

# **ARKANSAS MILITARY JOURNAL**

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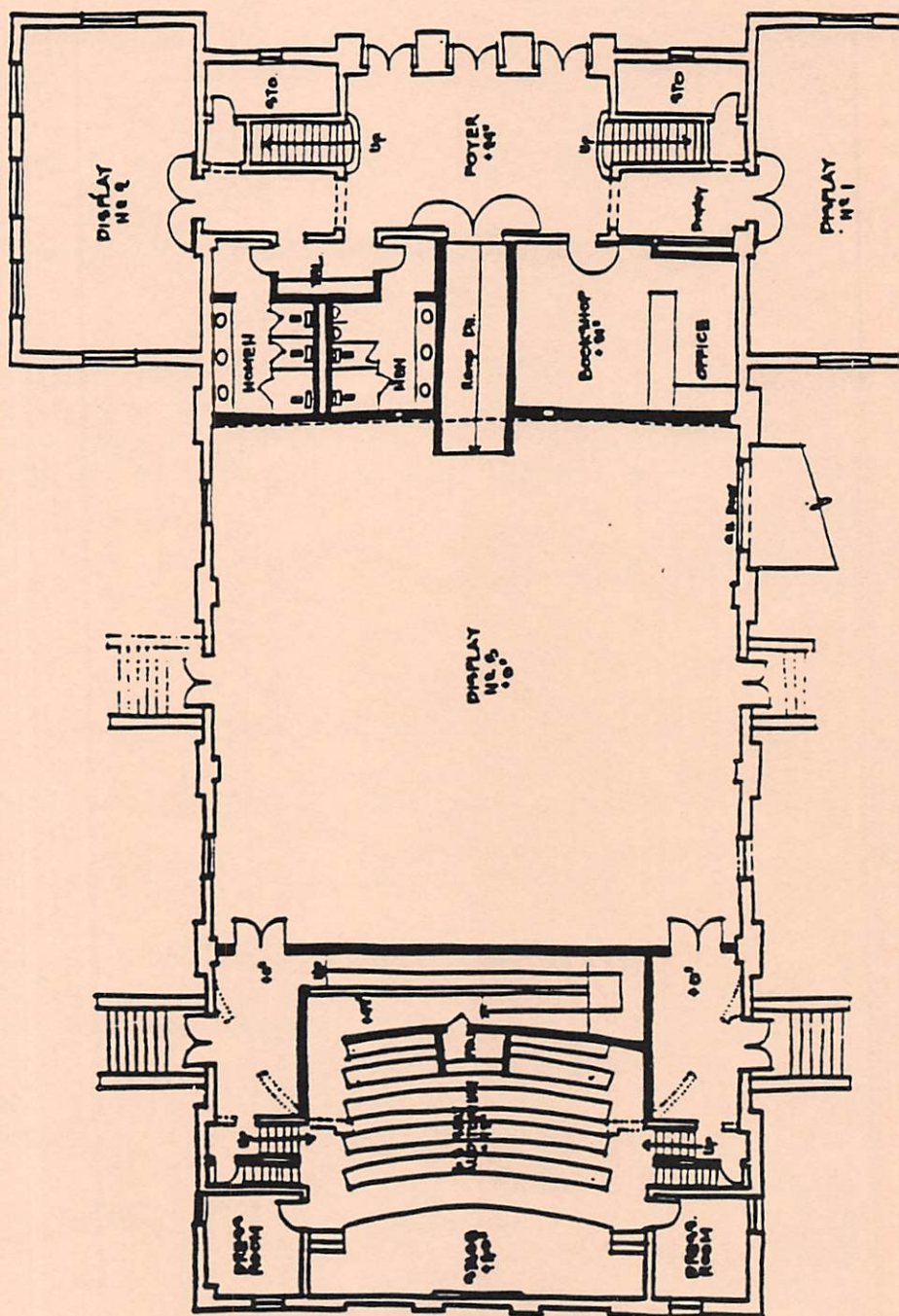
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**RENOVATIONS TO LLOYD ENGLAND HALL  
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The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas Militia Historical Preservation Foundation. The purpose of the journal is to aid in the preservation of Arkansas' military history. Comments and materials for publication are invited. Correspondence should be addressed to: The Adjutant General, CS-HS, P.O. Box 2301, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-2200.

# Seminole War

Adapted by SSG Nathan L. Barlow

from Arkansas Army and Air National Guard

History of Events, 1820 - 1962

by Colonel Harry W. Smith



Osceola (c. 1804-38) was a great Seminole leader

and engagements which incurred are referred to in history as the First Seminole War of 1817-1818. When Andrew Jackson became president, he called for the removal of all Indians west of the Mississippi River. Approximately 3,000 Seminoles were moved in the early 1800's during a period commonly referred to as the "Trail of Tears". However, some Seminoles refused to leave Florida and engaged in guerrilla war from their swamplands, using hit and run tactics. The primary leader during this, The Second Seminole War (1835-1842) was Osceola. This war cost the federal government 1,500 men and \$30 million, making it the most costly Indian War ever in both men and money. It was during this war that members of the Arkansas Militia were pressed into service to protect the western frontier. Problems with the Seminoles were still not over, and the Third Seminole War took place from 1855 to 1858. In 1836, during the Seminole War in Florida, the regular troops which had been stationed in the forts on the border of the Indian Territory were withdrawn and sent to

The United States Military has been involved in military action against the Indians on many occasions during its involvement and westward movement. The United States military has confronted the Seminole Indians on at least four separate occasions. The Seminole Indians, their name meaning "runaway" were a group who had broken away from other native Americans from Alabama and Georgia and

settle in Florida. By the early 1800's another group of "runaways"—escaped black slaves, had been welcomed by the Seminoles and had merged into their culture. The first engagement with the Seminoles came in from August through October of 1812. General Andrew Jackson, who listed the pursuit of runaway slaves and border disputes as his motivation, moved into Spanish Florida. The battles



Florida, leaving the Western frontier of Arkansas unprotected against Indian attacks. On May 4, 1836, Governor Fulton informed Brigadier General George Hill that information had been received that Mexican emissaries were trying to stir up trouble among the Indians, and instructed him to direct the commanders of regiments in his brigade to organize immediately and put their organizations in a state of readiness to take the field at once. On June 28, 1836, General Edmund P. Gaines called on Fulton for a regiment, one-half to be mounted, for defense of the western frontier, but only six companies were raised.

When the companies, armed and mounted, met for organization they were formed into a battalion under Absalom Fowler as Lieutenant Colonel. The Battalion marched to Fort Towson on the Red River, which formed the boundary line between the Indian territory and Texas, where the men performed scout duty until relieved by regular troops the following summer. About this time General Gaines was succeeded by General Matthew Arbuckle. In August, General Arbuckle made a requisition on Governor Fulton for more men. On September 5, 1836, the Governor issued a proclamation calling on the counties of Carroll, Crawford, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Johnson, Lawrence, Scott, Searcy and Washington to raise

the required quota. The companies raised under this call were not organized into a battalion, but served independently in Benton and Washington counties to keep peace between two hostile factions of the Cherokees and to protect the settlers from Indian depredations.

On March 6, 1837, Osceola surrendered to General Jesup, and it was thought that the war in Florida was over. A portion of the regular troops that had been engaged in Florida returned to the western posts. Through the efforts of Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas delegate in Congress, Regular troops were stationed at Fort Towson, and the men in Fowler's Battalion were allowed to return to their home.

While these events were taking place, Congress recognized the Independence of Texas, and Arkansas was admitted to the Union as a State. Under the State Government, the Militia was reorganized, but there was no further call for its services until the beginning of the war with Mexico.

#### Other References:

Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes, by Carl Waldman; Atlas of the North American Indian, by Carl Waldman; The Army Almanac; The Wilson Manuscript (Arkansas National Guard); Indians of the Southeast, by Richard E. Mancini; Atlas of American Indian Affairs, by Francis Paul Prucha.

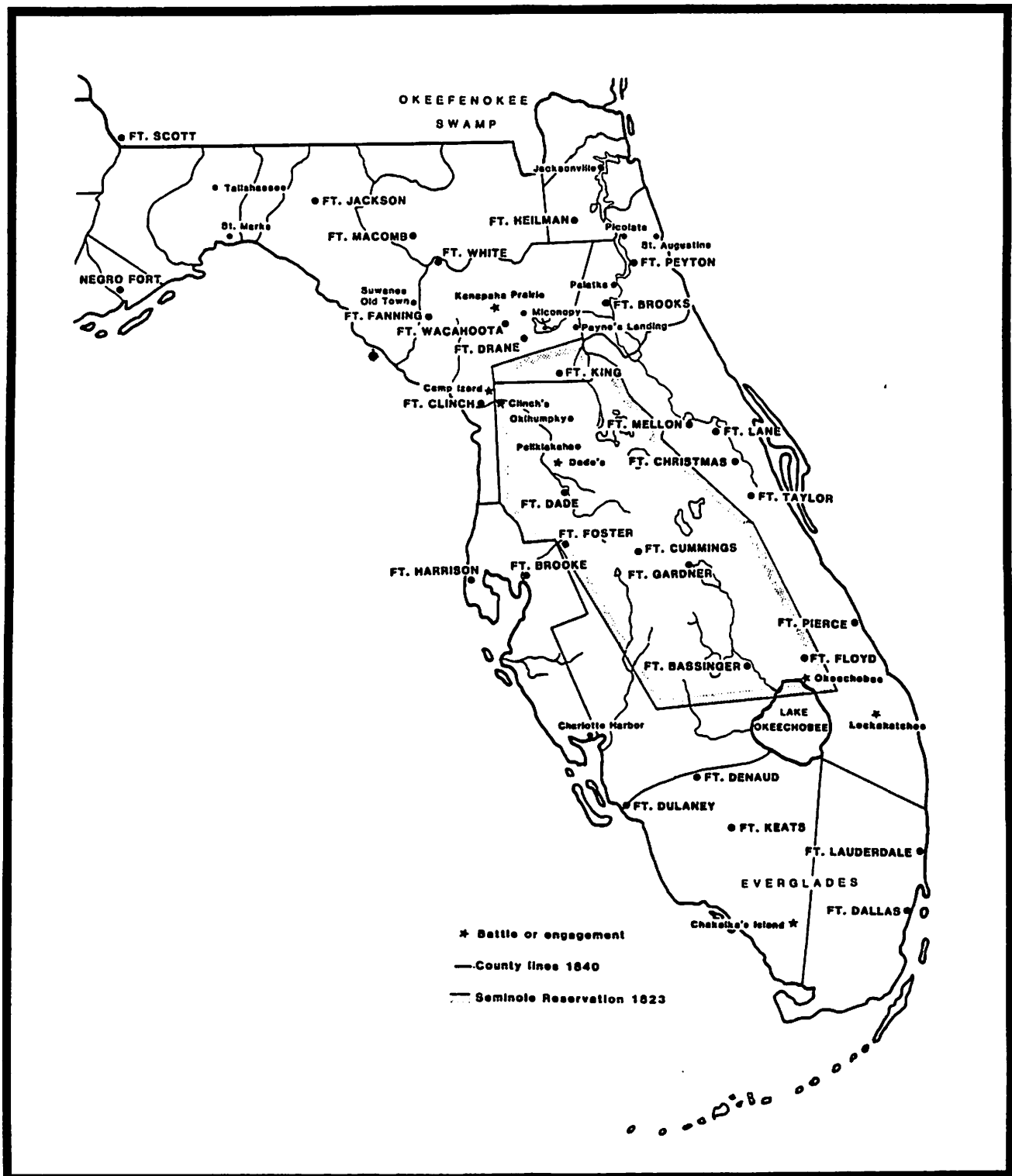


The tenacious Seminole chief Holata Micco

# First Seminole War 1817-1818

## Second Seminole War 1835-1842

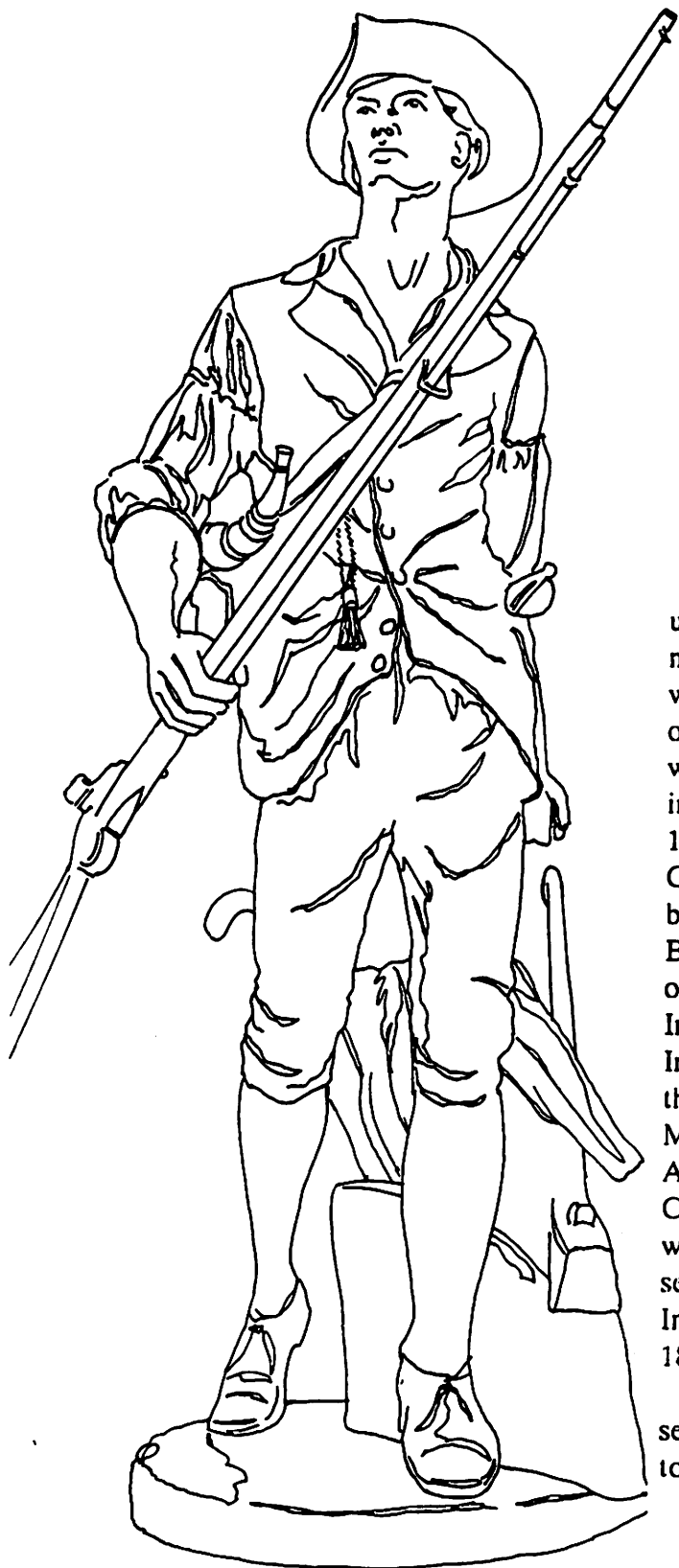
## Third Seminole War 1855-1858



# Private William Henry Boyer

## Mexican War, Civil War

by Major (CH) James A. Ryan, Jr.



William Henry Boyer is unique in the annals of Arkansas military history in that he served with three military organizations in two separate wars. Boyer was born in 1818 in the state of Tennessee. In the 1830's he moved to Johnson County, Arkansas. When war broke out with Mexico in 1846, Boyer enlisted in Company A of the Arkansas Battalion of Infantry and Mounted Rifles. In this capacity he saw action at the Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, where Colonel Archibald Yell the Arkansas Commander was killed. Boyer was mustered out of federal service at Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory on 20 April 1847.

The year after Arkansas seceded from the federal union to ally herself with the

Confederate States of America, William Henry Boyer enlisted in Company F, 10th Arkansas Infantry Regiment of State Troops. At the end of his enlistment, he joined Company L, 7th Arkansas Cavalry Regiment of State Troops. However, while home on leave in August, 1864, he was warned that he was on a list of men to be attacked by bushwhackers. He quickly moved his wife and six children, along with the child of another Confederate soldier to Little Rock. There, on 20 August 1864, Boyer enlisted in Company I, 2nd Arkansas (U.S.) Infantry Regiment, in return for the federal government's promise to send his family north for the duration of the war.

Boyer was transferred to Clarksville to serve in the Medical Corps, having been assigned to the Smallpox Hospital. While nursing federal soldiers, Boyer himself contracted the disease and died on 16 February 1865, at the age of 47 and only a few months before the end of the war. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery in Clarksville, however the U.S. government exhumed his remains in 1869 and reinterred him in the National Cemetery at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

# **The Battle of Prairie Grove, The Confederate Perspective, Extracted From the Official Civil War Records, Compiled by Major Larry W. Curtis**

Reports of Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, C.S. Army, commanding First Corps, Trans-Mississippi Army, including preliminary skirmishes.

**BATTLE-FIELD AT PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., Camp 23 miles west of Van Buren, December 9, 1862**

I threatened the enemy's right and front at Cane Hill; moved on his left to cut off re-enforcements, which I attached and drove back, and then took position at Prairie Grove, and fought the whole army with the following result: My loss is about 350 killed, wounded, and missing. The Federal loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded, about 300 prisoners (including a large number of officers), a train of 20 wagons, and 4 stand of colors. We hold the battle-field. A flag has this moment been sent in by the enemy, asking a truce of twelve hours to bury his dead and care for his wounded. I have granted it.

**T. C. HINDMAN**

Major-General Holmes.

**HEADQUARTERS  
FIRST CORPS, TRANS-  
MISSISSIPPI ARMY, Camp**

near Fort Smith, Ark.,  
December 25, 1862.

**COLONEL:** I marched from near Van Buren on the 3d instant with 9,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 22 pieces of artillery. Lack of shoes and arms prevented me from taking my entire force. My intention was to attack Brigadier-General Blunt, on Cane Hill, reported to have between 7,000 and 8,000 men and 30 cannon. I expected, as stated at the time in dispatches to department headquarters, to return immediately after the engagement, having barely ammunition enough for one battle, and not sufficient subsistence and forage for seven days at half rations. These meager supplies had been accumulated with extreme difficulty by hauling in wagons of the general train and regiments 80 miles, my transportation being very limited, the country around me entirely exhausted, and the river too low for navigation. These facts had made it certain that I must soon retire the greater part of my force toward Little Rock; hence it seemed important for the security of what was to be left that Blunt

was to be driven from his position.

Cane Hill is a ridge of perhaps 8 miles length and 5 miles width, in the southwest part of Washington County, Arkansas, just beyond the north of the Boston Mountains. Three villages are built upon it (Russellville, Boonsborough, and Newburg), which almost blend with each other, covering a distance, as the road to Fayetteville runs, of 3 or 5 miles. The enemy's main body was about Newburg. The distance from Van Buren to Newburg is 45 miles. The intermediate country is a rugged and sterile range of mountains. The roads across it are gathered together at Van Buren, on the south side, and at Fayetteville, on the northern. These places are from 50 to 65 miles apart, according to the route traveled. There are four principal roads; one bends to the right and east with the valley of Frog Bayou, crosses the mountains, then follows the West Fork of White River and strikes Fayetteville from the southeast; another, known as the Telegraph road, proceeds for the most part upon ridges directly north; the third leaves the Telegraph road 12

miles above Van Buren, runs along the Cherokee line to Evansville, and there branches through the Cane Hill country to Fayetteville, its main trunk going north, by Cincinnati and Maysville, to Fort Scott; the fourth turns to the left, from the Telegraph road at Oliver's, 19 miles above Van Buren, follows the valley of Cove Creek to the foot of the mountains, and, after crossing, passes through a succession of defiles, valleys, and prairies, reaching Fayetteville from a southwesterly direction. At Morrow's, 15 miles above Oliver's, the Cove Creek road sends a branch direct to Newburg, 7 miles distant. Eight miles above Morrow's it is crossed by a road leading from Hog-eye, 5 miles east on the Telegraph road, to Newburg. Two miles beyond this it sends a branch to Rhea's Mills, to Maysville, which crosses the Cane Hill and Fayetteville road at the distance of 2 miles, from the Cove Creek road. This crossing is 7 1/2 miles from Newburg and 12 1/2 miles from Fayetteville. Two miles and a half above this crossing the Cove Creek road and the Cane Hill and Fayetteville unite. There is a road from Newburg, by Rhea's Mills, to this junction, the distance by that route being about 2 miles greater.

Marmaduke's cavalry division formed by advance, moving on the telegraph road, with detachments on those east and west of it. Colonel Watie's

Cherokee regiment was ordered to the vicinity of Evansville, instructed, when the firing should commence, to move forward and occupy certain mills in the Cane Hill region, and to attack the enemy's train if retired toward Cincinnati. The balance of my force moved on the Telegraph road, and bivouacked at Oliver's on the night of the 4th. There I received information that a reinforcement of 3,000 or 4,000 men had arrived on Cane Hill, making Blunt's force fully equal to mine.

On the 5th, instead of getting to Morrow's, as I had expected, we went but little farther than half way, in consequence of some of those apparently unavoidable delays to which troops so ill-provided as ours are liable.

On the 6th we reached Morrow's. In the morning of that day, Marmaduke's advance (under Col. J. O. Shelby) encountered the enemy's cavalry and drove them back beyond Morrow's to within 2 miles of Newburg. There, from the crest of the mountain to its base, about sunset a sharp engagement occurred, in which Col. J. C. Monroe and his brigade of Arkansas cavalry (who had relieved Shelby) greatly distinguished themselves, charging a superior force of the enemy's cavalry with boldness and vigor, breaking his ranks, and only ceasing to pursue when recalled. I had previously ordered forward Hunter's

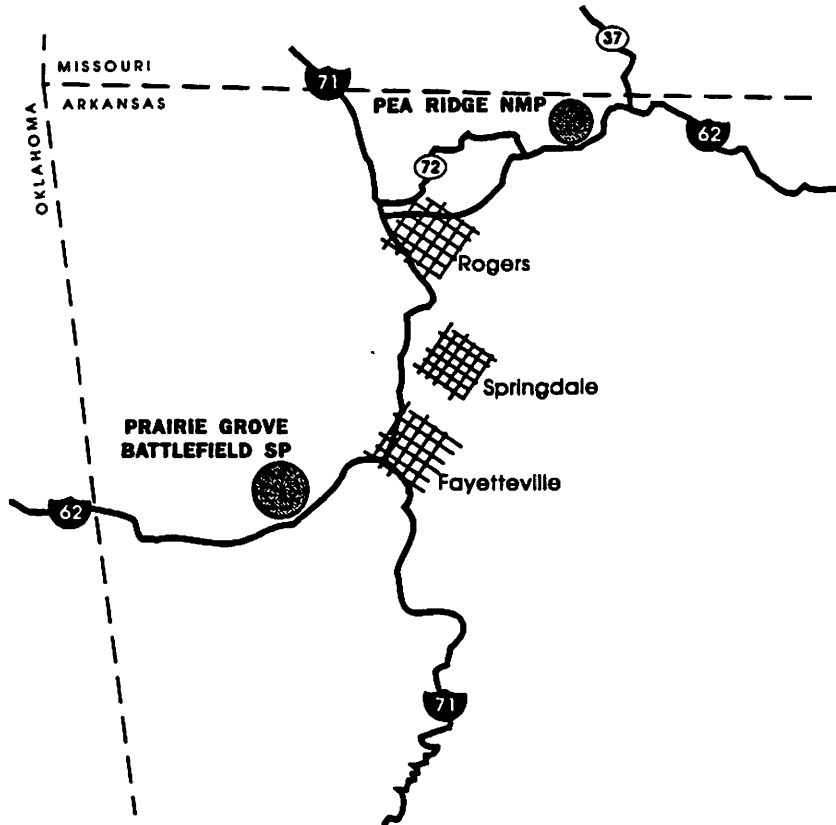
regiment of Missouri infantry, of Parsons' Brigade, of Frost's division, to hold the ground which the cavalry might gain. This order was promptly executed. The regiment was in possession of the heights and defiles that might be used for annoying us before the skirmish had ceased. To make sure of this advantage, the remainder of Parsons' brigade was thrown forward to the same position.

This being the situation of affairs, the several commanders of divisions were assembled on the night of the 6th, to receive, final instructions, when I learned a further reinforcement of from 4,000 to 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with 30 cannon, under Brigadier-General Herron, was then at Fayetteville, on the way to Cane Hill, making forced marches. It had been my intention to throw Marmaduke's cavalry by the Cove Creek road and its Maysville branch upon the enemy's left and rear, while scattered in front by the road leading from Morrow's to Newburg. It now seemed evident that that plan would simply cause the retirement of Blunt upon his reinforcements, without accepting battle till after the junction should be effected. There was a possibility that I might, by adopting a different plan, destroy the reinforcements and afterward fight the main body upon equal terms. To withdraw without fighting at all, would discourage my own troops and



# The Battle of Prairie Grove

## CIVIL WAR



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so embolden the enemy as to insure his following me up. His sudden concentration of troops justified the opinion that a movement against me was intended in any event. Influenced by these considerations, I determined to risk an engagement.

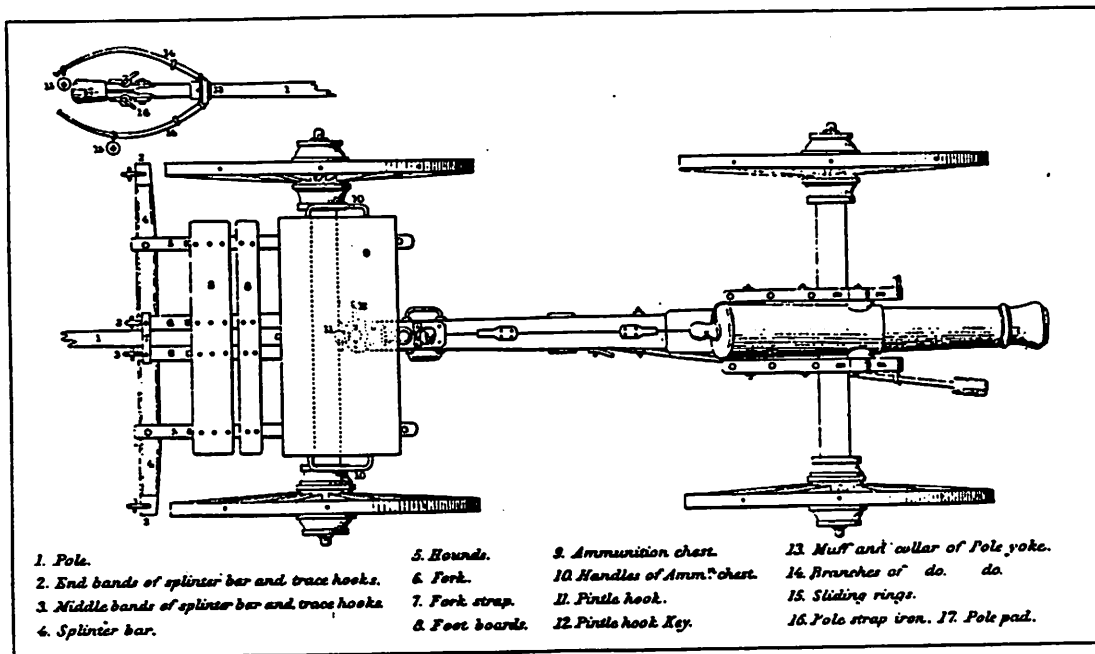
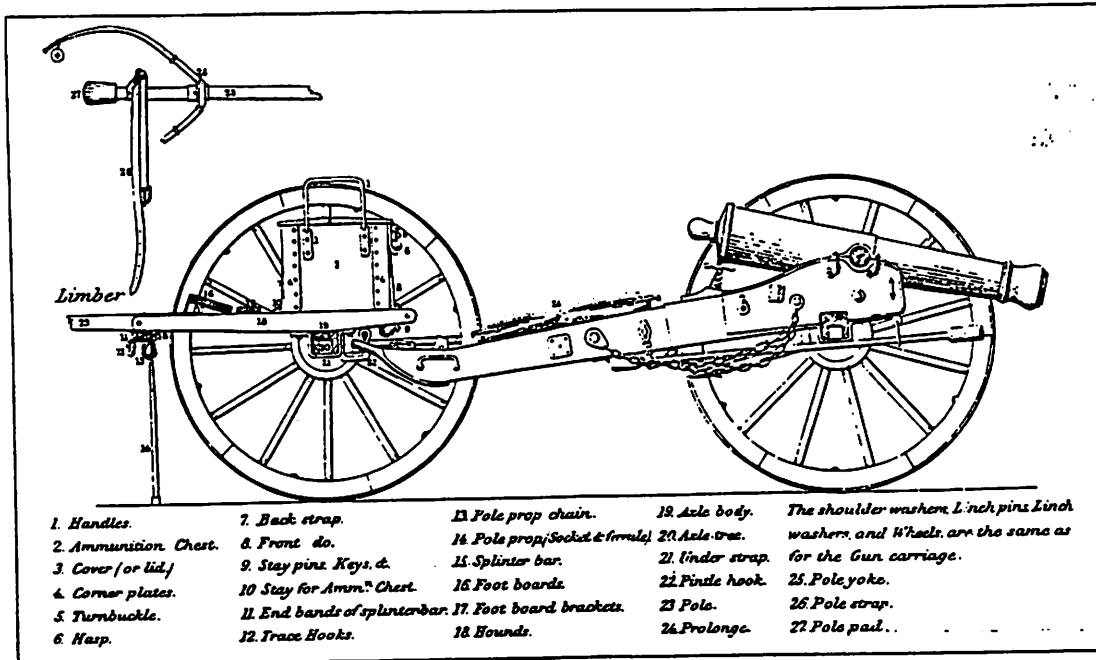
At 12 p. m., after replenishing his camp-fires, Parsons moved back to Morrow's, Monroe remaining in position on the crest of the mountain, instructed to dismount and skirmish as infantry at daylight, so as to deceive the enemy and detain him at Newburg as long as possible, and, when he should commence retreating, to press him vigorously. The trains were ordered by a cross route to the Telegraph road and then to Hog-eye, guarded by 100 cavalry and the disabled men of the infantry, of whom there was, unfortunately, a considerable number. These arrangements left me for the fight less than 10,000 men of all arms.

The order was given to march forward at 3 a. m. on the 7th, on the Cove Creek road and its Maysville branch to the Cane Hill and Fayetteville road. The command was not in motion till nearly 4 o'clock, and then the route proved so excessively bad, and the detentions so frequent from the breaking of artillery harness and debility of the battery animals, that the infantry failed to march above 2 miles an hour. A little before sunrise,

Marmaduke discovered the cavalry of Herron's command moving on the Cane Hill and Fayetteville road toward Newburg. Making his dispositions rapidly and with excellent judgement, he attacked them in front and flank, routed them completely, killed and wounded many, captured over 200, with the train of a regiment, and pursued the fugitives 5 miles in the direction of Fayetteville to the line of battle formed by Herron's infantry. My infantry was yet far in rear, but moving up as rapidly as possible. When the head of the column at length reached the Cane Hill and Fayetteville road, Parsons' brigade was put in position, facing toward Newburg, to resist any movements of the enemy from that direction, a regiment of cavalry thrown toward that place to reconnoiter, and the balance of the force ordered forward, with instructions to attack the reinforcements at once; Marmaduke in advance, Shoup next, then Frost. I remained with Parsons' Brigade, hoping to get some reliable intelligence of the enemy at Newburg. Receiving none, at 11 a. m. I went forward about 2 miles and overtook the marching column. It was painful to observe the exhaustion of the men. They had marched nearly 15 miles. None of them had eaten since the preceding day. The rations of all had been insufficient for over thirty days. Many, overcome with fatigue,

had been left on the roadside. Brigadier General Shoup met me, and stated that Marmaduke was falling back before the enemy's infantry, which was advancing, and that he had therefore put his division in position to resist attack. I found the position taken by General Shoup an exceedingly strong one. It was upon the edge of a hill, densely wooded, descending abruptly to Crawford's Prairie, half a mile in width, which encircled all its northern half. Five hundred yards in rear was another prairie. Between the two, one the right and left, a skirt of woods, connected the timber of the hill with that beyond. The Cane Hill and Fayetteville road cuts the center of this hill, passing by Prairie Grove Church which is upon its summit. A cross-road from the Cane Hill and Fayetteville to the Cove Creek road passes also immediately by the church, dividing the south prairie from the growth upon the hill. By the time I had completed my reconnaissance of the ground, a regiment of Federal cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, opened fire upon the captured train and prisoners, that had been ordered toward Morrow's, and also upon a hospital established by my medical director for the treatment of the wounded of the Federal cavalry. No loss ensued, and this force retired rapidly upon observing Parsons' brigade. Shortly after, dense columns of smoke in the direction of Rhea's mills and

# CIVIL WAR ARTILLERY



## MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE IN YARDS

12-Pounder Howitzer	1,070
6 & 12-Pounder Field Guns	1,200
13-Inch Siege Mortar	3,520
10-Pounder Parrott Rifle	5,000
10-Inch Columbiad Siege Gun	5,650
30-Pounder Parrott Rifle	8,450
12-Pounder Whitworth Rifle	8,800

## TYPICAL GUNNER'S TABLE

12-Pounder Field Gun				Powder Charge 2.5 lbs.			
Range (yards)	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200
Muzzle Elevation	1°	1°45'	2°	2°15'	2°30'	3°	3°30'
Fuse Setting (sec.)	1.75	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	4.00	4.50



between there and Newburg indicated that Blunt had retreated hastily, destroying his stores, and was moving to unite with Herron. I immediately ordered forward Parsons' Brigade. Blunt's advance soon appeared on the farther side of Crawford's Prairie. The interval of time in which I might have attacked Herron was past. Circumstances did not permit me to avail myself of it, for the manifest reason that at the favorable moment the rear of my column could not be where the head of it was. Evidently the combined forces of Blunt and Herron would speedily attack me. I made such arrangements as seemed best to meet that contingency. The line of battle determined on was nearly in the form of a horseshoe, conforming to the shape of the hill. Only Shoup's division and Shelby's brigade, of Marmaduke's division (the latter dismounted), were at first placed upon the line, filling the center and right opposite the line taken by Herron, which was upon the farther side of Crawford's Prairie, on a bluff that rose up steeply behind a stream flowing into Illinois River. Frost's division, to which had been added the brigade of Texans, with Clark's Missouri regiment, commanded by Brigadier-General Roane, was held in reserve to await the movements of Blunt. MacDonald's regiment of Missouri cavalry and Lane's regiment of Texas cavalry (the latter commanded

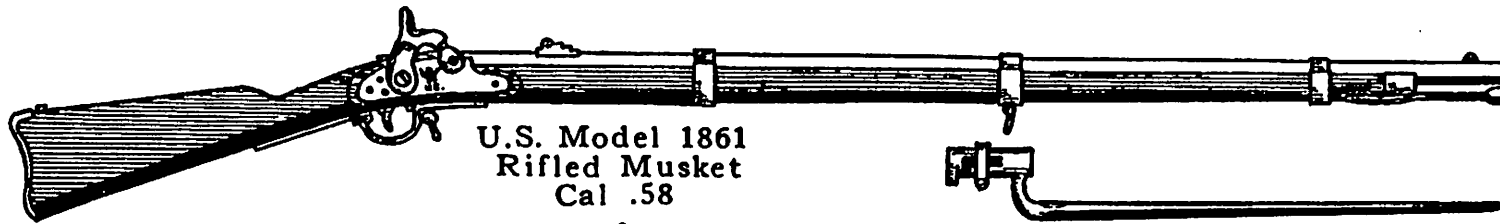
by Lieut. Col. R. P. Crump) were held in readiness to meet any attempt upon the flanks. About 12 o'clock the enemy opened with artillery, to which our began responding, but this I prohibited.

At 1 p.m., aided by tremendous artillery fire, the infantry of Herron's command advanced against the position held by Shoup and Marmaduke. It was permitted to approach to within 60 yards, and then, as it charged, making gallantly past one of our batteries, and having it a moment in possession, Fagan's Arkansas brigade, part of McRae's brigade, and the Missourians, under Shelby, delivered a terrific fire from their shot-guns, rifles, and muskets, and charged the enemy furiously. Hawthorn's regiment of Arkansians retook the battery. The Federals broke and fled. Our men pursued them far into the prairie. The slaughter was great, the earth in many places strewn with Federal wounded and dead. Very soon the attack was renewed, a little farther to my right, with great vigor and determination. I ordered Shaver's Arkansas brigade, of Frost's division, to the support of General Shoup. The enemy was again repulsed with heavy loss, and retired in confusion.

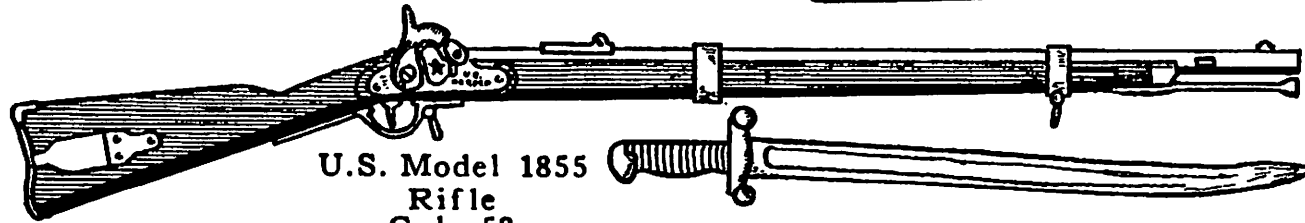
Blunt had now formed line of battle 2,000 yards to the front and left of Shoup, and commenced advancing. I ordered Frost's division forward on the left of Marmaduke's. The thick

undergrowth on that flank rendered it difficult to execute the movement, which was further embarrassed by the well-directed and determined fire of the enemy's batteries. There was, however, no confusion. By the time Frost's division was in line, the enemy was nearly across the prairie, and our skirmishers engaged his almost as soon as deployed. His attack was directed against Parsons' brigade. It was fierce and prolonged, but ended in his being driven back in disorder with heavy losses. One of Marmaduke's regiments and one of Roane's (both Missourians) shared the honor of this brilliant achievement. The enemy now brought up all his artillery, many pieces of which were rifled, and endeavored to shake our troops by playing upon the entire line for nearly an hour. Then he attacked with all his infantry, at the same time threatening the extreme left with a heavy cavalry force and attempting to turn the right. MacDonald's Missouri cavalry defeated him in the last maneuver. Lane's Texas cavalry and Roane's brigade deterred him from seriously assailing the left, and Shoup's division, Shelby's brigade, of Marmaduke's division, and Parsons' and Shaver's brigades, of Frost's division, gloriously repulsed him in his desperate attacks upon their lines. He again fled beyond the prairie, leaving his dead and wounded, and the colors of several of his

## CIVIL WAR SMALL ARMS



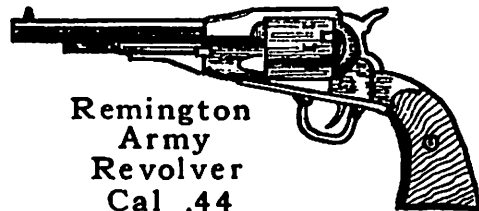
U.S. Model 1861  
Rifled Musket  
Cal .58



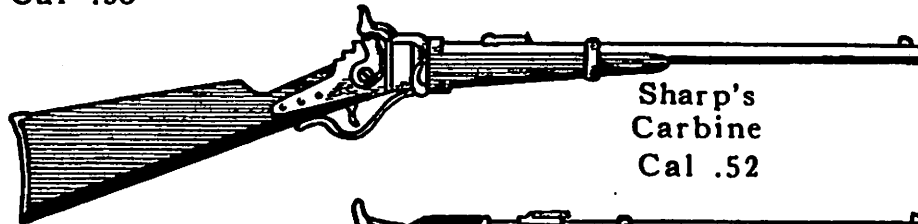
U.S. Model 1855  
Rifle  
Cal .58



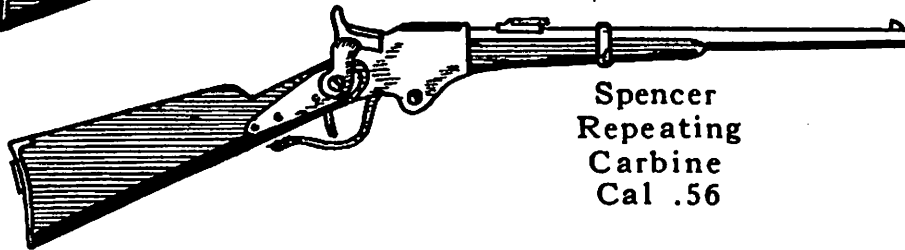
Colt Navy  
Revolver  
Cal .32



Remington  
Army  
Revolver  
Cal .44



Sharp's  
Carbine  
Cal .52



Spencer  
Repeating  
Carbine  
Cal .56

regiments, in our hands, besides a number of prisoners. Some of these were ascertained to be of Totten's division, which had arrived upon the field, still further increasing the disparity of forces.

In the midst of this struggle information reached me that a considerable body of Federal cavalry was approaching Hoge-eye, to which place I ordered my trains. I directed the wagons retired on the Telegraph road to Oliver's. This was done without loss. A furious cannonade was kept up by the enemy until near sunset; then a last attack of his infantry was directed against the line held by Frost. This was a most determined effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. It signally failed, and the enemy paid dearly in killed and wounded for the attempt. At dark the battle closed, leaving us masters of every foot of the ground on which it was fought.

Our loss in killed was 161; wounded, 817; missing, 336. The enemy left not less than 400 dead on the field, and his wounded certainly exceeded 1,500. The number of prisoners in our hands was 275, including 9 officers. We also captured 5 Federal flags and over 500 small arms, with 23 wagons containing clothing and camp and garrison equipage. Invoices of this property have been forwarded.

Of all the troops engaged on our side, Adams' Arkansas regiment alone dishonored itself. It was well armed, ably

commanded, and surrounded by good soldiers from the same State, setting it an example of courage and patriotism; but, after delivering a single fire, the greater part of the men broke ranks, threw down their arms, and shamefully fled, many of them even deserting to the enemy. The field and staff officers who had been appointed rallied about 75 around the colors, and these did much to redeem the reputation of the regiment. With but few exceptions, the company officers exerted no influence. The other troops displayed the greatest courage, constancy, and enthusiasm. There was no place of shelter upon any portion of the field. Wounds were given and deaths inflicted by the enemy's artillery in the ranks of the reserves as well as in the front rank. During five hours, shell, solid shot, grape and canister, and storms of bullets swept the entire ground. Many gallant officers, and many soldiers equally brave, fell dead or wounded, but their comrades stood as firm as iron. Volunteers maintained their reputation. Conscripts rose at once to the same standard, and splendidly refuted the slanders put upon them by the class of exemptions.

Generals Frost, Shoup, and Marmaduke, commanding divisions'; Generals Roane, Fagan, Parsons, and McRae, and Colonels Shaver and Shelby, commanding brigades, did their duty nobly. I strongly

commend them to the lieutenant-general commanding the department. Generals Shoup and Marmaduke do not appear to have been confirmed as brigadiers. They fully merit the honor. Had the authorities, whose consent is requisite, been present at Prairie Grove or at Shiloh, where these gallant officers equally distinguished themselves, the act of confirmation could not be delayed. The reports of the division commanders and their subordinates are forwarded herewith. Especial attention is invited to them. They embody many valuable details and specify instances of courage and good conduct on the part of the field, staff, and company officers and enlisted men which I will not be expected otherwise to mention here.

I had with me the following staff: Col. R.C. Newton, chief of staff; Maj. J.P. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. S.B. Reardon, aide-de-camp; Lieut. R.W. Lee, aide-de-camp, acting chief of ordnance; Col. D. Provence, acting chief of artillery; Col. A.S. Dobbin and Maj. E.C. Boudinot, volunteer aides-de-camp; Surg. J.M. Keller, medical director. All of them were constantly under fire. They displayed great coolness and disregard of danger in the discharge of their duties. This was the second bloody battle in which Colonel Newton and Major Wilson served on my staff. In both they evinced the



same high qualities. The confirmation of their rank has been fairly won at Shiloh and at Prairie Grove. I present this subject specially to the department commander, with the case also of Lieutenant (McK.A.) Hammett, all being of the number of assignments made by me while commander the Trans-Mississippi District.

Considering the strength of my command, as compared with the enemy; considering that my men were destitute of food, their wagons 30 miles in rear, and not to be brought forward without imminent danger of being lost; that my small supply of ammunition was reduced far below what would be necessary for another day's fighting, and that my battery animals were literally dying of starvation, and could not be foraged in the presence of a superior force of the enemy, I determined to retire, and gave the necessary orders for that purpose. Cavalry was extended along both sides of the Cove Creek road, distant 2 or 3 miles from it, from near all routes leading toward the enemy's position. The prisoners and captured property were removed. At 12 o'clock the rear guard of the infantry had passed out of hearing. I remained with Marmaduke's cavalry on the field, occupying the line held at dark, caring for our wounded and dead, and collecting the arms which the enemy had abandoned in his frequent flights before our men.

A Federal officer, under

flag, brought the following letter:

Headquarters Federal forces, On the Field, December 7, 1862.

Commanding Officer, Confederate Forces:

General: The bearer, Dr. Parker, visits your lines with flag of truce for the purpose of caring for my wounded.

Jas. G. Blunt, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The bearer of the flag indicated twelve hours from sunrise next day as the desired period of truce. To this I acceded, detaining the Federal officer, and notifying General Blunt immediately of the fact. Receiving no written reply, and the bearer of my first note not returning, I again gave him the same information. He replied as follows:

Headquarters Federal Forces, In the Field, December 8, 1862-6 a.m.

Maj. Gen. T.C. Hindman, Commanding Confederate Forces:

I have the honor to acknowledge your second note, under flag of truce, and express to you my regards for the privilege granted of entering your lines to care for my wounded, which is in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. Instead of returning a written reply, as, perhaps, I should have done, I sent an unarmed party with ambulances, accompanied by commissioned officers, to meet General Marmaduke, and to be by him conducted within your

lines. I have the honor to be general, your obedient servant,

Jas. G. Blunt, Brigadier-General, Commanding

General Blunt's officer had submitted a proposition, as by authority, that surgeons, hospital nurses, and attendants on the sick and wounded, should not on any cases be regarded as prisoners, but released unconditionally. This was not in such shape as to be conclusive. I therefore requested that General Blunt should meet me personally next day. He assented, and we met about 10 a.m. on the 8th. The result of the conference was the adoption of the proposition before referred to, with the additional stipulation that ambulances and hospital trains, medicines, and medical and hospital stores should be exempt from capture.

About 12 m. I withdrew Marmaduke's command, and overtook the infantry that night at Morrow's. The return to our former camp was attended with no incident worthy to be reported. After a battle the mind naturally passes in review all the circumstances connected with it. I hope the expression here of such reflections as new present themselves to me will not be deemed improper. Undoubtedly there are serious defects in our military system. Chief among these is the rule of electing to the lowest commissioned office and promoting to those above in companies and regiments. It combines mobocracy and

primogeniture in such proportions that it seems almost a miracle that anything of discipline or efficiency survives. As a substitute, I would propose this, that whenever a vacancy does occur in a company or regiment, an examining board of three capable officers be appointed by the division corps commanders; that, without regard to rank or restriction to the command, all person desiring the vacant place be invited to appear before the board within a given time to be examined as to character and qualification, and that the board recommend and the division or corps commander immediately assign to duty the one found best qualified and most meritorious, conditioned that he shall not draw pay till the assignment be approved by the War Department. As auxiliary to this, division or corps commanders should be authorized to order before a similar board any regimental or company officer deemed incapable, neglectful, or otherwise unfit, and, on the report of the board against him, to suspend him from duty and cause the place to be immediately filled, as in the case of any other vacancy, and on the approval of the proceedings by the War Department. The delinquent officer should invariably be put in the ranks as a private soldier. I would apply these provisions to all the staff officers of corps, division, brigade, and

regiments, with the further regulation that persons assigned to staff duty, where bond is required by law, may execute the same before the commander of the division of corps. Great delays and detriment to the service result from the existing arrangements as to that matter.

Next in importance is the subject of the pay of the troops. Poor men almost invariably make up our armies. Their wives and children, left without protection, are exposed to absolute suffering unless the men are regularly and adequately paid. No troops that I have known during the war have been paid with anything like promptness. Immense arrearages are now due the men of this corps. Their families are in great suffering. The consequence is that very many desertions have occurred. If arrearages could be at once discharged, the evil would be checked. If the pay of the soldier was not only promptly given him, but made sufficient in amount to support his family as it should be, desertions would be unknown. This subject involves the fate of the Confederacy. Notions of false economy ought to be discarded in considering it. The conscript act ought to be revised. Every man between sixteen and sixty, who is able to serve the Confederacy in the army, whether in the ranks or as an artisan or mechanic, laborer, teamster, cook, hospital attendant, or in any other capacity, ought to be put in

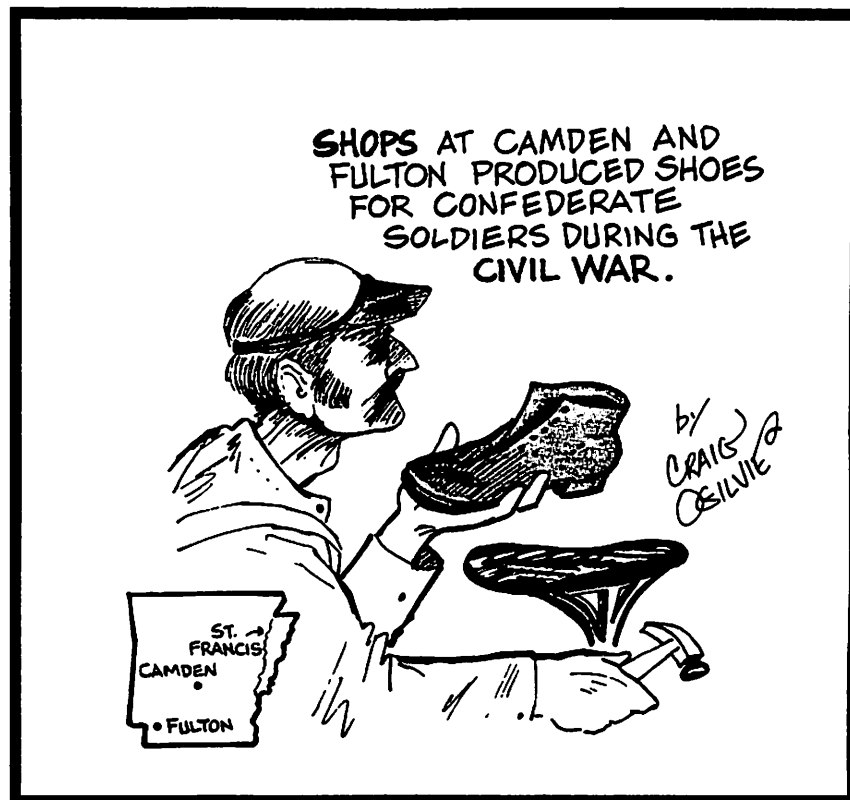
service without regard to avocation or other plea. There ought to be no exemption whatever, except in the case of absolute and permanent physical disability. If by this means more soldiers are raised than necessary, it would be a very just and humane policy to grant furloughs to the old soldiers and put the young conscripts in their places. If the men out of the army are "the people", these ideas may fail of popular approval. That, however, in no way affects their merits.

Under the same supposition, the last suggestion I have to make will be still more decidedly unpopular. It will be odious in the eyes of speculators, extortioners, refusers of Confederate money, evaders of conscription, deserters, harborers of deserters, spies, marauders, federalists, and that less respectable class who regard these others as the people, and pander to them for their votes. The obnoxious suggestion is, a vigorous and determined system of martial law, covering all classes of evil-doers mentioned above, and compelling them, by stern and swift punishment, either to leave the Confederacy or to bear their due part of the burdens of the war. Without martial law, loyal citizens and the fighting soldiers of the country, their wives and children, are literally the prey of the basest of the population. The civil laws, state

organizations, rights on paper, and penalties on statute books, are inert and powerless to help them. A living, active, fearless assertion and enforcement of martial law alone can do it. If much longer delayed, that remedy itself will come too late.

Respectfully, T.C.  
Hindman, Major General,  
Commanding

Lieut. Col. S.S. Anderson,  
Assistant Adjutant General,  
Trans-Mississippi Department.



CASUALTIES OF WAR



# Colonel Ferdinand Havis

## Reconstruction: Brooks-Baxter War

by Major (CH) James A. Ryan, Jr.

Colonel Ferdinand Havis was born a slave on 15 November 1846 in Desha County, Arkansas, the son of his slavemaster, John Havis. When he was very young he moved to Jefferson County and grew into manhood. Havis received his education in the common schools of the day and eventually became a barber by trade.

Following the close of the Civil War, Arkansas entered the era of Reconstruction. Most Black citizens allied themselves with the Republican Party, the party of the great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln. In 1871, Ferdinand Havis was elected to serve as an Alderman for the City of Pine Bluff, an office he held for two years. With the election of 1872, he was elected to represent Jefferson County in the Arkansas State Legislature. The election split the Republican party of which Havis had become a prominent Black member. Elisha Baxter was the candidate of the mainline Republicans, whereas Joseph Brooks was nominated for governor by the Liberal Republican faction of the party. In an election marked by fraud on both sides, Baxter was declared the winner. Brooks refused to accept defeat and immediately filed legal

proceedings to have the election results reversed. The proceedings dragged on slowly.

In the meantime, Baxter mobilized the state militia to defend his claim to the governorship. He named former Confederate General Robert C. Newton as his commander. Newton named as his deputies former Confederate Generals Thomas J. Churchill and T.P. Dockery. Governor Baxter also commissioned Ferdinand Havis as a Colonel in the State Militia. On the other side, Brooks appointed former Union General Robert F. Catterson as his commander. Most of the militiamen on both sides were Black.

By 15 April 1874, Brooks was ready to make his move. An armed coup d'état ensued. Accompanied by the Pulaski County Sheriff and armed supporters, Brooks evicted Governor Baxter from the State House and seized control of the government. Soon a line of breastworks was thrown up around the buildings in the State House yard and were patrolled by armed sentries. For a month the two forces faced each other with Federal Troops between. A number of skirmishes and incidents occurred, but as the conflict continued Baxter's

forces outgrew those of Brooks and represented the better elements of the people.

Finally, on 15 May 1874, one month after it began, the Brooks-Baxter War ended when President U.S. Grant recognized Baxter as the legitimate governor of Arkansas. The Brooks militia disbanded immediately. The Baxter militia was also demobilized. With the end of the Brooks-Baxter War, Reconstruction came to a close in Arkansas.

Ferdinand Havis returned to Pine Bluff and was again elected Alderman of the City of Pine Bluff, where he served until 1882. That year he was elected Circuit Clerk. Havis was a very prominent member of the Republican Party. He was elected to the Republican National Convention as delegate from Arkansas in 1880, 1884, and 1888. He stood by President Grant at his nomination. Finally, he was elected to the United States Senate in 1887 by the Arkansas Legislature.

# Colonel Ferdinand Havis

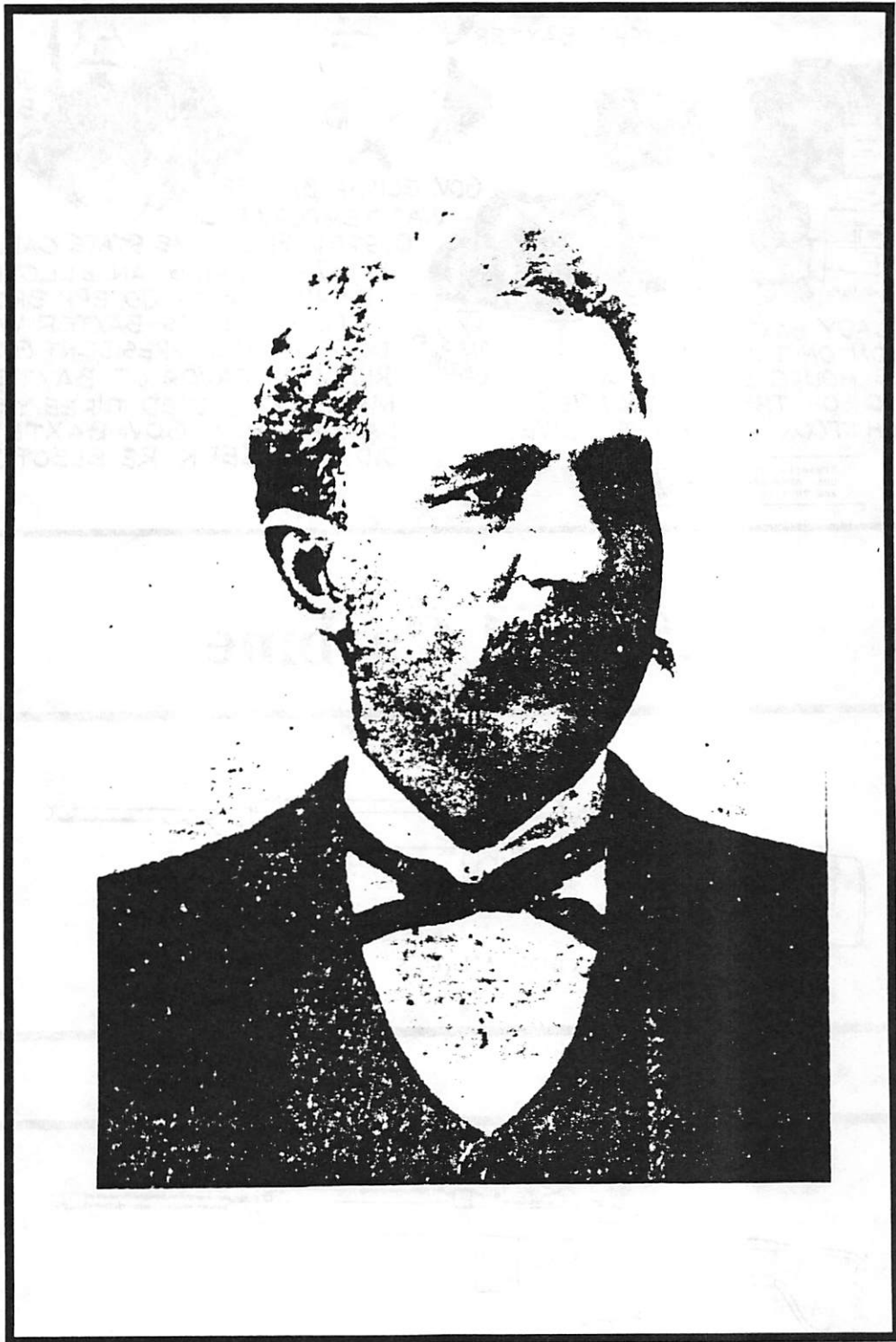
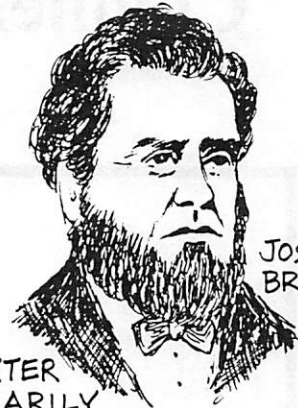


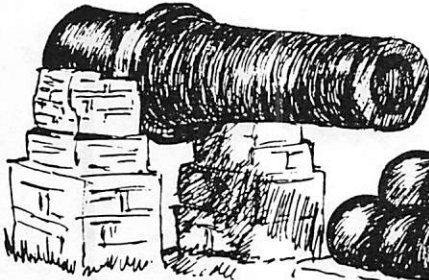
Photo courtesy of James W. Leslie

THIS IS  
**Arkansas**  
THE NATURAL STATE

ELISHA BAXTER



JOSEPH  
BROOKS



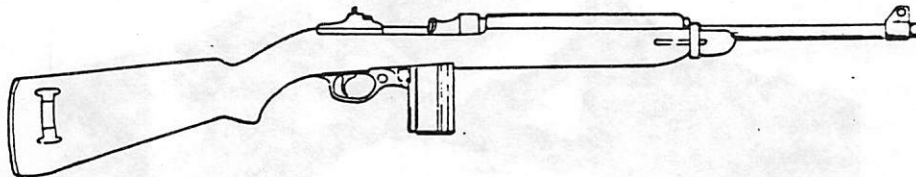
THE "LADY BAXTER" CANNON ON THE OLD STATE HOUSE LAWN IS A RELIC OF THE HOSTILITIES, WHICH TOOK AT LEAST 8 LIVES

BY CRAIG & OSWINE

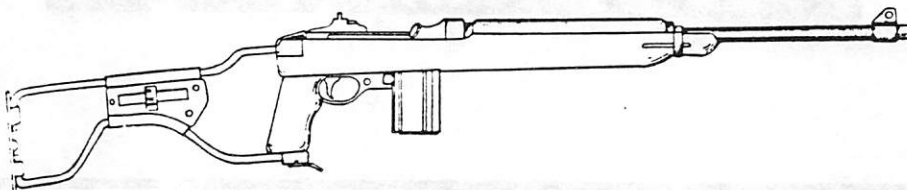
GOV. ELISHA BAXTER WAS TEMPORARILY OUSTED FROM THE STATE CAPITOL IN 1874, DURING AN ELECTION DISPUTE WITH JOSEPH BROOKS. THE "BROOKS-BAXTER WAR" ENDED WHEN PRESIDENT GRANT RULED IN FAVOR OF BAXTER. MR. BROOKS DIED THREE YEARS LATER AND GOV. BAXTER DID NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION!

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

## U.S. M-1 Carbine



CARBINE M1 (U. S.), Cal. .30



CARBINE M1A1 (U. S. Folding-stock Model), Cal. .30



# U.S. M-1 Carbine

## by SGT Michael Jeu, Arkansas National Guard History Detachment

There has been no United States long arm produced in such numbers as the semi automatic M1 carbine. This particular battle rifle has seen action in World War II, Korea, Viet Nam, and is still seeing service in other countries throughout the world. This weapon is rich in heritage, long in service, and a favorite rifle of American troops. The M1 carbine was originally developed by David Marshall "Carbine" Williams and was chambered for the .30 caliber carbine round. The M1 carbine was introduced to the service in late 1941. Total production of this rifle numbered over six million by the end of World War II. The intent was to issue this rifle as a replacement for the service pistol to officers, medical personnel, radio personnel, and specialized troops. This rifle is a semiautomatic design, gas operated, weighing 5.5 pounds in the standard form, and measures just under three feet in length. The removable box magazine issued with the rifle held 15 rounds with a 30 round "banana" magazine available. The sights that came with the rifle were a simple "L" shaped flip type rear peep sight graduated to 150 and 300 yards.

Later this was superseded by a sliding adjustable ramp style rear sight. The front sight was of the blade type and protected by a "pair" of wings similar to the front sight that was found on the M1 Garand. There are many different manufacturers of the M1 carbine. During war time production some of the manufactures involved were Winchester, Rock-Ola (a jukebox manufacturer), U.S. Postal Meter, Quality Hardware, Inland Division of General Motors, and the Underwood Corporation (a typewriter manufacturer). The cartridge for the carbine was of .30 caliber, utilizing a strait wall case cartridge that fired a 110 grain hard ball bullet at approximately 1,975 feet per second. This bullet/cartridge combination is equivalent to the power of today's .38 special cartridge. Some troops considered the carbine as being severely underpowered as a battle rifle, while other troops loved the light weight, high cartridge capacity, and handiness of the rifle. You either loved it or hated it. During World war II there evolved three variants of the carbine. The first variant was the M1A1 paratrooper version. This was a carbine that was equipped

with a folding medal stock. Original specimens of this version are scarce and are highly sought after by collectors. For the modern collector be aware that there are a number of "paratroopers" around with post war Italian made wire stocks. These bring considerably less than that of the original specimen. The second variant was a selected fire version capable of full automatic fire also known as the M2. The third version was the M3. A carbine that was equipped with infrared night sighting gear. The M1 carbine lasted well past World War II and was eventually fitted with a bayonet. The rifle was continuously upgraded with better sights and an improved manual safety. Some of the younger troops may consider this rifle to be obsolete or an antique. To our older troops, the M1 carbine is the rifle that took them and brought back from World War II and Korea. There is one fact that holds true, the M1 carbine is still a serviceable rifle that is evident in the Far East, Middle East, Europe, and South America even today.

# Arkansas National Guard Units Mobilized For World War II

Compiled by Colonel (P) Don C. Morrow,  
Chairman, Arkansas Militia Foundation

## 1 5 4 T H O B S E R V A T I O N S Q U A D R O N, European Theater:

The 154th Observation Squadron was the first Arkansas National Guard Unit mobilized for World War II. The unit entered active duty 16 September 1940. After a brief period of stateside training, they served in England, North Africa, Italy, and France until the war's end. They took part in twelve campaigns. They flew 1495 missions and 2,522 sorties. Among these were weather reconnaissance, and photo reconnaissance before, during, and after the Ploesti oil field raids. For these missions, the Presidential Unit Citation was awarded. The unit returned to the United States on 29 July 1945. This was the only unit of the Arkansas National Guard that returned to state control as a complete unit.

## 153RD INFANTRY, The Aleutian Islands:

The 153rd Infantry Regiment served during the period 23 December 1940 to 30 June 1944. They were inducted into federal service at Conway, Arkansas, assigned

to 2nd Army and moved to Camp Joseph T. Robinson in January 1941. The 1st and 3rd Battalions departed 1 September 1941 for duty at Steward, Nome, Yakutat, and Annette, Alaska. Small units of the 153rd participated in repelling the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor on 3 and 4 June 1942. The 2nd Battalion arrived at Adak, Alaska in February 1943. An Allied Invasion Force, including units of the 153rd Infantry and 184th Infantry, landed without opposition on Kiska in March of 1943. The regiment departed Alaska in February 1944. The unit was inactivated in June 1944 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

## 206TH COASTAL ARTILLERY, The Aleutian Islands:

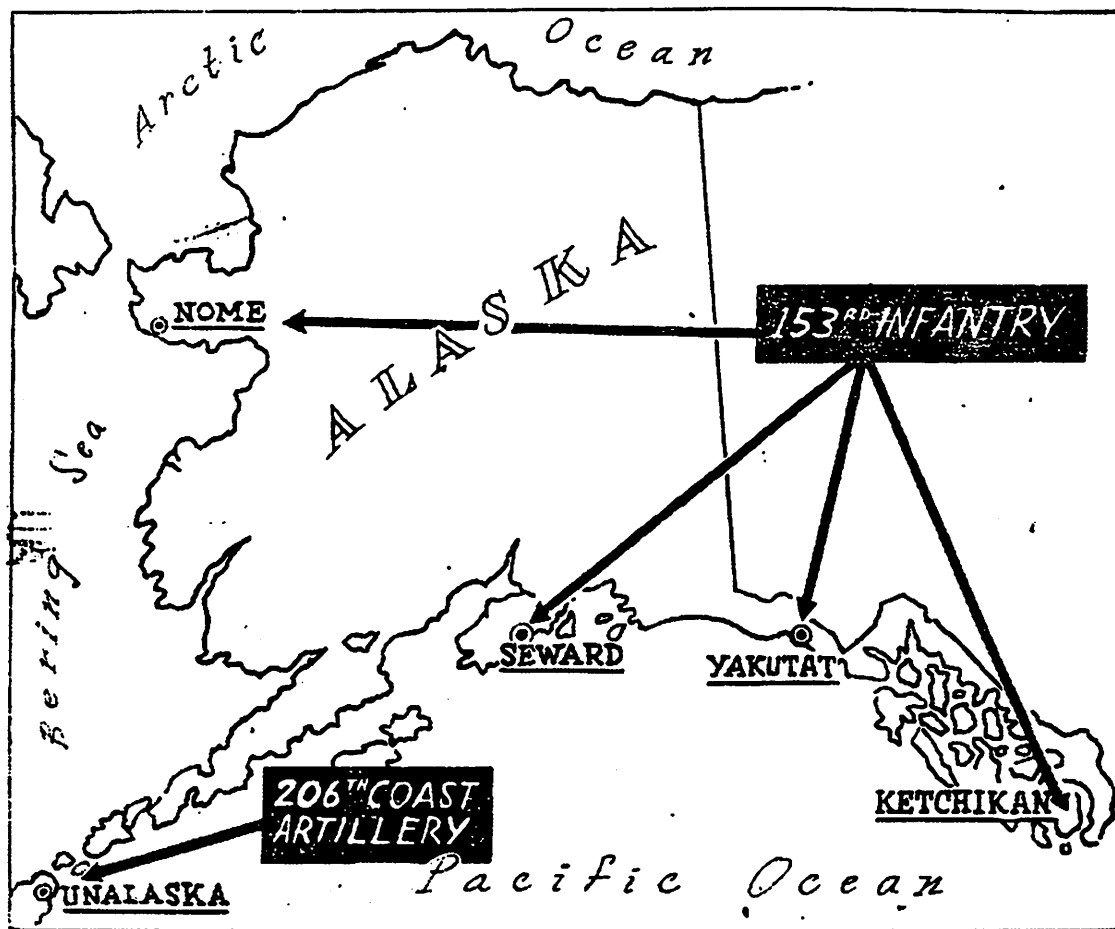
The 206th Coastal Artillery was ordered into federal service on 6 January 1941. The unit was moved to Fort Bliss, Texas, to undergo intensive training. In July 1941 the 206th was ordered to Alaska. They arrived in Alaska in August 1941. They reached Dutch Harbor on 16 August 1941. The Japanese moved a

naval task force including two (2) aircraft carriers to a point less than 400 miles south of Kiska and attacked Dutch Harbor on 3 and 4 June 1942. The 206th Coastal Artillery assisted in repelling the enemy. The Japanese withdrew and then occupied Kiska and Attu some 700 miles to the west.

## 142ND FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP, European Theater:

The 142nd Field Artillery Group (FA GP) was mobilized on 6 January 1941. After an extensive period of training, two of the artillery battalions were redesignated the 936th and the 937th Field Artillery Battalions. On 14 June 1944 the 142nd FA GP landed at UTAH beach at 1945 hours. The Germans bombed the beach as the group arrived. The unit moved to Transit Area "B" near Ste. Marie du Mont. The 142nd FA GP was attached to VII Corps until 26 June 1944. On 25 July 1944 the 142nd FA GP fired on German Anti-Aircraft installations so U.S. planes could bomb in the area of St. Lo. On 7 August 1944 the 30th Division bore the brunt of a strong counterattack,

# Alaskan Stations for Arkansas Soldiers



—Democrat Map.

Although the stations of Arkansas National Guard troops, now in Alaska, has never been officially announced, letters received by friends and relatives of the soldiers within the past few days indicate that they are stationed in at least five different Alaskan cities.

The 206th Coast Artillery, which left Ft. Bliss, Tex., early in August, is now at Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands, probably the farthest west Army base in Alaska.

Units of the 153rd Infantry, which left Camp Robinson at about the same time, are scattered through four different cities, according to letters received by "home folks," with the largest body at Seward. Others are at Nome, Yakutat and Ketchikan. Other units of the 153rd are at Camp Murray, Wash., where they are engaged in advance training.

In letters home, the troopers in Alaska have asked for reading matter, cookies and cakes.

Arkansas Democrat Map, September 7, 1941

isolating the 120th Infantry near Mortain. The 142nd FA GP fired support for the 30th Division. The 35th Division followed the 4th Armored Division toward Orleans. The 29th Division secured heights south of Tinchebray. The 142nd FA GP began its support of the 3rd Armor Division in the Battle of Falaise-Argentan. The 142nd continued this support until 19 August 1944.

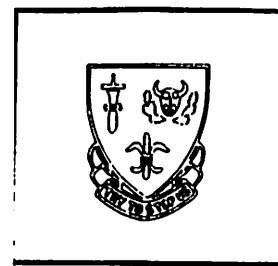
#### 936th Field Artillery Battalion:

The 936th Field Artillery Battalion (FA BN) was activated as a separate unit in February, 1943, at Camp Bowie, Texas, after training for two years in Louisiana and Texas as part of the Arkansas National Guard's 142nd FA GP. The unit entered the Italian Campaign in December 1943 firing in support of the 34th Division in Operation Raincoat. During the month the BN fired 18,500 rounds and at one point fired 2,500 rounds in one 24 hour period. In January 1944, in support of the 36th Division's night crossing of Rapido River, the 936th FA BN fired a two hour preparation for the Rapido attack and continued the fire for the attack. In February 1944 the 936th FA BN fired on German Armor near San Vittore. The 936th also fired in support of the battle at Monte Cassino and continued this role until released on 28 March 1944. In May 1944 the 936th and 937th FA BN's moved into areas near Giulianello for

continued support of the 45th Infantry Division's effort to take Rome. The units moved into Rome on 5 June 1944. In June 1944 the 936th FA BN began its drive north up Highway 1. This operation kept the battalion busy until the end of July 1944.

#### 937th Field Artillery Battalion:

In December 1943 in Italy the 937th Field Artillery Battalion began firing to support the battle for Mignano Gap. In February 1944 the 937th FA BN fired in direct support of the 6th Armored Infantry in their attempt to break through to Cassino. In April 1944 the 937th FA BN was attached to the 77th FA Group, II Corps, and fired effective harassing and counter-battery missions through the rest of the month. During May 1944 the 936th and the 937th FA BN's moved into areas near Giulianello for continued support in the effort to take Rome. The units moved into Rome on 5 June 1944. During August 1944 the 937th FA BN took part in the amphibious landing at Camel Green Beach under enemy fire. The Battalion provided support to the 36th Division.



936A 936th FIELD ARTY BN (A)

On a transparent red shield in dexter chief a sheathed Roman sword palewise, in sinister chief a cattle skull above a prickly pear cactus and in base a fleur-de-lis, all gold. The motto "TRY TO STOP US" is gold on a red scroll. (28 x 22mm)



937A 937th FIELD ARTY BN (C)

On a red shield in chief a sheathed Roman sword palewise and a cattle skull above a prickly pear cactus, in base a fleur-de-lis, all gold; all within a red and gold gyronny border. The motto "SANS PAREIL" (Without equal) is gold on a pierced red scroll. (29 x 30mm)



142A 142nd FIELD ARTY BDE (A)

Between two gold incised fleur-de-lis, the dexter French, the sinister Italian, a red lozenge with dark blue border bearing a bend surmounted by an incised shell, both gold. The motto "ANSWERS THE CALL" is gold on two pierced red scrolls. (25 x 33mm)

# Arkansas Medal of Honor Winners

Compiled by SSG Nathan Barlow



<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>WAR</u>	<u>HOMETOWN</u>
Bacon, Nicky	SSG	Vietnam	
Britt, Maurice L. "Footsie"	CPT	World War II	Fort Smith
Burke, Lloyd L.	1LT	Korea	Stuttgart
Collier, Gilbert	SGT	Korea	Tichnor
Chiles, Marcellus H.	CPT	World War I	Eureka Springs
Ellis, William	1SGT	Civil War	Little Rock
Factor, Pompey	PVT	Indian	unknown
Franks, William	Seaman	unknown	North Carolina
Gilliland, Charles L.	CPL	Korea	Yellville
Gordon, Nathan Green	LT	World War II	Morrilton
Hendrix, James R.	SGT	World War II	Lepanto
Lloyd, Edgar H.	1LT	World War II	Blytheville
Littleton, Herbert A.	PVT	Korea	Mena
MacArthur, Douglas	GEN	World War II	Little Rock
Miller, Oscar F.	MAJ	World War I	Franklin Co.
Pruitt, John Henry*	CPL	World War I	Fayetteville
Stone, James L.	1LT	Korea	Pine Bluff
Terry, Seymour W.	CPT	World War II	Little Rock
Thomas, William H.	PFC	World War II	Wynne
Ward, John	SGT	Indian	unknown
Watkins, Travis E.	MSG	Korea	Waldo
Watson, Wilson Douglas	PVT	unknown	unknown
Wheeler Henry W.	PVT	Civil War	Fort Smith
Williams, Jack	PM1c	World War II	Harrison

\*Also received Navy Medal of Honor



# Arkansas Units Mobilized For Operation Desert Shield/Storm

## Compiled by SSG Nathan Barlow

### Army National Guard Units

Unit: 296th Medical Company  
Commander: Captain Steven Self  
Mission: To provide ground ambulance support for 5th Infantry Divisions at Fort Polk  
Size: 100  
Home Base: Charleston  
Status: Sent to Ft. Polk, LA for stateside duty  
Activation Date: November 16, 1990  
Deployment Date: Not Deployed  
Additional Information: Returned home in July 1991.

Unit: 216th Medical Company  
Commander: Captain Randall Carey  
Mission: To provide ground evacuation of patients  
Size: 100  
Home Base: Lake Village  
Status: Sent to Saudi Arabia  
Activation Date: November 17, 1990  
Deployment Date: December 30, 1990  
Additional Information: Returned home in November 1991.

Unit: 224th Maintenance Company  
Commander: Captain Russell McFarland  
Mission: To occupy unit areas and attain operational readiness  
Size: 280  
Home Base: Mountain Home, Marshall, and Russellville  
Status: Sent to Saudi Arabia  
Activation Date: November 21, 1990  
Deployment Date: January 12, 1991  
Additional Information: Returned home May 23, 1991 from Saudi Arabia.

Unit: 1122nd Transportation Company  
Commander: Captain Reginald Smith  
Mission: To deliver cargo and personnel on 2 1/2 and 5 ton trucks and semi-trailers  
Size: 140  
Home Base: Monticello  
Status: Sent to Saudi Arabia  
Activation Date: September 20, 1990  
Deployment Date: November 1, 1990  
Additional Information: Returned from Saudi Arabia on June 1, 1991.

# Arkansas Units Mobilized for Operation Desert Shield/Storm

Unit: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 217th Maintenance Company  
Commanders: LTC Richard Haley  
                    Captain Jay Stout  
Mission: To provide administration for maintenance companies  
Size: 63  
Home Base: Russellville  
Status: Sent to Saudia Arabia  
Activation Date: November 29, 1990  
Deployment Date: December 27, 1990  
Additional Information: Returned from Saudi Arabia May 14, 1991.

Unit: 142nd Field Artillery Brigade  
Commander: COL Charles Linch  
Mission: To provide Field Artillery Fire Support to Combat Units  
Size: 1,085  
Home Base: Fayetteville and other NW Arkansas Cities  
Status: Sent to Saudia Arabia  
Activation Date: November 21, 1990  
Deployment Date: January 14, 1991  
Additional Information: On July 3, 1991, the brigade was officially released from active duty and returned to Arkansas National Guard Status.

Unit: 148th Evacuation Hospital  
Commanders: COL David Nichols  
                    Captain Danny Smith  
Mission: To provide hospitalization for all classes of patients  
Size: 415  
Home Base: North Little Rock  
Status: Sent to Saudia Arabia  
Activation Date: November 21, 1990  
Deployment Date: December 29, 1991  
Additional Information: Returned May 4, 1991 from Saudia Arabia.

Unit: 204th Medical Detachment  
Commander: LTC Herman E. Hurd  
Mission: To provide dental support  
Size: 80  
Home Base: Little Rock  
Status: Sent to Germany  
Activation Date: December 9, 1990  
Deployment Date: December 21, 1990  
Additional Information: Returned from Germany to Fort Polk, La. and returned home in small groups.

# Arkansas Units Mobilized for Operation Desert Shield/Storm

Unit: 212th Signal Battalion  
Commander: LTC Steve Rucker  
Mission: To provide portion of corps area mobile subscriber  
equipment communication system  
Size: 720  
Home Base: North Little Rock  
Status: Sent to Fort Hood, Texas  
Activation Date: January 25, 1990  
Deployment Date: Not Deployed  
Additional Information: Returned from Fort Hood on March 23, 1994.

Unit: 25th Rear Area Operations Center  
Commander: LTC Ronald S. Chastain  
Mission: To provide rear area security and damage control  
Size: 100  
Home Base: North Little Rock  
Status: Sent to Saudia Arabia  
Activation Date: December 6, 1990  
Deployment Date: January 14, 1991  
Additional Information: Arrived at Home station on June 4, 1991.

Unit: 119th Personal Service Company  
Commander: Captain Earnest Tate  
Mission: To provide Administrative support to other units  
Size: 50  
Home Base: North Little Rock  
Status: Sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma  
Activation Date: January 22, 1991  
Deployment Date: Not Deployed  
Additional Information: Returned in small groups starting May 1991.

## Air National Guard Units

Unit: 188th Tactical Clinic  
Commander: Col David H. Cope  
Mission: To provide direct medical support and training to all  
organizations and personnel  
Size: 65  
Home Base: Fort Smith  
Status: Sent to Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C. for stateside duty  
Activation Date: January 16, 1991  
Deployment Date: Not Deployed  
Additional Information:

# Arkansas Units Mobilized for Operation Desert Shield/Storm

Unit: 188th Civil Engineer Squadron  
Commander: Col Steve Core  
Mission: Firefighting  
Size: 12  
Home Base: Fort Smith  
Status: Stateside Duty  
Activation Date: March 24, 1991  
Deployment Date: Not Deployed  
Additional Information: Released mid-July 1991.

Unit: 189th USAF Clinic  
Commander: Col James C. Kizziar  
Mission: To provide medical support at the Clinic  
Size: 28  
Home Base: LRAFB  
Status: Mobilized to serve at Nocton Hall, UK and Travis AFB, California  
Activation Date: January 25, 1991  
Deployment Date: Not deployed  
Additional Information: Returned at various dates as individuals.

Unit: 188th Security Flight  
Commander: LtCol Buddy Acoach  
Mission:  
Size: 17  
Home Base: Fort Smith  
Status: Mobilized for service at Fort Smith  
Activation Date: February 7, 1991  
Deployment Date: Not Deployed

Unit: 189th Civil Engineering Squadron  
Commander: Maj Jerry E. Rogers  
Mission:  
Size: 50  
Home Base: LRAFB  
Status: Mobilized for service at LRAFB  
Activation Date: February 10, 1991  
Deployment Date: Not Deployed

Unit: 189th Mobile Aerial Port Flight  
Commander: : Maj Paul R. Rasmussen  
Mission:  
Size: 12  
Home Base: LRAFB  
Status: Mobilized for service in the United Kingdom  
Activation Date: February 12, 1991

Unit: 189th Resource Management Squadron  
Commander: LtCol David Hipp  
Mission: Served at Kirkland AFB, Albuquerque, NM  
Size: 2  
Home Base: LRAFB  
Activation Date: February 19, 1991

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

HONOR ROLL - 1995

Yes! Please include my name on the Honor Roll as a supporter of the Arkansas Militia Foundation Museum of the Arkansas National Guard. I understand that the Honor Roll Document will be on display in the museum for all to see.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NAME

\_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY STATE ZIP CODE

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION

A contribution of \$100.00 or more is required for Honor Roll membership.

Please make checks payable to: Arkansas Militia Foundation



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

**Commerative Brick Order Form  
Bricks to be placed in the  
WALK OF HONOR**

**Please print inscription for brick in the spaces provided below.  
(14 characters per line - three lines maximum - spaces count as  
characters)**

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**Cost : \$35.00**

**Make checks payable to: Arkansas Militia Foundation**

**IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP!**

Your subscription to the "Arkansas Military Journal" and your membership in the Arkansas Militia Heritage Preservation Foundation will expire on 30 September 1994.

Please continue to assist us in our efforts to preserve Lloyd England Hall by renewing your membership in the Arkansas Militia Heritage Preservation Foundation. With your renewed membership you will receive another yearly subscription to the "Arkansas Military Journal" a quarterly publication of the foundation.

Your continued support will enable us to renovate Lloyd England Hall into a state of the art museum complex. This historical structure was built in 1931 and is one of the oldest remaining buildings on Camp Joseph T. Robinson. This museum will house historical artifacts and documents depicting the story of the Arkansas National Guard from its inception to the present.

Thank you for your continued interest and support.

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Arkansas Militia Heritage Preservation Foundation

**Membership Application**

Circle One: Individual Membership - \$10.00 yearly

Family Membership - \$20.00 yearly

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

MILITARY ASSOCIATION (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to  
"The Arkansas Militia Heritage Preservation Foundation"  
and mail with application to:

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

## JOIN TODAY

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.

With your membership you will receive a yearly subscription to the "Arkansas Military Journal" a quarterly publication of the foundation.

Thank you for your interest and support.

### Arkansas Militia Heritage Preservation Foundation

#### Membership Application

**Circle One:** Individual Membership - \$10.00 yearly  
Family Membership - \$20.00 yearly

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Employment: \_\_\_\_\_

Military Association (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

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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**