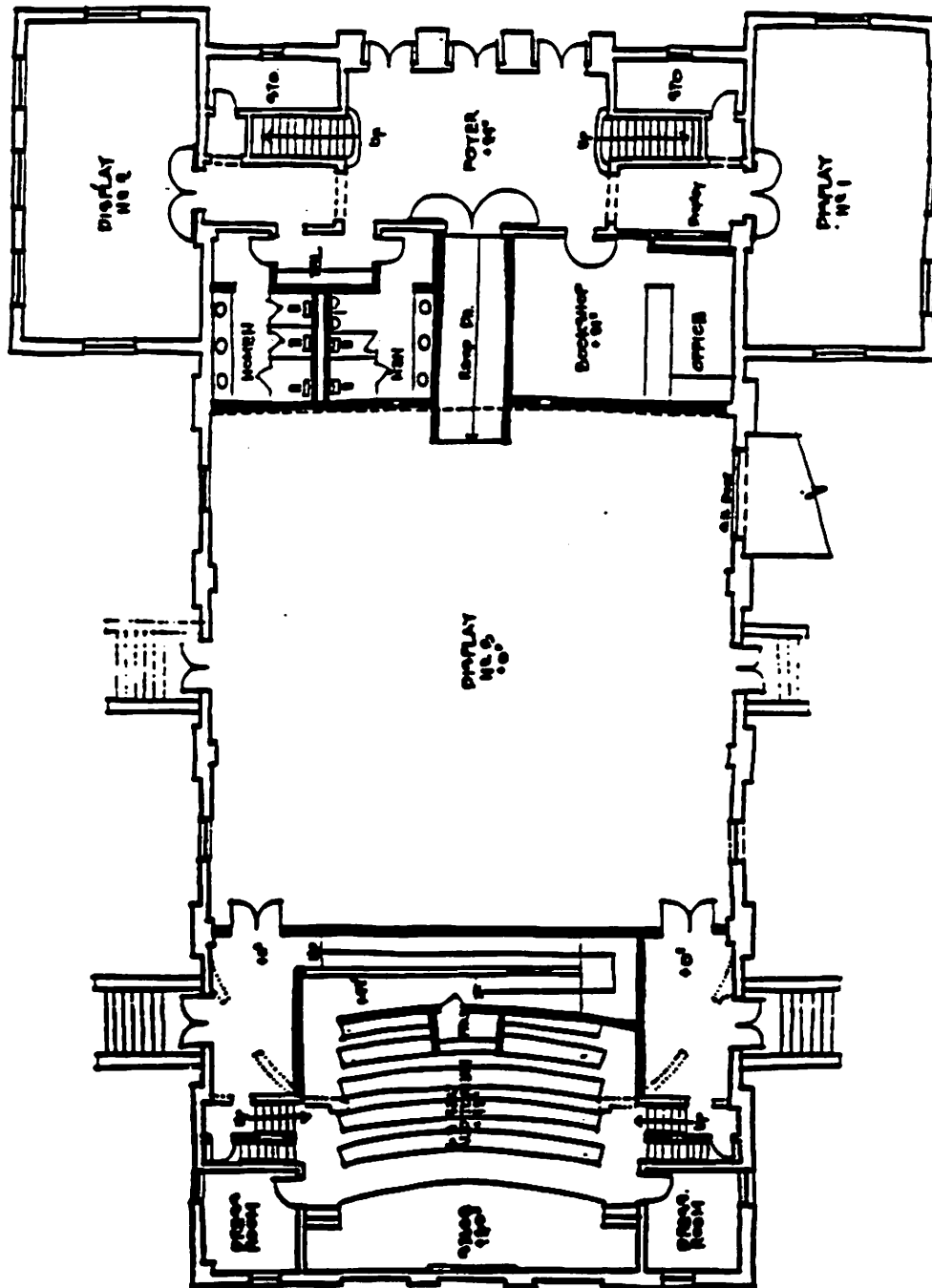
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**RENOVATIONS TO LLOYD ENGLAND HALL  
SHOWING PROPOSED FLOORPLAN FOR THE  
ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD MUSEUM**



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.

# Major General Thomas James Churchill

## Mexican Border War

By Major James A. Ryan, Jr.



Major General Thomas James Churchill was born near Louisville, Kentucky, 10 March 1824. He was educated at St. Mary's college in Kentucky, where he graduated in 1844, and then studied law at Transylvania University. When the war with Mexico broke out in 1846, Churchill enlisted as a lieutenant in the First Kentucky Mounted Riflemen. In January, 1847, he was with a scouting party of seventeen men who were captured by Mexican General Minon's cavalry at the Hacienda of Encarnacion, the same place where Major Solon Borland of Yell's Arkansas Regiment had been captured previously. Lieutenant Churchill was sent to Mexico City and held as a prisoner of war. He was finally given his freedom of the city on parole,

and when General Winfield Scott was advancing on the city, he moved to Toluca, where he was subsequently exchanged when the war was over.

In 1848, Churchill moved to Arkansas and settled in Little Rock. Here, in 1849, he married Ann Sevier, daughter of the Senator Ambrose H. Sevier. He became a planter, owning a large plantation near Little Rock. In 1857 he was appointed by President James Buchanan to the office of Postmaster of Little Rock, which he held until 1861.

When war between the states broke out, Churchill was one of the first to enlist. He raised a regiment of cavalry, called the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, and established himself as one of the more competent Confederate commanders in the Western Theater. His skill in battle at Wilson's Creek on 10 August 1861, aided his promotion to brigadier general. He served conspicuously at Pea Ridge that same month. Churchill went on to gain more laurels in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, when he rallied his wavering line to repulse a severe Union charge.

Late in 1862 Churchill was placed in command of Arkansas Post, at the mouth of the

Arkansas River. The Confederates planned to use the fort as a base from which to attack Union transports on the Mississippi. However, Churchill's 4,900 man force could not withstand the overwhelming land/sea assault mounted by Union Major General John A. McClernand and Lieutenant David D. Porter. Hopelessly outnumbered, he surrendered the fort on 11 January 1863 and was taken prisoner with his men. After his exchange, Churchill was transferred to General E. Kirby Smith's command in the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he participated in the Red River Campaign as commander of an Arkansas Division of State Troops at Jenkin's Ferry, Arkansas. On 18 March 1865, he received his appointment to the rank of Major General.

When the western troops surrendered on 26 May 1865, Churchill joined a band of exiles to Mexico led by Kirby Smith. However, he soon returned to Arkansas to serve as state treasurer for six years. In 1880, Thomas James Churchill was elected as thirteenth Governor of the State of Arkansas. He died at Little Rock on 10 March 1905 and is buried in Mount Holly Cemetery in Little Rock.

# **The Battle of Prairie Grove**

## **(The Union Perspective)**

**(Extracted from The War of The Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union Army)**

**Adapted by Major Larry W. Curtis**

By September of 1862 Confederate General Hindman had recruited an army of 15,000 men at Fort Smith for the defence of that section. He felt that he could drive the invaders out if help and co-operation could be obtained from Holmes before he sent troops from the state to defend Vicksburg as Davis was urging him to do. Two union armies had invaded the state by November. One was at Cane Hill and the other at Fayetteville. Discarding the wishes of Holmes, Hindman left Van Buren and moved northward to prevent the junction of the invading armies. He moved midway between them at Prairie Grove and calmly awaited the attack. The battle of Prairie Grove followed on December 7, 1862. Every attack made by the two Federal Generals was repulsed and when night came Hindman was still in control of the field. The victory was barren for Hindman as far as military purposes were concerned, for being without supplies he had to retreat that night. It must have given Hindman some satisfaction, however to be able to defeat a much superior force with a ragged, half-starved army. The

Confederates lost 1,317 while the Federal lost nearly 2,000. Hindman slowly retired across the mountains into the region south of the Arkansas River. The Federal forces advanced to the vicinity of Van Buren.

### **Prairie Grove**

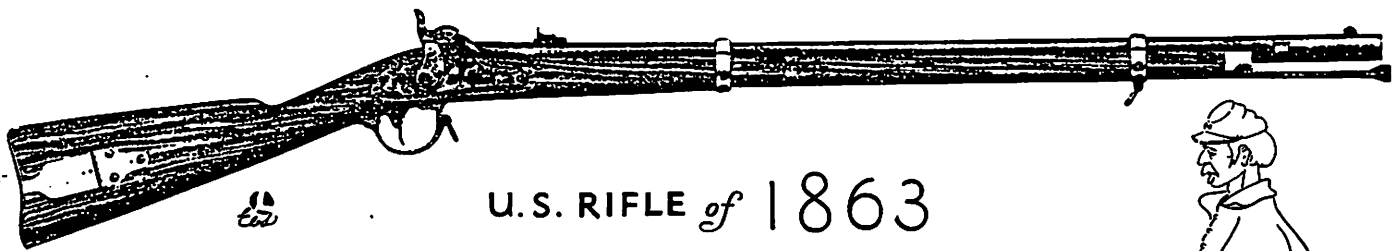
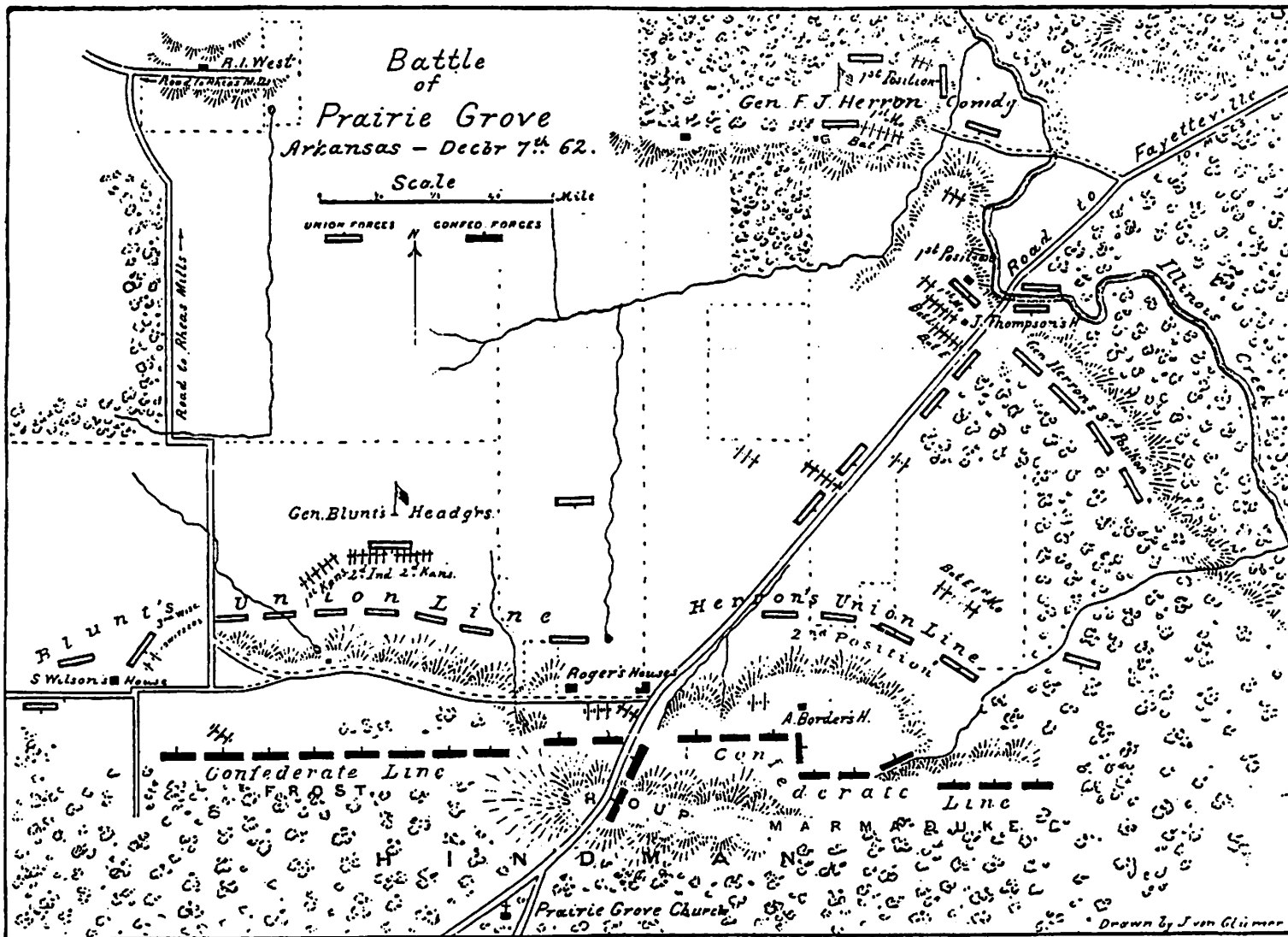
(From The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union Army. Washington, 1888. Series I, Volume XXII, Part I, pages 71-77, 84-86, 138-146.)

General: I have the honor to report that on this 2d instant, and four days subsequent to the battle of Cane Hill, or Boston Mountains, of November 28, I obtained reliable information that the entire force of Infantry and Artillery of General Hindman's army had crossed the Arkansas River and joined General Marmaduke at Lee's Creek, 15 miles north of Van Buren, to which point the latter had retreated after the battle of the 28th Ultimo. I further learned that the United Forces under the General's command numbered between 25,000 and

30,000 men, and that he designed advancing upon me in case I did not attack him south of the mountains.

Determined to hold my position at Cane Hill, unless driven from it by a superior force, I immediately telegraphed to the Second and Third Divisions to come to my support by forced marches. I may here mention that I had no knowledge of the whereabouts of these two Divisions, except from rumor, and had not been apprised of their movements or locality of a period of over two weeks. My telegraphic dispatch reached General Herron, commanding the Second and Third Divisions, on the third, who promptly responded to my order keeping me advised, by telegraph from Elkhorn, of his progress. The Second and Third Brigades of the First Division, with my Headquarters, were at Cane Hill; First Brigades at Rhea's Mills, 8 miles North, where a supply train, just arrived from Fort Scott, was halted. My pickets were advanced 6 miles beyond Cane Hill, on the road leading to Van Buren, on the road that intersects the Cove Creek road, running from Fayetteville to Van Buren, and

# The Battle of Prairie Grove



U.S. RIFLE of 1863

*as made by Remington's, Ilion, N. Y.*



which road passes about 6 miles east of Cane Hill.

On the morning of the fifth instant, this outpost was attacked by a large force of Rebel Cavalry, but they were repulsed and driven back some 6 miles through the mountains. Expecting that same demonstration would be repeated on the next morning. I directed Colonel (W.F.) Cloud, commanding the Third Brigade, to strengthen this post by the addition of 100 Cavalry and two howitzers to be at the outpost at daybreak. In consequence of this order not promptly being carried out, and the support not arriving at the time directed, the pickets, on being attacked about daylight by a superior force, were compelled to retire some 3 miles, when support having reached them, they held ground during the day, with continual skirmishing, in which several of my men were wounded and number of the enemy killed.

The enemy had now got possession of the Cove Creek and the road leading to Fayetteville, and I learned about 8 p. m. that a force of about 10,000 had advanced beyond the junction of the Cove Creek with the Cane Hill and Van Buren road, and were massed upon the mountain in front of my outpost, while the remainder of the Rebel Army was below the junction of the roads just named, about 3 miles in rear of their advance. The Third Brigade, under Colonel Cloud, was ordered to bivouac for the

night on their arms upon the ground south of the town I had selected to make a stand upon in case I was attacked in front.

It was now evident that the general engagement must take place the next day, and my apprehensions were that with their superior numbers they would make a feint in front while their main force would make a flank movement on my left, by the Cove Creek road, to intercept General Herron before he could reach me from Fayetteville, which point he was expected to reach by daylight on the morning of the 7th.

About 9 p.m. of the 6th, I received a note from Colonel (M. La Rue) Harrison, of the First Arkansas Cavalry, who had been ordered down from Elkhorn at the same time that General Herron started from Wilson's Creek, informing me that he had arrived at Illinois Creek, 8 miles north of Cane Hill, with 500 men, and that his horses and men were so tired that he did not think he could move forward until Monday, the 8th. Whether his regard for the Sabbath or the fear of getting into a fight prompted him to make such a report to me, I am unable to say; but judging from his movements that he was not a man upon whom to place much reliance on the battlefield, I ordered him to proceed by daybreak to Rhea's Mills to guard the transportation and supply trains at that point, the First Brigade having been ordered to join me at Cane Hill. Had he, instead of making

unnecessary delay, promptly obeyed that order, he would not have had a portion of his command and transportation captured by General Marmaduke's advance, as occurred the morning of the 7th. At about 10 p.m. of the 6th, Colonel (D) Wickersham, with about 1,600 Cavalry, of the Second Wisconsin, First Iowa, Tenth Illinois, and Eighth Missouri regiments, who at my request had been sent forward by General Herron, arrived at Cane Hill. I had, as I before remarked, considered apprehension that a flank movement would be attempted on my left during the night. I therefore determined to send a cavalry force across on a road called the Hog-eye Road, running from the north part of Cane Hill east to the Telegraph road, and crossing the Cove Creek and Fayetteville Road about four miles north of the junction of the latter with that running from Cane Hill to Van Buren, already referred to, and from which my outpost had been driven in the morning.

A Colonel (J.M.) Richardson, of the Fourteenth Missouri State Militia, who had arrived during the day with about 150 men, importuned me to be detailed for his service, recommending himself as a brave man, eager to fight. Committing the folly of taking him upon his own recommendation, I furnished him 100 additional men, making his force 250. Endeavoring to impress upon him the

importance of trust which he was confided, and stating that I expected the enemy would advance up the Cove Creek during the night, I directed him to proceed east on the Hog-eye road to the crossing of the Cove Creek and Fayetteville road to select the best position for defence sending his pickets down the road toward the enemy, and if their column approached in that direction to resist their advance to the last extremity and notify me of their movements. How I was deceived into sending the wrong man on so important as a service the sequel will show.

At daylight on Sunday morning, I had the transportation of the Second and the Third Brigades of the First Division, hitched up, ready to move to Rhea's Mills should circumstances render it necessary and the Second Brigade was ordered to the front, south of town, where the Third Brigade had bivouacked during the night, the First Brigade and Colonel Wicksham's brigade of cavalry being stationed about one and a half miles to the rear, on the north side of town where Hog-eye road intersects that between Cane Hill and Fayetteville and where it was possible the enemy might attempt to in upon my rear.

About 7 o'clock with my staff, I proceeded to the front. On arriving there, I learned that the enemy was still in considerable force upon the mountain, and so soon as it

became sufficiently light they threw several shots from their artillery at my advance outpost, which was replied to by two of my 12 pounder mountain howitzers, without any damage to either party. I directed Colonel W.F. Cloud to withdraw his troops from the outpost, with the view of drawing them out and ascertaining their force and design. Upon my advance falling back, the rebels came forward a short distance and formed a line of battle, their right resting on the mountain, their left on the valley, and presenting a front of about half a mile. It now became evident that their demonstration in front was only a feint, and that their main force had gone by Cove Creek road, for the purpose of intercepting communication between General Herron and myself, and not withstanding that I had received no intelligence from Colonel Richardson, upon whom I relied to watch this movement, I determined to act accordingly. I immediately ordered the transportation to Rhea's Mills, by a road leading directly north over the mountain, guarded by the Third Indian Regiment (Colonel Phillips), keeping the bottom road on the right, leading to the same point, and also the Fayetteville Road, open for the movements of troops. I ordered Colonel Wickersham, with his cavalry, to move rapidly in the direction of Fayetteville and form a junction with General Herron. He was followed by

General Fredrick Salomon's Brigade, and the Second and Third Brigades were withdrawn from the front and directed to move rapidly on the Fayetteville Road.

As soon as I determined on this disposition of the forces under me, I sent two messenger parties with dispatches to General Herron, apprising him of my movements, and what I believed to be the enemy, and urged him to press forward as rapidly as possible, that we might form a junction of our forces before Hindman could get between us, and also directing him to send his train to Rhea's Mills. Neither of these dispatches reached him, the messengers being cut off by Marmaduke's advance.

At about 10 a.m. and after the whole of the First Division was in motion toward Fayetteville, I received the first intelligence from Colonel Richardson, who coolly informed me that the rebel forces had been moving up Cove Creek and Fayetteville Road since midnight, and he judged from the noise that several batteries of artillery had passed. I afterward learned that Colonel Richardson, instead of obeying my orders, had only gone two miles of the Cove Creek road sending a light picket to the crossing, which was driven back by an advance of the rebel column to where the remainder of the party had halted, and where the valiant Colonel was content to remain until 9 a. m. the next morning, listening to

# PRAIRIE GROVE BATTLEFIELD STATE PARK

Illinois River

Battlefield Walking Trail -  
1 Mile loop

Borden  
House

Sorghum  
Mill

Blacksmith

Store

Maintenance  
Shop

Pavilion  
Amphitheater

Dog Trot  
Cabin

RECREATED  
OZARK VILLAGE

Latta Barn &  
Restroom

Employee  
Housing

Smokehouse

Kitchen

Spring House

Latta House

Restroom

Pavilion  
Jim Park's  
Shelter

Picnic &  
Playground  
Area

Pavilion/  
Bandstand

Morrow House

Battle Monument

Historic  
Stone Wall

One Way

Main Entrance

Exit

Gate

County Road

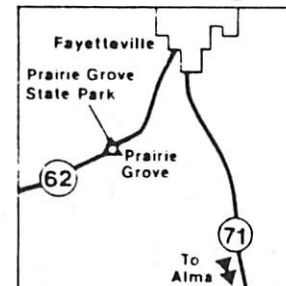
Old Fayetteville-Cane Hill Road

VISITOR  
CENTER

(Battlefield Museum)

Lincoln 6 mi.

ARK. HWY. 62 Fayetteville 8 mi. >>>





the tramp of the rebel army, and not even notifying me of the fact until the rear of their columns had passed. The conduct of Colonel Richardson in this instance, upon whom vigilant and strict compliance with orders depended the safety and success of my command, is to say the least, deserving of the severest censure.

On learning that Hindman's forces had passed north, I ordered Colonel Judson, with his regiment (cavalry) and two 12 pounder mountain howitzers, to proceed rapidly on the same road by which I had sent Colonel Richardson the previous night, and to attack and harass them in the rear, which order he executed with promptness and gallantry, attacking them in the rear with his howitzers and following them 2 or 3 miles, until they made a stand in such force as to compel him to withdraw his command.

Moving with my staff in advance of the First Division, on reaching the point some three miles north of Cane Hill, where a road to the left leads to Rhea's Mills, I learned that Colonel Wickersham, who was in the advance with the cavalry, and had been instructed to proceed directly on the Fayetteville Road, and furnished with a guide, instead of doing so had taken the left-handed road to the mills. Not deeming it prudent, under all the circumstances, to separate my command, I was compelled to follow the same road, in order

to get my forces concentrated. On coming up with Colonel Wickersham, I ordered him to proceed toward Fayetteville with all of his cavalry, and endeavor to open communication with General Herron. I also sent forward Major E.A. Calkins, with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, for the same purpose. But a few minutes elapsed after Colonel Wickersham had started with his command, when I heard the discharge of artillery in a northwest direction, and immediately moved rapidly, with the Second and Third Brigades, in the general direction of the firing, leaving the First Brigade (Salomon's) to guard the trains at Rhea's Mills. It was now between 12 and 1 o'clock. The distance to where the firing was heard was about 5 miles by an obscure road, leading through a valley, with strips of prairie and brush alternating across it. The firing between General Herron's command and the rebel forces was confined to artillery, which, as I approached the field became more rapid.

At 1:45 p.m., I came upon the field, in advance of the First Division, when a hasty reconnaissance discovered the enemy in a superior force, strongly posted upon elevated ground, behind timber, with Fayetteville Road (on which he had advanced) running through it northeast and southwest. On the north and in front of the enemy's lines was an open valley divided into large fields, a

portion of them cultivated in corn. At the east end of this valley General Herron, with the Second and Third Divisions, was engaged with the enemy, having met their advance early in the day and driven them back to that position.

For the details of the engagement between the rebels and the Second and Third Divisions, under General Herron, up to the time I came upon the field, I refer you to the report of that gallant officer.

The road on which my column was advancing entered the valley at its western extremity and in front of the western wing of the enemy. They had no knowledge of my approach on that road, until a large force of their infantry, which for the purpose of flanking General Herron's Division and overwhelming it by superior numbers, had been massed upon their left, was suddenly confronted by the troops of the First Division, when the engagement soon became general along their entire line.

At about 2 o'clock the fire from the artillery of the First Division was commenced by Rabb's Battery, which opened a cross-fire upon the two rebel batteries and a heavy body of infantry that were fronting and engaged with General Herron's division. A few moments later and Tenney's Battery of Parrott guns came into position on the right and Hopkin's Battery on the left of Captain J.W. Rabbs. The fire of all three of these

batteries was first directed to the enemy's right, where two batteries of the rebels and a heavy body of infantry were engaged with the Second and Third Divisions. Shells and case-shots from these eighteen pieces were hurled upon the enemy's right with terrible effect. The rebel artillery and infantry, being driven from this position under cover of wood, the three batteries above named ceased firing, when the infantry of the Second and Third Divisions advanced upon the enemy's right, and the fire of musketry was open on both sides with great vigor. The Twentieth Wisconsin and the Nineteenth Iowa gallantly charged the rebel batteries and drove the enemy from their guns, but were unable to hold them, in consequence of being overwhelmed by a superior force. The Twenty-sixth Indiana and Thirty-seventh Illinois subsequently charged the same batteries with the same result.

Observing that the enemy had now thrown a large force upon my center and right, I directed the infantry of the First Division to enter the woods and engage them, which order was executed with promptness, Colonel William Weer leading the Tenth and Thirteenth Kansas Regiments of his brigade upon his right; a portion of Second Kansas (dismounted), under the command of Capt. S.J. Crawford; the right of Eleventh Kansas, under the command of Colonel Thomas Ewing Jr., and the First Indian under the

command of S.H. Wattle; upon the left, the Twentieth Iowa Regiments advancing upon the left of the Indians, the left wing of the Eleventh Kansas under Lieutenant Colonel Moonlight, supporting Rabb's and Hopkin's batteries. The First Iowa, Tenth Illinois, Eighth Missouri, and the First Battalion of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry under Colonel Wickersham, and the Third Wisconsin Cavalry under Major Calkins, were directed to proceed to my extreme right to watch any flank movement of the enemy that might be attempted in that direction, and also to guard the road leading to Rhea's Mills, and prevent communication being cut off with First Brigade (General Salomon's).

The contest at this time (about 3 p.m.) had become vigorous and determined. The entire infantry of the three divisions, and also a portion of the Second Kansas (dismounted), were engaged in the woods with rebel infantry, three times their number. The rattling of musketry, uninterrupted for fully three hours was terrific. The contending armies swayed to and fro, each alternately advancing and retiring. Some rebel sharpshooters, firing from the windows of a house situated in the edge of the wood and a little to my left, were evidently directing their compliments to specially myself and my staff. I directed Captain Rabb to open upon it with shell, and in a few

moments the house was in flames.

While the infantry was vigorously contesting every inch of ground, I directed Lieutenant E.S. Stover, with two twelve pound mountain howitzers, to advance into the wood, which he promptly did, taking position on a little knoll on the right of the Eleventh Kansas, and directing his guns across a small field, where a heavy force of rebels were massed. He poured into them his canister and shell until his ammunition he exhausted and his horses shot down, being compelled to bring away his guns by hand. Then I directed Lieutenant M.D. Tenney to advance his Battery to the edge of the wood, on the left of the Eleventh Kansas, taking position about 200 yards in front of the rebel ranks. From his six-pounder Parrott guns he opened on them with a terrible effect, driving them back with great slaughter.

Learning that a heavy force was massing on my right with a view of turning my flank, I immediately withdrew Tenney's Battery, and proceeded with it to an open field on the right, at the same time directing the infantry to withdraw from the wood, in order to draw the enemy from under cover and within range of my artillery. On reaching the open field on their right, just alluded to, I discovered the entire division of General Frost advanced to the edge of the timber, and about 200 yards distant. They opened upon us a

# This is Arkansas

A PUBLIC SERVICE OF THIS PUBLICATION  
AND THE ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & TOURISM

GEN. THOMAS C. HINDMAN LED HIS 11,000 ARKANSAS CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AGAINST UNION FORCES AT PRAIRIE GROVE ON DEC. 7, 1862. HIS DEBATED VICTORY DIDN'T LAST AS FEDERAL TROOPS SOON CAPTURED NORTHERN ARKANSAS.



PRAIRIE GROVE STATE PARK, SOUTHWEST OF FAYETTEVILLE, NOW OCCUPIES THE BATTLE-SITE AND CONTAINS A MONUMENT TO GEN. HINDMAN, PLUS A COLLECTION OF 19TH CENTURY BUILDINGS AND MUSEUM.

OLD SOLDIERS REUNIONS HAVE BEEN HELD AT MAMMOTH SPRING AND OTHER PLACES IN ARKANSAS FOR ALMOST A CENTURY—STARTING WITH VETERANS OF



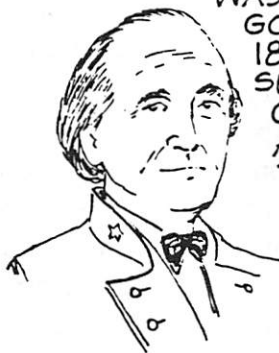
AN 'OL' GENERAL PRICE SAID TO US....

THE CIVIL WAR. ALMOST 10,000 PERSONS ATTENDED AN OLD SOLDIERS REUNION AT PRAIRIE GROVE BATTLEFIELD IN 1906. BOTH MAMMOTH SPRING AND PRAIRIE GROVE ARE NOW ARKANSAS STATE PARKS!



COFFEE BECAME SO SCARCE IN ARKANSAS DURING THE CIVIL WAR THAT PRICES REACHED \$18 A POUND!

WITHOUT SHAKING A HAND, HARRIS FLANAGAN WAS ELECTED GOVERNOR IN 1862 WHILE SERVING IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY IN TENNESSEE.



Presented by this publication and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism as a public service.

fierce fire from Enfield rifles, and were in the act of throwing down the fence to make an assault on the battery, which had no support except my own staff and body guard; but Lieutenant Tenny, with commendable promptness, wheeled his guns into position, when their destructive fire of canister and shell soon sent the rebel hordes back under cover of the wood. At the same time a fire from the two mountain howitzers, attached to the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, was directed upon them, farther on my right, with good effect. It was here that the rebel General Steen fell. A few minutes after this last repulse of the enemy by Lieutenant Tenney, a rebel battery of ten guns, supported by a heavy body of infantry, opened from their extreme left, when, bringing his guns to bear in that direction, he, in less than ten minutes, silenced their battery, dismounting two of their guns and driving them from the position with a severe loss. While this attempt was being made to charge my artillery on the right, the same demonstration was made upon Rabb's and Hopkins' Batteries, the enemy following up my infantry as they retired from the wood, and with a wild shout rushed out from under cover of the trees, when the two batteries, supported by the infantry of the Eleventh Regiment, belched forth a perfect storm of canister, producing immense slaughter in their ranks and compelling them again to retire. As

darkness approached, the fire, which from both artillery and musketry had been terrific and uninterrupted for over three hours, gradually ceased along the whole line, and my command bivouacked upon their arms, ready to renew the conflict at early dawn.

I couldn't tell with any certainty the extent of the damage done the enemy, but knowing that they had a force greatly superior to mine in numbers, I felt assured that they would give us battle again in the morning, and made my arrangements accordingly.

My wounded were all cared for during the night, the transportation and supply trains of the whole army sent to Fayetteville, and General Salomon's Brigade, which had been left at Rhea's Mills, ordered to the field; ammunition was brought up and distributed, some refreshments obtained for the men, and everything was in readiness to renew the battle at the first dawn of day, but daylight revealed the fact that the enemy had availed themselves of the night to retreat across the Boston Mountains. Their transportation had been left south of the mountains, and their retreat thereby made unincumbered and stealthily. I am assured by my men who were prisoners with them, as well as by deserters from their ranks, that they tore up the blankets of their men to muffle the wheels of their artillery.

Just before daylight I received a note from General Hindman, under a flag of truce,

requesting a personal interview, to make provision for caring for his dead and wounded. On meeting him, I soon became satisfied that no other force was there, except his staff and escort and a party left to take care of the wounded, and that his forces had commenced retreating early the previous night.

On looking over the battlefield in the morning, it soon became evident that the enemy had been most roughly handled, and that our artillery had made fearful slaughter in their ranks. Though many had been already carried away, their dead lay strewn over its whole extent.

The entire Federal loss is: Killed, 167, wounded, 798, missing, 183; total, 1,148. Of the missing, the greater portion were taken prisoners, and have been since exchanged. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot fall short of 3,000, and will probably much exceed that number, as many of them, not severely wounded, were taken to Van Buren. Their loss in killed upon the ground will reach 1,000, the greater number of whom have been buried by my command. The entire force of Federal troops engaged did not exceed 7,000, about 3,000 cavalry not having been brought into action. The enemy's force, according to their own admission, was 28,000, and all well armed, mostly with the Enfield rifle.

Many instances of individual gallantry and daring occurred during the day, for an account of which I refer you to the

reports of regimental, brigade, and division commanders. As the immediate commander of the First Division, I deem it but justice to say of Col. William Weer, commanding the Second Brigade, that he behaved throughout with great gallantry, leading his men into the thickest of the fight. The same is true of Colonel (T.M.) Bowen and Maj. H.H. Williams, commanding regiments in the same brigade. Capt. S.J. Crawford, of the Second Kansas Cavalry, who commanded a battalion of that regiment that fought on foot, displayed great gallantry, as did also the lamented Capt. A.P. Russell, who fell, mortally wounded. Col. Thomas Ewing, Lieutenant Colonel Moonlight, and Major Plumb, of the Eleventh Kansas, gave evidence of their high qualities as gallant officers. To Captains Rabb and Hopkins and Lieutenants Tenny and Stover, who served their artillery with such terrible and destructive effect upon the enemy's ranks, too much praise cannot be awarded. All did their duty well and nobly. Men of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana mingled their blood upon the same field, and for the same worthy cause. For their deeds of valor upon the field of Prairie Grove, their native States may well be proud of them.

I cannot close this report without availing myself of the occasion to express my thanks to Brig. Gen. F. J. Herron for the promptness with which he responded to my order to

reinforce me, as also for the gallantry displayed by him upon the field. His conduct is worthy of emulation and deserving of the highest praise.

To the members of my staff, Maj. V. P. Antwerp, inspector-general; Capt. Oliver Barber, chief commissary; Capt. Lyman Scott, Jr., acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. J. Fin. Hill, H. G. Loring, G.M. Waugh, D. Whittaker, and C. H. Haynes, aides-de-camp, who were in the saddle, and with me constantly from before daylight in the morning until the close of the action after dark, I am indebted for efficient and valuable services on the field. Made a special target by the rebel troops, in obedience to the notorious address of their commander (General Hindman), issued on the eve of battle, and a printed copy of which, over his signature each of them carried upon his person, "to shoot down my mounted officers," they were saluted

wherever they rode by a perfect storm of balls from the enemy's guns.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT  
Brigadier-General,  
Commanding

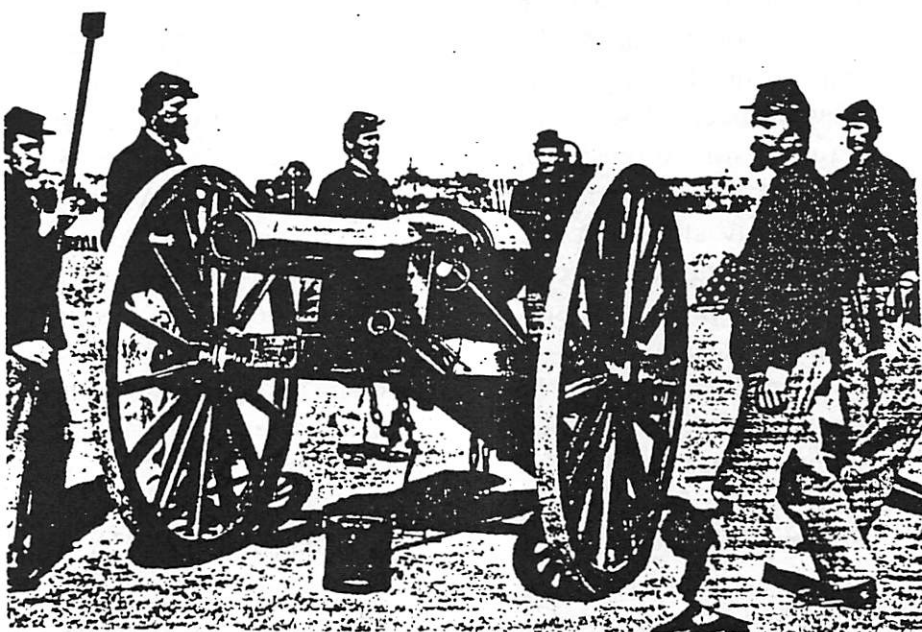
Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis  
Commanding Department  
of the Missouri.

Department of the Missouri,  
December 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General Blunt,  
Prairie Grove, Ark.:

The country is rejoicing over the victory of Prairie Grove. I congratulate you and General Herron on your glorious success, and thank you and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Frontier for a victory that will carry despair into the hearts of our foes and gladness to the friends of liberty throughout the country.

SAML. R. CURTIS,



*Model M1861 3.67-inch Parrott Rifle with crew, ca. 1861.*

# Brigadier General Elgan Clayton Robertson

## Mexican Border War, WWI, WWII

BY MAJOR JAMES A. RYAN, JR.

Elgan Clayton Robertson was born on 9 November 1889, in Ada, Conway County, Arkansas, the son of William J. and Malisie Robertson. After completing Magazine (AR) High School, he attended Ouachita Academy and Springfield (MO) College. Robertson began a business career as cashier and Vice President of the Bank of Magazine.

Elgan Robertson joined the Arkansas State Guard on 26 January 1915, when he received a Captain's commission directly from civilian life. When the Mexican Border disturbance broke out in the spring of 1916, the Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment was called into Federal service. Captain Robertson commanded Company F from Magazine for eleven months, much of that time spent at Camp Deming, New Mexico. The regiment returned to Arkansas on 2 March 1917, but remained on active duty at Fort Logan H. Roots in North Little Rock until called back into federal service on 5 August 1917.

On 27 September 1917, the Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment became the 142nd Field Artillery Regiment, as part of a newly formed 39th Infantry Division. The 142nd was immediately sent to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana for

training as an artillery unit. On 08 August 1918, the regiment was sent to France. During this time, Captain Robertson served as the Regimental Adjutant. He attended the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Clermont-ferrand, France, where he ranked second in a class of forty. He also attended the Artillery Officers school at Coetquidan, France. On 3 May 1919, Robertson was promoted to Major and assigned to command the 1st Battalion, 142nd Field Artillery. The regiment returned to Camp Pike in north Little Rock, home from its overseas duty, on 21 June 1919.

After returning from WWI, Major Robertson was assigned to the Arkansas National Guard Reserve until 5 May 1921, when he became commander of the 1st Battalion, 153rd Infantry Regiment. On 1 July 1922, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, and assigned as executive officer of the 153rd Infantry Regiment. A little over a year later, on 24 November 1923, Robertson was promoted to colonel and assigned command of the newly-formed 206th Coast Artillery Regiment, headquartered at Marianna, Arkansas.

With the tensions of war increasing, the 206th CA Anti-Aircraft (AA) was mobilized on 6 January 1941. The regiment departed home stations and

proceeded to Fort Bliss, Texas for training. During this time, Robertson served as the commanding Officer of the 64th Anti-Aircraft Brigade. On 28 Feb 1942, he departed Fort Bliss with the 206th, headed for the Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, Alaska Territory. Colonel Robertson was in command of the regiment when the Japanese Navy launched a carrier-based air strike on Dutch Harbor on 3-4 June 1942.

Colonel Elgan C Robertson was discharged from active duty at Hot Springs, Arkansas on 30 November 1944. He returned to Marianna having been awarded one Battle Star and recommended for the Legion of Merit. He had commanded the 206th Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft) Regiment for 21 years. In 1946 Robertson was promoted to Brigade General in the Arkansas National Guard and assigned command of the 39th Infantry Division Artillery. He retired from military service on 1 December 1949, having 33 years of faithful service to his state and nation. Robertson bore the distinction of having commanded elements of the Arkansas National Guard's four major commands: 142nd Field Artillery, 153rd Infantry, 206th Coast Artillery, and 39th Division Artillery.



# Jack Williams

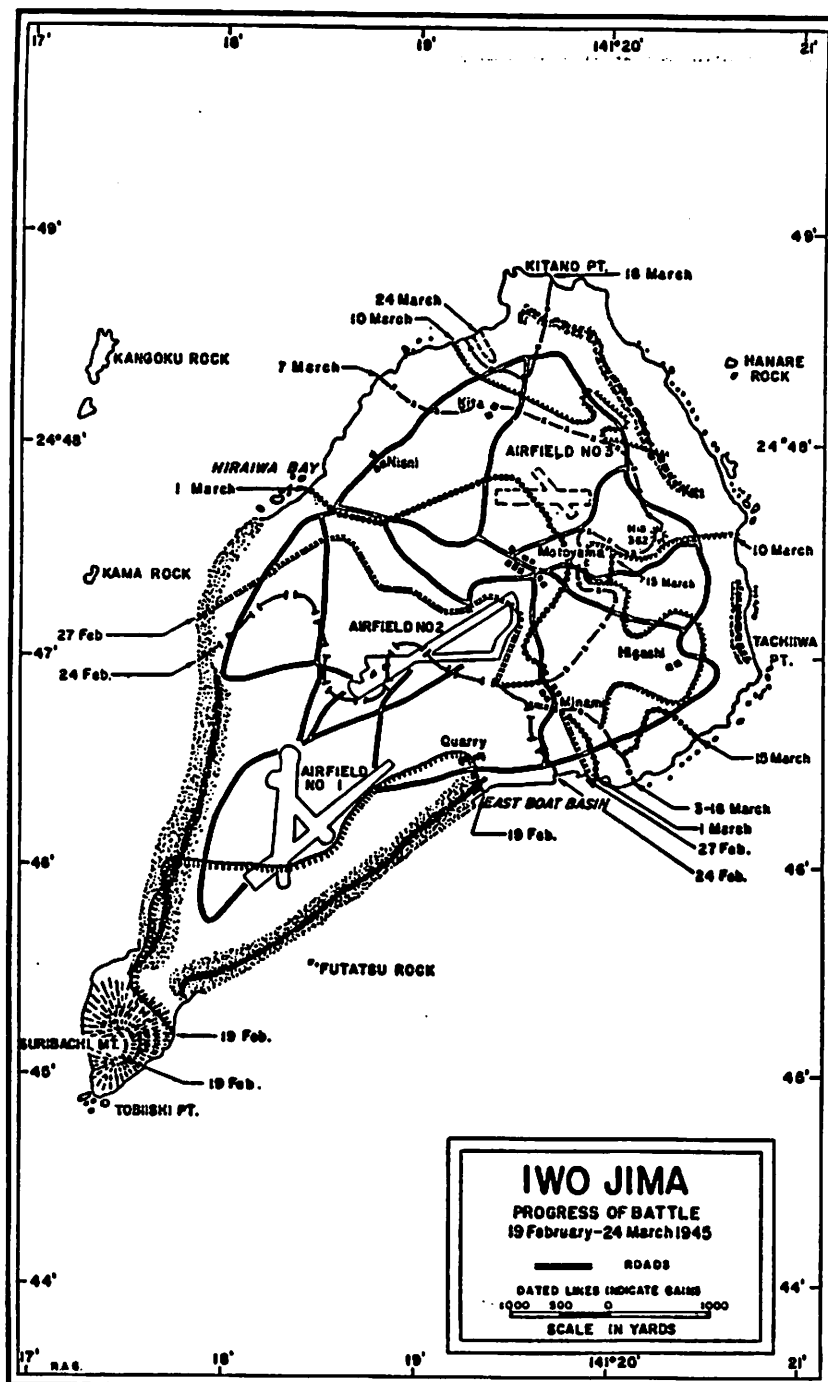
## Medal of Honor Winner

### World War II

Jack Williams, Medal of Honor Winner - WWII

Rank and organization:  
Pharmacist's Mate Third Class,  
U.S., Naval Reserve. Born 18  
October 1924 Harrison,  
Arkansas.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the 3d Battalion, 28th Marines, 5th Marine Division, during the occupation of Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 3 March 1945. Gallantly going forward on the frontlines under intense enemy small-arms fire to assist a marine wounded in a fierce grenade battle, Williams dragged the man to a shallow depression and was kneeling, using his own body as a screen from the sustained fire as he administered first aid, when struck in the abdomen and groin 3 times by hostile fire. Momentarily stunned, he quickly recovered and completed his ministrations before applying battle dressings to his own multiple wounds. Unmindful of his own urgent need for medical attention, he remained in the same fire-swept area to care for another marine casualty. Heroically completing his task despite pain and profuse bleeding, he then endeavored to make his way to the rear in search of adequate aid for himself when struck down by Japanese sniper bullet which caused his collapse. Succumbing later as a result of his self-sacrificing service to others, Williams by his courageous determination, unwavering fortitude and valiant performance of duty, served as an inspiring example of heroism, in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.



# Air Guard Mobilized in Pueblo Incident

Adapted by SSG Nathan L. Barlow

From: 154th Observation Squadron 50th Anniversary Album (1925-1975),  
Report of the Adjutant General, Arkansas National Guard, January 1967-December  
1970, The Arkansas Gazette, January 1968.

The Arkansas Air National Guard units became a part of the activation process that saw the mobilization of 14,600 reservists by President Lyndon Johnson. The mobilization came about as a result of the capture by North Korea of the intelligence vessel PUEBLO and its 83 man crew in international waters.

The Arkansas Air National Guard units of the 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 189th Communications Flight (Support), 154th Weather Flight (Mobile, Fixed), located at Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas and the 123rd Reconnaissance Technical Squadron, located on Adams Field, Little Rock, Arkansas were ordered to active duty on 26 January 1968, for a period of not more than 24 months.

According to the ARKANSAS GAZETTE, a total of 769 men, 100 officers and 669 enlisted, were notified to report to duty. The 189th, which was commanded by Colonel Drew F. Holbrook of Little Rock, was part of the 123rd Wing, headquartered at Louisville, Kentucky. The 189th was a self-sustaining unit which utilized the supersonic



RF-101 Voodoo reconnaissance-fighter for visual and photographic reconnaissance. All of the smaller units operated in support of the 189th. This was the first time the 189th group had been activated, although one of its squadrons, the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, was activated during the Korean War.

"It came as a surprise," Colonel Holbrook stated. "Just from following the news it didn't seem ...that the situation was that serious. Of course, we realize that we are all subject to

call." Colonel Holbrook was a geologist with the Arkansas Geology Commission who saw World War II service as an Army Air Corps fighter pilot and was recalled during the Korean War.

The following contains a synopsis of the unit's strengths, tasks and missions during the call to active service.

189TH TACTICAL  
RECONNAISSANCE  
GROUP

One hundred percent of the



Group's assigned strength of 83 officers and 548 airmen reported for duty within twenty-four hours after being notified. All personnel were processed within 72 hours; this also included the processing of dependents.

The Group, when ordered to active duty, had a C-4 operationally ready rating. This low rating was due mostly to the lack of aerial camera equipment for the unit aircraft. With a high priority, these equipment shortages were quickly relieved. This made it possible to qualify 25 pilots as operationally ready by 1 March 1968. Each tactical pilot attended the TAC Sea Survival School at Homestead AFB, Florida. By the end of April 1968, the Group had a C-1 combat readiness rating.

During this period, mobility detachments consisting of six aircraft, nine aircrews, and 50 support personnel were deployed in three separate detachments to Bergstrom AFB, Texas for two weeks of concentrated combat training. These detachments flew 280 sorties, logging 343 flying hours and exposing approximately 58,000 feet of aerial film.

The Group operated from 26 January 1968 until early June, with minimum assistance from the active duty Air Force personnel at Little Rock AFB. This was due to both work hours and training of all personnel in their assigned duties. In June, the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron's

authorized strength was increased from 52 to 388 personnel. Personnel were gained by transferring 250 from the units within the Group, 14 from the 123d Reconnaissance Technical Squadron, and 72 filler personnel from the units throughout the Air Force.

On 24 June 1968, an advance party departed from Itazuke AB, Japan, to prepare for the arrival of the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron. On 20 July 1968, USAF C-141 aircraft began airlift of the Squadron personnel and equipment. Approximately 316 personnel and 200 tons of cargo were deployed and in place prior to the arrival of the unit equipment aircraft.

Twenty RF-101 aircraft departed Little Rock AFB on 23 July 1968 in two cells of six aircraft, and two cells of four aircraft. The Deployment from Little Rock AFB, Arkansas to Itazuke AB, Japan was 8,697 nautical miles requiring nine in-flight refuelings. The entire final leg from Guam to Japan was accomplished in adverse weather without incident.

#### 123RD RECONNAISSANCE TECHNICAL SQUADRON

The 123d Reconnaissance Technical Squadron with total assigned strength of 12 Officers and 72 airmen reported for duty within the allotted time—some from as far away as Colorado. In-processing was performed by the 189th Tactical

Reconnaissance Group but members of the 123d were used in administrative positions where support was needed. Their interest and ability certainly helped the fast in-processing procedures.

The Squadron was assigned classified projects previously being performed exclusively by the 444th Reconnaissance Technical Group, Shaw AFB, S.C. In addition to over 1,400 of these projects being completed, work was also done for the U.S. Army which was of a classified nature.

Fifty-four airmen and eleven officers were divided into three groups. Each group was sent in a temporary duty status for a period of two weeks to Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. There they worked with photo lab personnel and photo interpretation personnel. Seventeen airmen were provided for support during the deployment to Japan; fourteen of them made the trip to Japan.

Specialized work was required for the 123d Technical Reconnaissance Wing in the area of automated photo equipment. Two NCO's were sent in a temporary duty status to Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri to coordinate this work. These same NCO's attended a seminar at Log-E-Tronics Corporation on the sophisticated equipment in use by the Air Force.

The mission of the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, while in Japan, was provide tactical reconnaissance

and training missions as directed by the Fifth Air Force Advanced Echelon. Missions were flown in South Korea and Japan. Pilots flew 1,252 sorties logging 2,518 flying hours. A total of 240,249 feet of aerial film was utilized on reconnaissance missions launched from Itazuke AB, Japan.

The deployment was a success and General McGehee, Commanding General, Fifth Air Force, best summarized the accomplishments by the following message—"I wish to take this opportunity to commend your entire squadron for its outstanding and professional performance as a part of Fifth Air Force. Your rapid deployment and immediate operational readiness aided immeasurably in providing a more effective combat posture in WESTPAC. With your departure from Japan, our best wishes for continued success go with you. Please convey to all your people my most sincere appreciation for a job well done."

With the departure of the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron to Japan, personnel remaining at home station who were not essential to support the operations of the Group

were placed on jobs in their AFSCs with sections at Little Rock AFB. Also, the 189th Civil Engineering Branch performed temporary duty (Operation "Prime Beef") on missions assigned by Tactical Air Command to Cannon AFB, New Mexico; Homestead AFB, Florida; Pope AFB, N.C.; Nellis AFB, Nevada; Lockbourne AFB, Ohio; and Eglin AFB, Florida.

#### 189TH COMMUNICATIONS FLIGHT (SUPPORT)

The 189th Communications Flight (Support) (AFCS) was mobilized with two officers and twenty-three airmen. Personnel were reassigned as individuals and departed Little Rock AFB within 30 to 60 days after recall. They were assigned as follows: 1 officer and 9 airmen to Korea; 3 airmen to Vietnam; 1 airman to Westover AFB,

Mass.; 1 airman to McClellan AFB, Calif.; 1 officer to Carswell AFB, Texas; 3 airmen to McDill AFB, Fla.; 1 airman to Homestead AFB, Fla.; 1 airman to Patrick AFB, Fla.; 1 airman to Eglin AFB Fla. These personnel remained at these locations until date of release, 20 December 1968.

#### 154TH WEATHER FLIGHT (Mobile/Fixed)

The 154th Weather Flight (Mobile/Fixed) (AWS) was mobilized with two officers and twelve airmen. Personnel were reassigned as individuals as follows: 1 officer to Lockbourne AFB, Ohio; 1 airman to Duluth AFB, Minn.; 1 officer and 4 airmen to Little Rock AFB, Arkansas; 1 airman to England AFB, LA.; 1 airman to Blytheville AFB, Ark.; 1 airman to Fort Lewis, Wash.; 1 airman to McGuire AFB, N.Y.; 1 airman to Ellington AFB, Texas.

As a result of this mobilization, the 123 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, which includes the 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Little Rock AFB, and the 123d Reconnaissance Technical Squadron, Adams Field, was awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for exceptionally meritorious service in support of military operations from 26 January 1968 to 20 December 1968.

All units were released from active duty on 20 December 1968.

**VOODOOS**

# RF-101 Voodoos



A Pair of RF-101 VooDoos

**Flown by the 189th Tactical  
Reconnaissance Group**

# **217th Maintenance Battalion**

## **Direct Support/General Support**

### **Operation Desert Shield/Storm**

**By LTC Richard E. Haley**

Headquarters, 217th Maintenance Battalion was mobilized on 27 November 1990 for participation in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. HHD, 217th is a command and control headquarters staffed to manage the maintenance operation of three to five Maintenance companies of any configuration with a maximum strength of 750 personnel. During the Persian Gulf War, after the final task organization, the battalion consisted of eight companies and five special teams with an average daily strength of 1,322 personnel and was the largest maintenance battalion ever formed in the Army. The battalion also fielded two additional companies, coordinated movement from port to the area of operations (AO) and provided life support functions for them until they were reassigned to other battalions. During that period of time the personnel accountability for the 217th swelled to over 1,680 people.

Eight days after being mobilized the 217th left the armory in Russelville, Arkansas and convoyed to Ft. Sill, OK. The Battalion (BN) went through all the personnel

processing, equipment fill, validation, and was validated to deploy on 18 December 1990. Because of a lack of available aircraft there was a one week delay.

The advance party arrived in Saudi Arabia on 25 December 1990, Christmas Day, and the main body was 4 days behind, arriving on the 29th. The HQ is 100% air deployable so all the equipment, including the vehicles, was on the planes with the troops.

The 217th spent 2 days in port waiting for clearance to move to the AO. On the evening of 1 January 1991 the convoy left port at 1700 hours and traveled all night arriving in the AO at dawn on 2 January. For security purposes all convoys had to move at night and we did not see anything and had no idea what to expect when daylight arrived.

The 217th was assigned to the 16th Area support group (ASG), of the 2nd Corps Support Command (COSCOM), in support of VII Corps. All we knew was that we were headed for their location at a place called Log Base Alpha (the BN moved to Log Base Echo as the 18th

Airborne CORPS moved to the east of VII CORPS). As daylight arrived on 2 January we found ourselves 10 miles off the nearest road in the middle of the Arabian Desert and the first recognizable sight was a Patriot Battery 1/4th a mile away. Further reconnaissance produced two more units within the base cluster (base cluster Haley, a 2x3 mile area). The units were the 85th Light Equipment Maintenance Company (LEMCO) and the 45th Missile Maintenance company, active duty units from Germany that were assigned to the 217th. We couldn't imagine why the base cluster was so large and wondered how we were going to defend it. We soon found out why. Other units assigned to the battalion were: the 2186th LEMCO, Army Reserve, Dallas, Texas; 1073rd Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Company, Michigan National Guard; 344th General Support (GS) Maintenance Company, Army Reserve, Louisiana; 523rd Test Measurement And Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Company, Regular Army; 224th DS Company, Arkansas National Guard; DAS3 of 166th DS

Company; 65th and 66th EQUATE Teams; two civilian teams from General Dynamics and a special team for the repair of the desert fox vehicle (chemical detection vehicle from Europe) and Team Haley, a provisional transportation company created by 2nd COSCOM.

The mission of the 217th Maintenance Battalion was to support a deployed CORPS in combat. Specifically: to supervise maintenance management functions to include establishment of a DAS3 and SSA operation for interface with MMC in support of assigned and supported units; tailor the battalion to satisfy work load requirements and MST requirements to accomplish wartime mission; task subordinate units with an area support mission to specific customers; establish quality performance objectives to ensure a high state of materiel readiness among supported units; advise the corps support group commander of problem areas and make recommendations for resolution; ensure all maintenance assets were available to support CORPS offensive operations; and perform other missions as assigned.

The 217th accomplished its mission with greater efficiency and professionalism than ever imagined possible. The staff coordination and expertise was outstanding. When decisions and policy were made the staff

sections caused them to happen. Their guidance and interaction with the battalion assigned units and the customer units was a model of Total Quality Management (TQM) in action. The civilian related management skills of the Mobilization Day (M-Day) soldiers and the expertise of the Full Time Manning (FTM) personnel worked perfectly together.

The Maintenance operations sections managed the 1000+ mechanics, tracked over 1000 jobs daily that were in the shops, provided a daily status of each job to the commander, coordinated all MSTs and shifted work load as needed to provide the quickest possible turn around of repair to the user. The section was also responsible for the supervision of the DAS3 and SSA which established a record in wartime that will stand for years to come.

The units operated 24 hours a day, completing 6113 work orders logged in for more than 420 separate customer units. The 217th also established the VII CORPS cannibalization point, wrote the SOP for its operation and issued 4370 parts from it at a cost of \$829,616.53 (AMDF). The supply support activity had the highest accuracy rate in VII CORPS at 97% and had over 20,000 parts on requisition. Peace time goals in Europe were 95%. By March 1991 the 217th was completing 51% of all maintenance work orders within 2nd COSCOM.

Team Haley, a provisional

transportation company established by 2nd COSCOM had a mission of driving all vehicles from port to the replacement company at Log Base Echo for issue to all units in VII CORPS. We flew the drivers to the port on C130's and issued M915 tractors and 40 ft. trailers to haul all classes of issue to all units within the CORPS and back-haul all ALCO pallets to the airport. Both missions were accomplished while logging 94,000 miles with only one major accident.

Maintenance support teams (MST) were provided to 4 field hospitals, COSCOM HQ, POW camps, the GGSB, the port in Dhahran for all vehicles coming off ships, and the ASF's (Ammo Supply Points) on a permanent basis plus many others on a daily basis.

Whoever said corps assets stayed in the rear were not very good students of Air-Land Battle Doctrine. The 217th moved forward before the combat unit with only one battalion of armored cavalry between them and the Iraqi Army. The area of support mentioned earlier was conducted as the combat troops moved forward to stage for the attack. They had to move through and by us as they prepared for G-day in the neutral zone. The 217th was positioned at the tip of the neutral zone to provide the closest possible support before and after the combat forces moved forward. The concept was to get repairs

done and stock up ammo, food, water, and fuel as they moved by. On G-day MSTs from the 217th followed the fighters through the gap. Fifteen HEMETT tankers of the 217th followed and refueled 1st CAV tanks the first night. In BG Mcfarland's words (2nd COSCOM Commander) "LTC HALEY, tell your guys congratulations on the good job and tell them they earned their combat patch last night". A tailored maintenance team went through the gap the first night and established maintenance activities at log base Nelligan 65 miles north of Iraq. Nelligan was the first two log bases established in Iraq by VII CORPS. Other missions included tractors and trailers of the BN (35 each) hauling water, Meals Ready To Eat (MREs), and ammo. They were anticipated mission for G+4 but had to implemented on G+1 because the battle went so fast that the killers out ran the supply line. The 217th captured Prisoners of War (POWs), backhauled POWs, performed recovery missions along the Main Supply Routes (MSRs), by sector search of the battlefield, was the primary commo repair center for VII CORPS, maintained a float of 250 radios of every configuration and had the capability of GS level repair of the circuit boards so they could be placed back into the float. The BN maintained the refrigeration units for keeping blood plasma and morgues cool.

We even provided volunteers to work in the morgues. There were trained morticians in one of our national guard units.

In addition to the maintenance operations, the other staff sections were just as active. The personnel section (S-1) provided mail service, processed and handled pay problems, emergency messages and leaves and received all replacement and filler personnel into the battalion. They established promotion boards for three components of the service (National Guard, Army Reserve, and Regular Army) so that no soldier was delayed a promotion. They also planned and established morale activities for the battalion.

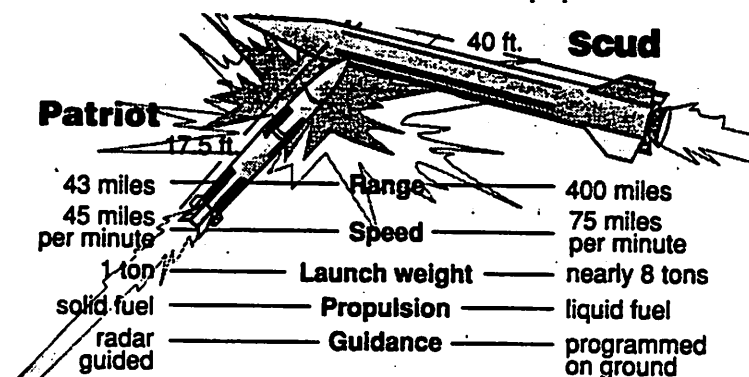
Working very closely with the S-1 was the chaplain who provided religious services, did AA counseling, marriage counseling and was involved in every emergency message delivered to the soldiers. They also collected extra food items for issue to the Kuwaitee refugee children.

The security and operations sections (S-2/3) provided timely intelligence, commo, including E-mail by computer, maps,

charts, and critical electronic direction finding devices (LORANS) which were needed for the recovery teams to navigate in the desert. The section also provided excellent NBC training and advice on the chemical situation at all times.

The supply section (S-4) provided life support such as food, clothing, tentage, cots, ammo, building materials, gravel, water, concertina wire, sand bags, and some how came up with just about anything asked for or a good substitute. They provided recreational equipment of all kinds and established a fair and equal distribution schedule for all classes of supply to the companies.

The battalion did all these things in a timely and professional manner and was referred to by the 2nd COSCOM operations and planning staff as the "The famous 217th". All the above is so very significant since the HQs was organized and staffed to handle a maximum of 750 personnel and actually had an average daily strength of 1322 and over 1200 pieces of organic equipment.



### Patriot missile

The Patriot successfully countered Saddam's Scud terror missile — an effort to draw Israel into the war — although missile debris and a few warheads reached populations in Israel and Saudi Arabia.



# 1-233d Air Defense Artillery

By LTC Philip Morriss

The history of the 1-233d Air Defense Artillery history begins in October 1987 when the ADA unit was first envisioned. A formal request to locate the ADA unit in Arkansas was made in February 1988 but it was not until June 1988 when National Guard Bureau finally made the decision to form an ADA battalion in Arkansas. In September 1988 came the final station planning. Stations were selected based on the following planning criteria: elimination of split units, enhancement of command and control, consideration for the least impact upon readiness, recruiting potential, and the decision to close no armories.

On 20 January 1989 permanent orders were published establishing the 1-233d ADA. The transition period occurred during April 1989 through August 1989 when four separate units were displaced and were formed into the 1-233d ADA, with the official reorganization date of 1 October 1989. The units displaced were the 1123 Trans Co, Paris; Det 1, 148th Evac Hospital, Booneville; Co. D (-) 39th Spt Bn, Conway and Det 1, Co D, 39th Spt Bn, Dardanelle.

It wasn't until the summer of 1990 when the first arrival of equipment took place.

The battalion headquarters was first housed in an old school building in Booneville, Arkansas, which was converted into a National Guard Armory for a detachment of the 148th Evacuation Hospital; one of the displaced units. A brand new armory was constructed and the Booneville National Guard Armory Activation, Dedication, and Open House was conducted on October 29, 1989. Our current President and Commander in Chief, the Honorable Bill Clinton, was scheduled to attend but was unable due to other commitments.

Since the reorganization, the unit has conducted a great deal of training on the Chaparral Missile System. The M48A2 Chaparral weapon system is a highly mobile, surface-to-air missile system designed to counter the high speed, low-altitude air threat to organizations and critical assets in the forward areas. Chaparral is fielded in the self propelled configuration only; however, the launching station is a complete, self-contained

weapon system and may be separated from the carrier and operated in ground-emplaced mode. Effective employment of the system depends upon visual target detection, tracking, and recognition. The M48A2 Chaparral is a day/night, adverse weather system. The system is air-portable by cargo aircraft. The M48A2 system is composed of three major elements: launching station, carrier, and Chaparral missiles. The M48A2 has a forward looking infrared radar (FLIR) subsystem which significantly increases its surveillance and tracking capability. Practically every member of the battalion had to become reclassified in MOS 16P. This was a very arduous task but it was accomplished successfully in minimal time.

The first battalion commander was LTC Manford N. Burris. LTC Burris is the former mayor of Alma; the Spinach Capitol of the United States. LTC Burris assumed command on 1 October 1989. The second battalion commander was LTC Philip J. Morriss. LTC Morriss is a full time employee for the Arkansas Army National Guard and

works at the state headquarters as the Director of Personnel and Administration, Military Personnel Section. The current commander is LTC George McCulley who assumed command in November 1993. He serves as Comptroller, USPFO for Arkansas in his full time position with the Arkansas Army National Guard.

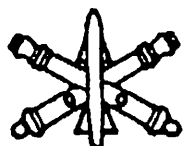
The first brigade commander was COL Bob Armistead. COL Armistead was followed by COL Charles J. Lynch. COL Lynch led the 142d Field Artillery Brigade into Operation Desert Storm. Although the 142d FA Bde is the 1-233rd ADA's headquarters, the unit did not go to operation Desert Storm due to the fact that all of the unit's mission essential

equipment had not been fielded.

The unit conducted the first annual training at Fort Bliss, Texas in 1990. The battalion spent five weeks in the desert during two iterations of annual training. The purpose of the two iterations was to qualify the Chaparral Crew members in MOS 16P.. The first live fire was conducted during this annual training period. The first missile launched was a hit. The second training was also conducted at Fort Bliss, Texas in 1991. During this annual training period, Missile Command (MICOM) requested the Arkansas Missile Battalion launch their test missile. A very expensive drone was used in the exercise. The drone was designed to release flares for the purpose of confusing the

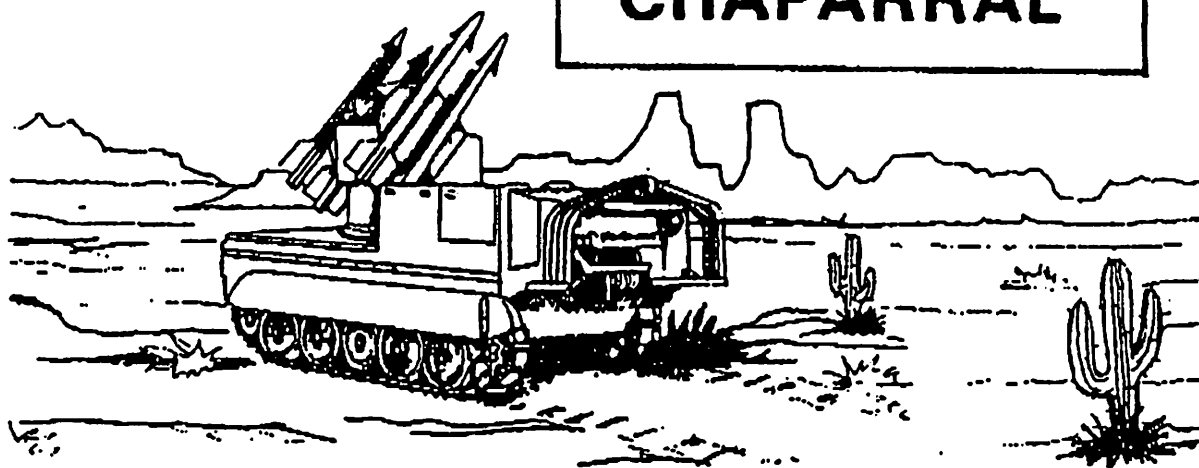
heat seeking missile. The test missile had a special seeker which could distinguish between decoy heat sources and the actual target. Needless to say, the Arkansas National Guard 1-233 ADA Battalion destroyed the drone with the first launch. The third annual training in 1992 was conducted at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. Even though the unit was not able to launch Chaparral Missiles at Fort Chaffee, they were still able to conduct meaningful training. However, during 1992, elements of the 1-233d ADA conducted the first night fire exercise.

The future of the 1-233d ADA appears to be in the Avenger Missile System. Current plans indicate the battalion will convert to Avenger in 1996.



## AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY

### CHAPARRAL





# 1-223d Air Defense Artillery

## Distinctive Unit Insignia

1-233d Air Defense Artillery Distinctive Unit Insignia:

### DESCRIPTION:

A gold color metal and enamel device 1 1/8 inches (2.86 cm) in height overall, consisting of a shield blazoned: Per fess arched nebuly or and gules, in chief a razorback hog courant and in base five missiles radiating from point counterchanged. Attached below the shield a black scroll doubled and inscribed "STALKING THE SKIES" in gold.

### SYMBOLISM:

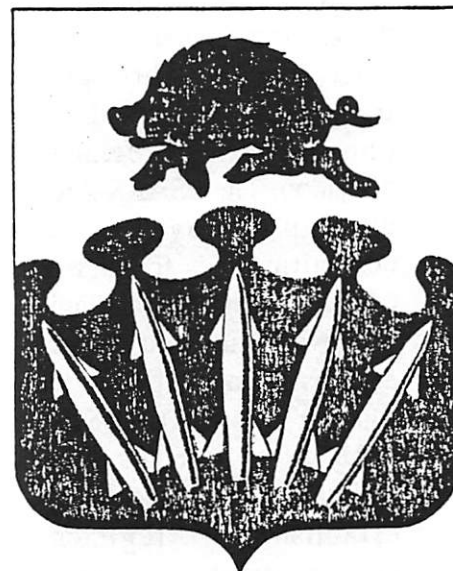
Scarlet and yellow/gold are the colors traditionally associated with the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery. Red is indicative of courage, vitality and zeal; gold refers to leadership, achievement and excellence; and black suggests the unit's twenty-four hour vigilance and military preparedness. The razorback hog underscores the unit's motto; the nebuly symbolizes clouds, and the missiles represent the mission of the unit to defend against enemy aircraft and attack.



233rd Air Defense Artillery

### CREST:

That for the regiments and separate battalions of the Arkansas Army National Guard: On a wreath of the colors (or the gules) above two sprays of apple blossoms proper a diamond argent charged with four mullets azure one in upper point and three in lower with a border of the last bearing twenty-five mullets of the second.



233D 233d AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY (B)  
Arkansas NG

On a shield, divided per fess arched nebuly gold and red, in chief a razor back hog and in base five missiles, counterchanged; a black scroll with motto: STALKING THE SKIES in gold. Authorized 19 Dec 1989. (Artillery Catalog)

# **U.S. ARMY REGIMENTAL SYSTEM--ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

## **(Extracted from National Guard Regulation (NGR) 600-82)**

### **By Major Larry W. Curtis, Historian, Arkansas National Guard**

The U.S. Army Regimental System — Army National Guard (USARS-ARNG) is designed to enhance combat effectiveness through a framework that provides the opportunity for regimental affiliation. The USARS-ARNG develops loyalty and commitment, fosters an extended sense of belonging, improves unit esprit de corps, and institutionalizes the war-fighting ethos. The USARS-ARNG authorizes State Adjutants General to formally establish a regimental headquarters that will serve as the focal point for regimental affairs.

Unit esprit de corps and unit cohesion are essential characteristics of an effective fighting organization. Military history shows that units with esprit, a sense of tradition, and pride in past achievements perform well in combat.

The regiment was the primary tactical unit in the National Guard from the organization of the North, South, and East Regiments in 1636 until 1959. The regiment had its roots in a particular community or geographic area within a state. The regiment was not only the repository for history and tradition, it also served as the basic personnel organization. Before 1959, National Guard soldiers could

spend their entire military careers in a particular regiment. In 1959, ARNG regiments were replaced by battle groups, which were later replaced by battalions. The Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS) was created as a framework for battalions to continue their identity and affiliations to their parent regiments without restricting changes in force structure. Under CARS, the regiment continued to serve as the repository of lineage, honors, traditions, and heraldry.

Combat arms regiments include: Air Defense Artillery, Armor, Aviation, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry, and Special Forces. Regiments within the combat support, combat service support, and special branches are: Adjutant General's Corps, Army Medical Department, Chaplain's Corps, Chemical Corps, Corps of Engineers, Finance Corps, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Military Intelligence Corps, Military Police Corps, Ordnance Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, and Transportation Corps.

Each soldier will affiliate with a regiment based on military occupational specialty (MOS) or specialty code. Combat arms soldiers will affiliate with a combat arms regiment in their branch assigned to the state in which serving. Engineer

soldiers will affiliate with the Corps of Engineers. Special Forces soldiers will affiliate with the 1st Special Forces. Combat support, combat service support, and special branch soldiers will affiliate with their corps/regiments.





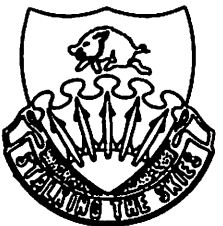
All affiliated personnel will wear the regimental distinctive unit insignia (DUI) in accordance with (IAW) Army Regulation 670-1. Each regimental headquarters is authorized a regimental color, which will be ordered through the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO).

In Arkansas, the Adjutant General has established the following Army National Guard regiments, eligible to participate in the U.S. Army Regimental System:

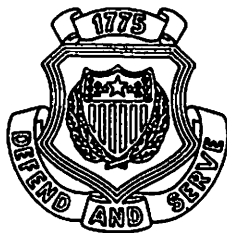
- 114th Aviation
- 142nd Field Artillery
- 153rd Infantry
- 206th Field Artillery
- 1-233d Air Defense Artillery

Arkansas units have regimental histories rich with lineage, honors, and accomplishments. Each of us should continue to develop a deep sense of appreciation for the sacrifices made by the citizen soldiers who served before us, wearing our regimental distinctive unit insignia with pride, honoring their service.

# Arkansas Army National Guard Combat Arms Regimental Affiliations

	<p><b>114L 114th AVIATION (B)</b> Arkansas NG On a shield, paly of seven red and silver, an enhanced dark blue pile bearing a silver eagle's head, eye dark blue; a dark blue scroll with motto: <b>EAGLES OF LIBERTY</b> in silver. Authorized 5 Oct 1988, effective 1 Oct 1987. (Army Avn Catalog)</p>
	<p><b>142B 142nd FIELD ARTILLERY (A)</b> On a gold shield between six black discs a red pile charged with a red fleur-de-lis on a gold lozenge; in base a red and dark blue taggut. The motto <b>"TRY TO STOP US"</b> is gold on a pierced red scroll. (29 x 28mm)</p>
	<p><b>153B2 153d INFANTRY (E)</b> Arkansas NG Similar to 153B1, scroll not pierced. (29x26mm)</p>
	<p><b>308A 308th FIELD ARTILLERY (A)</b> On a shield divided per fess transparent red and dark blue a gold escarbuncle. The motto <b>"NEVER GIVE UP"</b> is red on a gold scroll. (25 x 25mm)</p>
	<p><b>233D 233d AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY (B)</b> Arkansas NG On a shield, divided per fess arched nebuly gold and red, in chief a razor back hog and in base five missiles, counterchanged; a black scroll with motto: <b>STALKING THE SKIES</b> in gold. Authorized 19 Dec 1989. (Artillery Catalog)</p>

# Combat Support, Combat Service Support and Special Branch Regimental Insignias



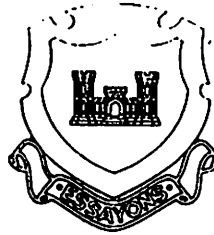
## C1 THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CORPS (B)

On a dark blue shield, bordered red, a shield paly of thirteen silver and red, with a dark blue chief bearing a silver star between 12 smaller silver stars (AGC branch insignia), enclosed in base by two gold laurel branches; two pierced silver scrolls inscribed: 1775 in red, DEFEND AND SERVE in dark blue.  
Authorized 23 Dec 1986, to be worn by soldiers affiliated with the AGC under the US Army Regimental System. (Adj Gen Corps Catalog)



## R4 US ARMY MEDICAL REGT (A)

Similar to R3, smaller. (23x23mm)  
Reportedly changed because R3 was too large for female uniforms. Replaces R3. (Medical Catalog)



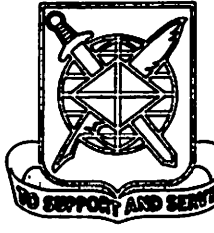
## C5 CORPS OF ENGINEERS (B)

On a scarlet shield, bordered silver, a gold superimposed castle; a scarlet scroll with motto: ESSAYONS in silver.  
Authorized 11 April 1986, worn by all soldiers affiliated with the Corps of Engineers under the US Army Regimental System. (Engineer Catalog)



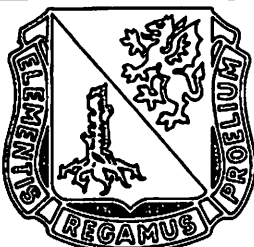
## C7 CHAPLAINS CORPS (B)

Similar to C6, the cross and tablets have been removed  
Authorized 11 Feb 1993. Replaces C6. (Miscellaneous Catalog)



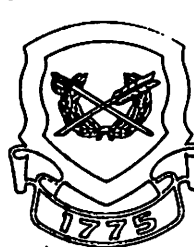
## C1 FINANCE CORPS (B)

On a silver grey shield a dark blue globe, gridlined gold, surmounted by a sword, hilt gold, and quill in saltire, both white, at center a yellow representation of Finance Corps branch insignia: a gold scroll with motto: TO SUPPORT AND SERVE in dark blue.  
Authorized 8 Sept 1986, to be worn by soldiers affiliated with Finance Corps under US Army Regimental System. (Adj Gen Corps Catalog)



## C1 CHEMICAL CORPS (B)

On a shield, divided per bend gold and dark blue, a green dragon and a gold scarred tree trunk; a dark blue scroll with motto: ELEMEN-TIS REGAMUS PROELIUM in gold.  
Authorized 2 May 1986. To be worn by soldiers affiliated with the Corps under the US Army Regimental System. (Chem Corps Catalog)



## JUDGE ADVOCATE GEN'S CORPS (B)

On a silver shield a smaller dark blue shield charged with a wreath of laurel surmounted by a sword and quill in saltire, all gold and superimposed; a dark blue scroll inscribed: 1775 in silver. (Misc Catalog)  
Authorized 22 Aug 1986, to be worn by soldiers affiliated with the JAGC under the US Army Regimental System.

# Combat Support, Combat Service Support and Special Branch Regimental Insignias



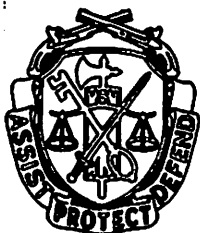
## C2 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CORPS (B)

On an oriental blue shield a key and lightning flash in saltire, both silver, surmounted by a yellow sphinx; a silver scroll with motto: ALWAYS OUT FRONT in black. (Mil Intel Catalog)  
Authorized 28 July 1986, to be worn by soldiers affiliated with MI Corps under the US Army Regimental System.



## Q2 QUARTERMASTER CORPS (B)

An eagle with spread and head lowered looking to his right and standing on a wheel with thirteen stars on felloe, surmounted by a key and sword in saltire, all resting upon a wreath of laurel, all gold.  
Authorized 31 Mar 1986, worn by all soldiers affiliated with the QMC under the US Army Regimental System. (Supply Catalog)



## M1 MILITARY POLICE CORPS (B)

On a green shield a fasces palewise, axe gold, rods brown, surmounted by a balance in fess and a key and sword in saltire, all gold; on top two gold pistols in saltire; a gold scroll with motto: ASSIST PROTECT DEFEND in green. Authorized 3 July 1986. To be worn by soldiers affiliated with the corps under the US Army Regimental System (Mil Police Catalog)



## S4 SIGNAL CORPS (B)

A gold eagle grasping a horizontal baton suspending a red signal flag with white center, flag enclosed in a wreath of gold laurel with a star at bottom; on either side of eagle a pierced white scroll with motto: PRO PATRIA VIGILANS in gold.  
Authorized 20 Mar 1986. (Signal Corps Catalog)



## C1 ORDNANCE CORPS (B)

Two grey antique cannons in saltire, edged black, all on a white disc, in top angle a black antique bomb, enflamed red, all behind an encircling red scroll in form of a buckled belt, inscribed: ORDNANCE CORPS in gold.  
Authorized 25 March 1986, to be worn by soldiers affiliated with Corps under the US Army Regimental System. (Maintenance Catalog)



## T7 TRANSPORTATION CORPS (B)

A ship's steering wheel bearing a shield charged with a winged car wheel on a rail, all gold, centered upon a brick red spearhead, all standing on a gold scroll with motto: SPEARHEAD OF LOGISTICS in dark blue.  
Authorized 7 Mar 1986, worn by all soldiers affiliated with the Transportation Corps under the US Army Regimental System. (Transportation Catalog)

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Lloyd England Hall - Camp Robinson  
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Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
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Attn: TAG-AZ-HSC  
P.O. Box 2200  
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