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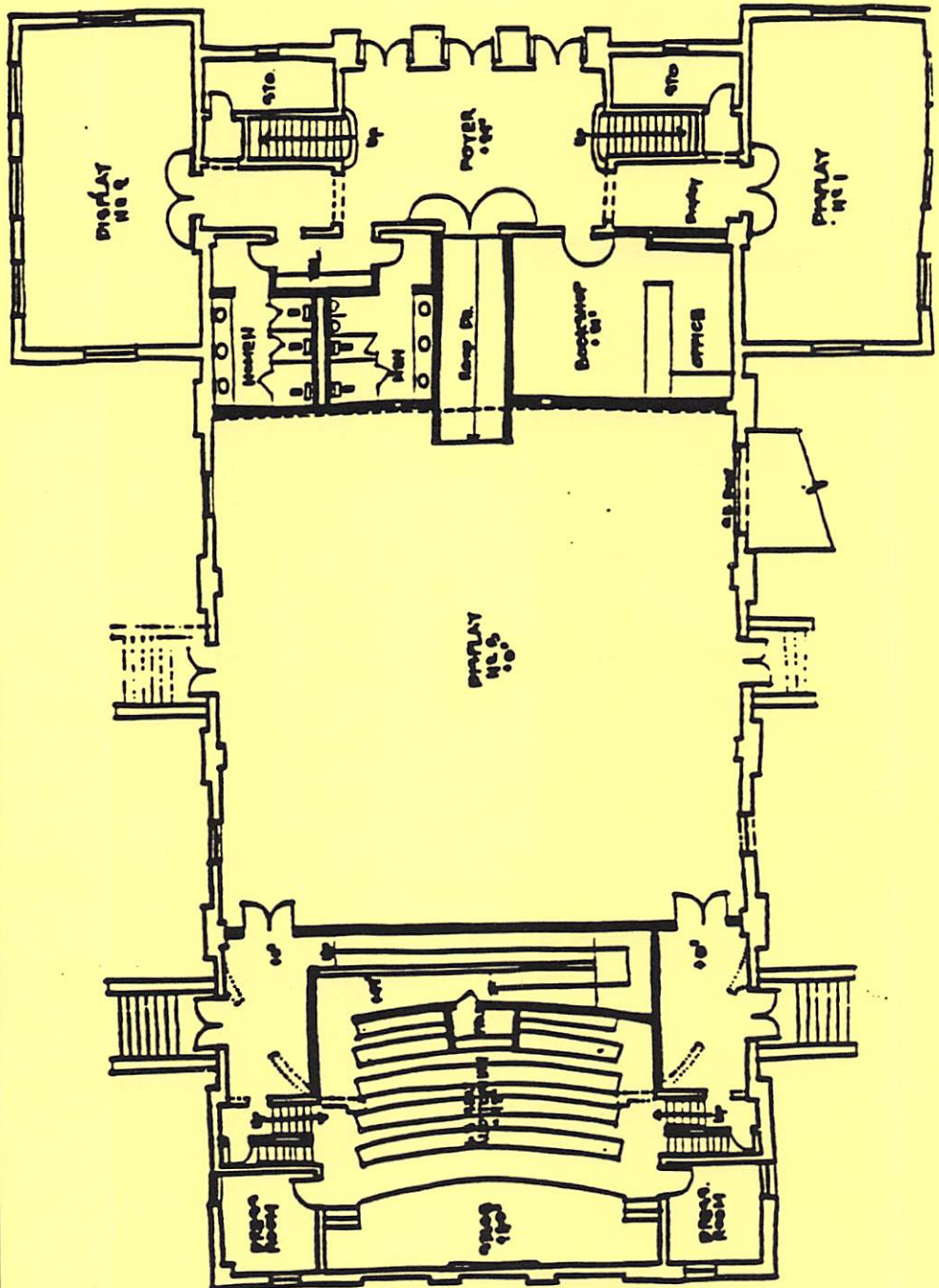
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**RENOVATIONS TO LLOYD ENGLAND HALL
SHOWING PROPOSED FLOORPLAN FOR THE
ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD MUSEUM**



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, CS-HS, P.O. Box 2301, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-2200.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This volume of the Arkansas Military Journal is the first in a series of historical works originally commissioned by Major General Charles H. Wilson, the Adjutant General of Arkansas, 1967-1970.

In May of 1969 the Intelligence Officer was assigned the project of preparing a history of the Arkansas Military Department. Files were screened at the History Commission and various libraries as well as records in the Office of the Adjutant General. Notes were prepared and organized covering a period from 1819 to the Civil War. A study of old newspaper articles was conducted to complete the Civil War period of the history. Notes covering a period from the close of the Civil War to 1970 were obtained, organized and prepared. At that time the publication of 3,000 copies would cost about \$6,000. This was based on an estimated 300 pages with additional pages costing approximately \$15 per page. The State Military Department did not have the funds appropriated or available for the publication of the document. Funds from some other source would have to be secured to complete the project. (extracted from a summary of significant activities and accomplishments of the Arkansas National Guard, January 1967 - December 1970)

The publications staff of the Arkansas Military Journal has endeavored to reproduce the text in its original format from the best existing copies that have been handed down to us. No effort was made to correct any typographical errors or to edit any of the subject matter content.

The task of preserving our history is a challenge to all who respect and value the moments of honor, sacrifice and dedication that have made Arkansas the Great State it is today. The Arkansas National Guard has a rich and colorful history and has made significant contributions to our state and nation. It is our intent for these journals to serve as a written memorial to commemorate the military achievements of our forbearers.

This history is dedicated to Major General Charles H. Wilson, the Adjutant General of the Arkansas National Guard. He supervised this effort after initiating its inception. An effort has been made to learn as much as possible of each of our Adjutants General. General Wilson stands tall among them.

The Arkansas National Guard and its soldiers of the many former names, like militia or volunteers, can hold its head high. They have a long heritage. It extends from the early settler with their hunting rifles to the soldiers of 1971 with its automatic rifle and tanks and plans. They were all dedicated to the same thing, the protection of home and our neighbors. The Arkansas National Guard stands ready today just as their forafathers to promote peace by being ready.

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F O R E W A R D

Since the earliest colonial days, military forces from the community at large have been instrumental in winning and defending American independence. This is the essence of the National Guard tradition.

The origins of the modern-day National Guard are found in the "trained bands" of able-bodied men who defended the settlements founded along the Atlantic coast in the early 17th century. These pioneer militiamen stood watch over the towns and patrolled the trails around them.

Today's modern National Guard, Army and Air, carries on in the spirit of the colonial trained bands. In peace and in war, over a span of more than three centuries, the National Guard (militia) system has shown itself to be the system that works. Time and time again, there has been strong evidence of the value of part-time citizen-soldiers in the U.S. defense establishment.

Older, as a matter of fact, than the nation itself, the National Guard can point to the longest continuous history of any military force in the United States.

The militia system was well underway long before the American War of Independence. Colonial detachments which safeguarded the towns and forest trails of New England became the North Regiment (later the Middlesex Regiment) of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, forerunner of the 182d Infantry Regiment, Massachusetts Army National Guard. In tribute to these early part-time warriors, Jack S. Radabaugh, an American historian has written: "For although their dead were strewn along the New England trails the colonial Massachusetts militia on no occasion failed to achieve its ultimate objective."

Many modern National Guard organizations in the eastern States trace their ancestry back to militia organizations which fought alongside the British in the French and Indian campaigns. Later, many of these same militiamen were arrayed against British regiments as our fledgling nation went about the business of breaking away from the English yoke.

As a young militia officer on the staff of the British Commander, General Edward Braddock, George Washington led a force of Virginians whose deeds still live in the current-day 176th Infantry Regiment, Virginia National Guard. This regiment (originally the "Charles City-Henrico Counties Regiment of Militia") was formed in 1652. Its successor, the Virginia Regiment (1754) later (1758), expanded at the same time Col. George Washington's 1st Virginia was formed.

The militia organizations first answered the call on what might be termed a "large scale" when Washington called for troops to fight the British in the American War for Independence.

The National Guard descendants from the Revolutionary militia today carry battle streamers embroidered with the names of the campaigns of 1776-1780; Virginia...Long Island...Trenton... New York...Princeton...Brandywine...Geramantown...Monmouth... South Carolina...Saratoga...Connecticut...Boston...

The name "National Guard" first appeared on the scene in New York. This came about as a result of a visit to New York by the Marquis de Lafayette during 1823-24. The honor guard for the gallant French officer who contributed so heavily to the winning of U.S. independence was drawn from the 2d Battalion, 11th Regiment of Artillery of New York. This battalion had adopted the name "Battalion of National Guards" in tribute to Lafayette's old command, the Garde Nationale of the French Army in Lafayette's Paris in 1789. New York's "Battalion of National Guards" later became the famous Seventh Regiment and, still later, the 107th Infantry Regiment.

Other States gradually followed New York's lead. By 1896, most States had adopted the title, although the change in name did not alter the character of the Guard as a State military organization.

As the nation grew, of course, the outward appearance of the Guard changed.

It was, throughout the 19th century, an unwieldy and sprawling force which, nevertheless, contributed heavily to the winning of four major wars and hundreds of minor encounters. The major wars included service of State troops in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and War with Spain.....

The modern face of the National Guard began to emerge in 1903, when Congressional legislation (the Dick Act) thrust the Federal Government into the picture by establishing procedures for a more direct and active part in organizing, training and equipping the militia troops in line with the standards of the United States Regular Army.

Then, in the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916, official cognizance was taken of the name National Guard for the organized militia and it was made to conform to the organizational structure of the Regular Army. As such, it became a component of the Nation's organized peacetime establishment and, when called into active Federal service, it was an integral part of the Army of the United States.

In 1916, approximately 159,000 Guardsmen were mobilized under the call of the President and served under General John J. Pershing along the Mexican Border.

The first National Guard tactical divisions to come into existence were the New York 6th, which later was redesignated the 27th Division, and the Pennsylvania 7th, later redesignated the 28th Division. On the eve of World War I, these were the only two recognized divisional staffs in the entire Army establishment.

In World War I, the National Guard supplied seventeen divisions, eleven of which became engaged in actual combat operations.

Possibly the best known of the Guard divisions in the AEF was the 42d (Rainbow) Division, then a new division composed of Guardsmen from 26 States, the brainchild of Colonel Douglas MacArthur who was to command one of its brigades in battle.

In his book, "The Doughboys," Author Laurence Stallings comments: "There were seventeen National Guard divisions of some 382,000 officers and men, and they saw more days of fighting than Regulars and draftees combined."

Of the eight American divisions rated "excellent" or "superior" by the German High Command, six were National Guard divisions.

The National Guard was reconstructed after WWI. The National Defense Act, amended in 1933, provided for dual Federal and State status of members of the National Guard. Thus, three full decades after the Dick Act, the Guard was in name, as well as fact, a full partner on the U.S. defense team.

As the second World War got underway in Europe, the U.S. Regular Army numbered by 165,000 men. The nation's first Selective Service and Training Act was passed in 1940 and President Franklin D. Roosevelt was also given authority to call the National Guard into Federal service to build up the Army. Between September 16, 1940, and October 1, 1941, the National Guard brought into active duty more than 300,000 men in 18 infantry divisions plus hundreds of nondivisional units, including 29 air observation squadrons, early forerunner of today's crack Air National Guard.

National Guardsmen from eight States were in the Philippines, others were in Hawaii, when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor and then invaded the Philippine Islands. The first U.S. combat divisions deployed overseas were the 34th (Iowa and Minnesota), hurried over to Northern Ireland, and the 32d (Wisconsin and Michigan), rushed to Australia. New York's 27, the Oregon-Washington 41st and the Ohio 37th also shipped out early in 1942.

All of the Guard divisions served overseas and all saw combat service. The Guard divisions averaged 30 months of foreign duty; six of them spent over 40 months overseas. Twenty-five men who entered service as Guardsmen earned the Medal of Honor.

Looking back on the Guard's service in 34 campaigns and seven assault landings, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson could say, "The soldiers of the Guard fought in every action in which the

Army participated from Bataan to Okinawa. They made a brilliant fighting record on every fighting front. They proved once more the value of the trained citizen-soldier."

Following the surrender of Japan and the mass discharge of the members of the victorious Army of the United States, the National Guard, briefly, ceased to exist. When a count was taken on July 30, 1946, there were four Federally recognized Guard units in being with a total strength of 13 officers and 31 enlisted men. One year later, Guard strength was 97,500 and by June 30, 1948, it was up to 317,800. There was a sense of urgency to these post-war years in contrast to the lassitude following the end of the first World War.

The Army National Guard formed 27 combat divisions -- 23 infantry and four armored. There came into being a powerful air arm, soon to have its own identity as the Air National Guard.

Midway through 1950, Guardsmen once again answered the call to arms. The occasion was the Korean War, touched off when North Korean Communist Forces invaded South Korea. Among the 185,000 Army Guardsmen call up were eight divisions and hundreds of nondivisional artillery, engineer, signal and ordnance units. Some 85% of the Air Guard went into active service.

A new test of what Major General Donald W. McGowan, then Chief of the National Guard Bureau, termed "mobilization-readiness"

came in the summer and fall of 1961 as a consequence of the Berlin Crisis. As the situation in beleaguered Berlin grew tense, President John F. Kennedy called up the first Guardsmen to serve on Federal duty "to prevent a war not to fight one."

While Army Guard units fanned out to Stateside U.S. military installations to replace Active Army counterparts rushed over to reinforce Seventh Army in Europe, the Air National Guard enjoyed its greatest and most brilliant day.

Eight squadrons, under control of Tactical Air Command, flew to bases in Europe in the greatest mass deployment of single-seat fighters, over water, since World War II Days. The Guardsmen made it without a mishap and soon were patrolling the skies along the Iron Curtain and flying close support missions for Seventh Army ground forces under simulated battle conditions.

The availability of these forces in the Berlin Crisis cast a mid-20th century light on words set forth by Gen. George Washington in 1783 on a paper titled, "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment." He wrote "The only probable means of preventing hostility for any length of time and from being exempted from the consequent calamities of War, is to put the National Militia in such condition that they may appear truly respectable in the Eyes of our Friends and formidable to those who would otherwise become our enemies."

Six U.S. Presidents were members of the National Guard -- George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Jackson, Chester Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. In his memoirs, President Truman, onetime captain of field artillery in the Missouri National Guard, recalls how his grandmother chided him the first time he entered her home -- in his blue uniform.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
MAJOR GENERAL WINSTON P. WILSON
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJOR GENERAL WINSTON P. WILSON, Chief of the National Guard Bureau is a native of Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He was an airman in the Guard long before the days of the Air National Guard -- when Guard aviation squadrons were considered part of the ground forces. He enlisted in the 154th Observation Squadron, Arkansas National Guard, in May 1929, and was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in July 1940.

General Wilson's name became synonymous with the Air Guard during the period of January 1954 until September 1963, when he moved up to Chief of the NGB. He helped build it from what was practically an Aero Club to the modern, disciplined force that met the challenge of the Berlin mobilization so successfully.

As a 2d Lieutenant, General Wilson entered active duty with the 154th Squadron in September 1940 and was, by the end of World War II, Chief of Photo Reconnaissance in the Pacific.

He rejoined the Arkansas National Guard, as a member of the new Air Guard, after World War II. In September 1950, he was ordered to active duty with the National Guard Bureau and became Acting Chief of the Air Division on 1 July 1953. He was appointed to one-star rank in 1954 and became a Major General in May 1955. During 1955, in addition to duties as the Chief of the Air Division, he was also named Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau.

CHAPTER I

Early Militia

During Colonial days, and through the Revolutionary War period, companies, battalions, and regiments of troops were raised and entered into Federal military service as organizational units, rather than as individuals. Organizations were recruited in the locality of which the individual was then resident, and such organizations were identified by the name of the commanding officer, as well as by number, according to Colony, and later, State. The identification of the individual with the organization to which he belonged was very real and personal, at times approaching the paternalistic in that a person often felt allegiance to his company or regiment, rather than to the objectives in which he was then engaged. This identification extended from company to battalion to regiment, when the emergency required such numbers, the organization records very often being considered the personal property of the commanding officer, sometimes being executed in his own handwriting, and remaining in his custody. The Colonies, being autonomous until well after the close of the Revolution, naturally assumed custody of the military records of their organizations when they became States, and such custody has been continued to the present, except in those few instances where original muster and pay rolls have been surrendered to the Federal Government by request. Even today,

in many States, the most authoritative historical, genealogical, and personal history of individuals who served in the Revolutionary War will be found in the State, rather than in the official archives of the Federal Government.

With the development of a central governmental authority, and the power to declare war and negotiate peace, the relation of units of the armed forces to responsibility was directed to the Federal, rather than the State Government, particularly in times of emergency. Military forces continue to enter the service of the Federal Government by units, as companies, battalions, and regiments, rather than as individuals, and the States continue their proprietary interest in the records of individuals which had its origin in the early Colonial days of our Republic. Even today our National Guard is organized on a unit basis, by State and community. The names and war records of all individuals from a particular State were of vital interest of that State for a number of reasons, many of which were no doubt of self interest, and that interest is continued, although in a less demonstrable degree, to the present. An act of Congress approved May 8, 1792, commonly known as the Militia Act, contains the first reference found of record after the formation of the Federal Government that the several States had an interest in the military records of their citizens. The intent of this act is obviously the reverse of the present practice of furnishing statements of service to the States,

in that it required the State to report certain information to the Federal Government, rather than that the Federal Government should report to the State, but the bipartisan interest of the two political entities is amply demonstrated. While there is a paucity of information on the origin of furnishing statements of service to the States, it might be assumed that the present Statement of Service Card Program had its inception in the Militia Law of 1792. An excerpt from this act of Congress is indicative of the interest which has apparently developed into the present statement of service.

The Second Congress, First Session, Ch. 33, 1792, Sec. 10 stated: "That it shall be the duty of the brigade-inspector, to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time receive from the commander-in-chief of the state; to make returns to the Adjutant General of the State, at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, of the several corps, and every

other thing which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the Adjutant General shall make a return of all the militia of the state, to the Commander-in-Chief of the said state, and a duplicate of the same to the President of the United States."

In further and more complete illustration of this concept, an act of Congress approved April 23, 1808, amended the original Militia Act of 1792, which was further amended on March 20, 1816.

The act of Congress, approved March 20, 1816, entitled "A Bill for Organizing, Classing, and Arming the Militia and for Calling them forth to Execute the Laws of the Union, Suppress Insurrection, and Repel Invasion, and to Repeal the Laws heretofore Passed for these Purposes," contains provisions for certain record keeping which will be illustrative. While the references to records is rather vague, as in most legislation, there is no doubt of the intent of the Congress that adequate records should be maintained, or of the interest of the States. Excerpts from this act of Congress are indicative of the interest of the States, and are quoted below.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, that within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and

companies, as the legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment shall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of such numbers in the Adjutant General's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and the regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in the rank. That if the same be convenient each division shall consist of two brigades, and each brigade shall consist of four regiments; and that regiments, corps, and companies, shall in all respects be organized and officered like the regular army of the United States.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, that there shall be an Adjutant General appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews when the Commander-in-Chief of the State shall review the militia or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual

situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline. All which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said Adjutant General may be duly furnished therewith: From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the Commander-in-Chief of the State.

Sec. 8 And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manoeuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline before described throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall from time to time receive; to make returns to the Adjutant General of the State, at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which, in his judgment may relate to their government, and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the Adjutant General shall make a return of all the militia of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the

President of the United States.

Sec. 30, ~~And be it further enacted~~, that in all cases when a brigade of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls. If less than a brigade of the militia be called into the service of the United States, then it shall be the duty of a brigade major of the division wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls; two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If it should be so happen that there be no brigade major in the brigade, where such militia shall be called out, or in the division where they shall rendezvous, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

The Arkansas Militia was established on paper long before Arkansas Territory was created. In October of 1804, the governor and judges of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes and formulated laws for the government of the District of Louisiana, of which the present state of Arkansas was then a part. The 24-section law establishing the Militia required Militia duty of all male

inhabitants between the ages of 15 and 30, exempting judges of the supreme court of the district, the exempting judges of the supreme court of the district, the attorney general, the clerk of the supreme court, all licensed ministers, jail keepers, and others exempted by the laws of the United States.

Each Militia man was expected to arm himself at his own expense with a good musket, bayonet, fuses (fusil: a flintlock musket) or rifle, and ammunition and other equipment. Each commissioned officer was required to have a sword or hanger and espantoon (a billy).

Company musters were to be held bi-monthly, and battalion and regimental musters annually. The unsettled conditions of the area was taken into consideration, and it was decreed that the Commander-in-Chief could dispense with battalion and regimental musters, provided as many companies as possible assembled annually for muster.

Arkansas was at that time very sparsely settled. On April 7, 1804, it was reported that Arkansas village and vicinity contained a total of 160 whites and 12 Negroes, of which 40 whites and 3 Negroes were available for Militia duty. Still, two years later, the District of Arkansas boasted one cavalry company and one infantry company, composed of residents of the Arkansas Post area.

The earliest extant roster of Militia officers is dated July 8, 1806:

Francois Vaugine	Major
Francois Valier	Cpt of Cavalry
Jacob Bright	Lt of Cavalry
Pre Lafevre	Cornet
Leonard Repler (Keppler)?	Cpt of Infantry
Anthy Wolf	Lt of Infantry
Chas Bougie	Ensign
David Delaunoy	Inspector and Adjutant
	General with the rank of Major.

The first militia law in Arkansas was passed in 1815 in which all men between the ages of 18 and 45 were subject to militia duty. Arkansas was a part of the Missouri Territory at that time.

The measure that made Arkansas a territory was approved by President James Monroe, March 2, 1819. It provided for a governor to reside in the territory and to serve a term of three years. The Governor had command of the militia. The "Post of Arkansas on Arkansas River" was the seat of government.

Governor James Miller was appointed March 3, 1819; however, he did not arrive in Arkansas until Sunday December 26, 1819. Mr. Robert Crittenden, who was appointed Secretary of State,

served as acting Governor until the arrival of Governor Miller.

The regular government of the territory was scheduled to begin July 4, 1819. Soon after Crittenden's arrival, he called for a meeting of the Territorial Legislature. It was held for five days starting July 28, 1819. The first legislature consisted of Crittenden and three superior court judges. Charles Jovette, Robert P. Fletcher, and Andrew Scott.

William E. Woodruff was elected Public Printer by the legislature in the session of the first elected legislature, February 7, 1820 -- thus, became the start of the Arkansas Gazette.

When James Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812, was appointed governor of the new Territory of Arkansas in 1819, he promptly turned his attention to the Territorial Militia. At Pittsburg he managed to get some arms for the Militia from the United States Ordnance department, and a boat to transport these and other necessities to his new home. He arrived at Arkansas Post on December 26, 1819 with 400 stand of arms, 40,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and fifty horseman pistols -- seemingly inadequate for the defense of such a vast territory, but probably more than ample for the number of enrolled Militiamen at that time. There was no public armory, so Governor Miller stored the arms with Eli J. Lewis, a merchant at Arkansas Post.

William O. Allen

Soon after his arrival, Miller appointed William O. Allen brigadier-general of the Arkansas Militia. He organized a brigade, and appointed Alexander S. Walker, later a resident of Pulaski county, colonel of the First Regiment.

The Militiamen of this period could hardly be called raw hands. Many of them had served in the War of 1812, in which some had risen as high as colonel, and literally hundreds had been majors, captains or lieutenants. Historian Josiah H. Shinn said of them, "They were all the Wester type, free and easy in their manners, very outspoken in their conversation, and therefore very hard to control. They were not bad men, but men of independence of character and very tenacious of their opinions."

Captain William O. Allen solicited the appointment of Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas in a letter to the Adjutant General of the United States on 5 August 1819. On the 28th of September 1819, the Office of the Adjutant General informed Governor Miller that William O. Allen had been recommended and would be appointed the Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas. This was the first Adjutant General of Arkansas.

William O. Allen was commissioned a Captain of Infantry in the United States Army during the War of 1812, and in 1815 he was transferred to the Artillery Corps and stationed in what is now Arkansas until his resignation, 20 March 1818.

Mr. Allen was one to sign a petition referred to Congress 4 January 1819 to locate the Seat of the Territory at Arkansas City. He was also instrumental in a petition to extend mail service from Arkansas City to Ouchita, the distance of 140 miles.

In the first election to select one delegate to Congress, a member of the Legislative Council and two members of the House of Representative from each county to the Legislature the following notice appeared in the Arkansas Gazette.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL ELECTION

November 20, 1819

An election is held today throughout the Territory of Arkansas, to elect one delegate to Congress; and for the election, also, of one member of the Legislative Council, and two members of the House of Representatives to each county in the first Legislature of this territory. The following gentlemen are candidates:

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

James W. Bates	84
Perly Wallis	0
Henry Cassidy	10
Robert F. Slaughter	0
Alex S. Walker	8

ARKANSAS COUNTY
FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Sam C. Roane	19
Frederic Notribe	60
Sylvanus Phillips	16

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

William Craig	2
Richmond Peter	32
Bartley Harrington	26
Robert McKay	27
William O. Allen	56
William Trimble	35
Harold Stillwell	20
W.B.R. Horner	1

A post scrip gave the election totals which are entered along with the name above.

General Allen served in the Legislature until his death. While in the Legislature, General Allen tried to keep the Seat of Government of the Territory at Arkansas City. Almost from the beginning there was an effort to move the capitol to Little Rock. The land speculators were trying to profit from several locations

considered, two of these were Crystal Hill (above Little Rock) and the area near Little Rock. Governor Miller favored Crystal Hill. Robert Crittenden, the Secretary of State and acting Governor during the long period it took Governor Miller to get to Arkansas, favored the Little Rock location. Each of these individuals had land interests near their proposed locations.

General Allen introduced a resolution in the Legislature requesting the Governor not to fill the Office of the Adjutant General until the militia of the territory shall be formed into more than one brigade. The militia was small and not very well organized at this time. General Allen considered his duty as a legislator his primary duty.

The Saturday Gazette, January 1st, 1820, carried the article of the appointment of Captain William O. Allen as Brigadier General of the Militia of the Territory.

The Secretary of War recommended General Allen to the President on 30 March 1820. The Senate received the nomination on 5 April 1820 and rejected the appointment on 12 April 1820.

Communications were slow and the action of the Senate was late as General Allen was already dead. The Saturday, March 25th edition of the Gazette carried the following notice:

Died - In this place, on Tuesday morning last, General William O. Allen. His death was occasioned by a wound in the head, which he received in an affair of honour, which unfortunately took place on the 10th inst. between him and R. C. Oden, Esq. in which both were severely wounded at the first fire. We sincerely regret to see a practice still continue which has been universally condemned by every philanthropic mind. General Allen has left no family.

Arkansas, as we have seen, was already populated with men and women much like ourselves -- that is, with white people whose parents have been born in some part of the United States. Up to 1930 this condition still prevailed -- ninety-seven percent of the white population had both parents born in America. The Indian population, of which Nuttall tells us so much, was destined soon to disappear; the Negro population was to grow from a small handful of slaves to over twenty-five percent of the total. But the white men whom Nuttall described were prototypes of those who lived in Arkansas up to the Civil War and even later. They had come from Kentucky, from Tennessee, from Maryland, from the Carolinas, from Virginia -- and, in a few cases, from New England. And they brought with them, or readily adopted, the code duello, the unwritten law of the Southern gentleman.

If a frontiersman insulted another frontiersman, the result was a fight, a mix-up, a brawl. Abraham Lincoln was in many such

brawls in the New Salem of his young manhood; and he knew how to hold his own in them, wrestling, gouging, kicking, and pummelling. But if a Southern gentleman insulted another Southern gentleman, the result was a challenge to a duel, in which seconds were employed, duelling pistols were usually used, and the parties met in some secluded spot by arrangement, usually in the early morning. Many men famous in American history, most notably Andrew Jackson himself, lived and throve by the code duello during their early years. The distinctive mark of a gentleman, as distinguished from a mere commoner, was considered to be his ability to fight a duel; and those who opposed the practice were, as an old Arkansas authority said, "regarded as pseudomoralists, and their sincerity and courage were alike doubted." Arkansas was a Southern State; and the duelling code was a part of its unwritten law, its prevailing folkway. And in Arkansas it stood out even more vividly than in other Southern States, since it was set there against the grim and dark background of frontier living.

One of the earliest duels of which we have any record was also one of the most foolish; and it arose from a cause more trivial than most. At a hotel in Arkansas Post, a wooden building with open hall and wide verandahs running around it, there lived in the winter of 1819 a man of about forty named William O. Allen.

This man owned and commonly walked with a cane which had a small steel spear at its top. By pressing on a spring, the spear would jump out and could be held in position till the spring was again released. Also at the same hotel lived a young lawyer, aged twenty-two, named Robert C. Oden. This man showed a considerable interest in Allen's spear-topped cane. One day, when the two were at dinner together, Oden finished his meal before Allen; and as he went out of the dining room, he picked up Allen's cane and began practicing with it, releasing the spring and causing the spear to jump out. This he did for some time, up and down the hall. After a while Allen came out, and seeing Oden with the cane, he reached for it -- but Oden retreated a few steps. Allen then walked up and asked for it. Oden, in a playful mood, according to the best account, "presented it towards him and just as Allen was about to take it, jerked the cane back and again retreated."

A race commenced -- Allen still advancing and reaching for the cane, and Oden alternately presenting it and jerking it back. It went on all around the porch, and again into the hall; but Oden, "being young and active, easily eluded his pursurer." Allen at last became exasperated and sat down to write a challenge. The two men met on a sandbar on the south bank of the Arkansas River, away from the Post, and settled their difference with pistols, at ten paces. Allen's first ball struck Oden

"On the suspender button of his pants, at the waist, under his right arm and ranged around the body. As he was falling, he contrived to fire, and his bullet struck Allen in the forehead, cracking the skull. Allen was carried to the home of his second, to die in great agony a week later. Oden recovered.

The real cause of the duel may never be known. The Gazette of the following week noted the death of Allen, and said: "We sincerely regret to see a practice still continue which has been universally condemned by every philanthropic mind."

But there was not one syllable about the reasons leading to the fight. Captain John R. Homer Scott, born in Missouri a few years before the duel, in his later years gave Judge Pope a version from memory as told him by his father, Judge Andrew Scott, which, to my mind, is unsatisfactory. He said that Allen and Oden were at dinner and that Oden finished first. Seeing Allen's cane near, he picked it up and began twirling it. Allen finished, and being lame, reached toward Oden for the cane. This was kept up until Allen became angry, limped to his room and wrote the challenge.

Another version of the affair, as written in Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas states: "In 1885 the writer was on Grand Prairie, between DeWitt and Stuttgart. He traveled off the main road and approached a large frame house for information, and was invited

to remain for dinner. At table was an old man, a relative of some sort of the owner of the house. The conversation reverted to the Post and the duels fought there. The old man gave this version of the Allen-Oden duel: Allen and Oden were at table when a discussion began between them over Allen's speech in the legislature. Allen was about forty-five years of age and Oden about twenty. Oden was passionate and very sensitive. As the argument grew warmer, Oden accused Allen of disputing his word, seized Allen's cane and struck Allen a smart blow. The blow resulted in the challenge. Up to this time both men had been friends, and Allen had formed a great liking for Oden. Years after this conversation I jotted down its substance, but could not recall the name of the narrator. The version of Mr. Scott, a man of remarkable memory as well as of absolute veracity, may be the correct one. The old man's story seems, however, to furnish a better motive."

In what follows we have the printed report of the Gazette and it is collated and reproduced here to show the iron-clad sentiment which prevailed at that time with reference to dueling. In 1820 the Grand Jury of Arkansas county indicated Robert E. Oden for receiving a challenge, and George W. Scott and Elijah Morton for officiating as seconds. It was not murder nor manslaughter to kill in a duel, and the only offense was sending or receiving a challenge, or officiating as seconds. At the trial the prosecution

offered to put Scott and Morton on the stand to prove the reception of the challenge. The court held that this could not be done until it was proven that the challenge itself was lost. This foiled the prosecution and the jury was forced to find a verdict of "Not Guilty."

On the next day the trial of Scott and Morton began, and, although they made no denial whatever, the case against them was not proved. The defense moved to quash, on the ground of variance -- the indictment being laid at the Post and the evidence showing that the duel occurred on an island in the river. The court held that the words "Arkansas Post" were descriptive merely and that the indictment was good. The jury, however, brought in the verdict "Not Guilty under the indictment."

The Gazette made but a few remarks regarding the result of the trials, but advised the people to repeal the laws they had and to let those who wanted to kill each other do as they pleased. An anonymous writer noted the mistrial in both cases and advised the enactment of a new law, permitting the seconds to testify as to the challenge and making the offence murder.

William Montgomery, the foreman of the juries, answered this writer, denying that the verdict was "not guilty," but "not guilty

under the indictment", and in a very pompous manner said no writer, "whether he be vagrant or gentlemen, should malign a jury of which he was a part."

At the next session of that legislature an iron-clad law against dueling was passed. Death resulting from a duel fought on Arkansas soil was declared to be murder. Seconds were authorized to testify, and the courts required to take their testimony, immunity for the testifying witness being provided for. This law was passed in October, 1820, and it has had a good effect. No duel has been fought in the State or territory since its enactment, although it has been easy at all time to evade it.

William O. Allen was an unmarried man, and no wife nor child was brought to grief by his death. He left an estate, upon which Eli J. Lewis and Daniel Mooney administered. The advertised list of property filled nearly a column of the Gazette. In the list was a library of books, legal, historical, mathematical and astronomical, which had no equal in Arkansas then, and which doubtless entered into the family collections of other men and became the basis of the educational development of many of the sons and daughters of Arkansas. Should we try to trace that library? Will those who have very old books look at them to see whether the name of William O. Allen appears therein? Many

of them ought to be in existence today.

The delegate to Congress, J. Woodson Bates, requested the withdrawal of the name of Captain Allen for a Judgeship in the Territory of Arkansas. He then recommended Colonel Selden Roane for that office.

General Allen had opposed the forces set up by Robert Crittenden and while the duel may have been over the cane, his fortunes in Arkansas politics were on the fall.

The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against Robert C. Oden for having accepted a challenge to fight a duel with William O. Allen. There was difficulty selecting a jury. Many people had formed an opinion since the challenge was in writing, however, no challenge was present, the verdict was not guilty by the Arkansas Superior Court, June Term 1820.

The Indians of Arkansas were peaceful and the Militia was never used during the time General Allen was the Adjutant General. Local citizens were able to confront all the Indian trouble that developed.

It is now about one-hundred-fifty years since William O. Allen went down to an untimely death at Arkansas Post. The more one studies the fragments of his speeches, and the more one investigates his life and character, the more one is convinced that he was the ablest man in the territory of Arkansas in 1819 and 1820. Intellectually, he was the superior of Crittenden or Bates, the two most luminous characters of those years. And while Bates far transcended Crittenden in mental vigor and logical power, Allen not only transcended Bates in these, but was his superior in self-discipline and independence.

Like Bates, he was born and educated in Virginia. His family was of equal respectability and his training similar in kind. Each had the American reverence of the profession of law, and each spent the heyday of young manhood in dreams of future conquests at the bar. Each migrated to the territory of Louisiana, Allen being there while it yet had that name and Bates reaching it after it bore the name Territory of Missouri. Allen was in St. Louis when the tocsin of war was sounded in 1812, and the spirit of his ancestors became reanimated in him, impelling him to offer his services for the common good. Crittenden at that time was but a sixteen-year-old boy in central Kentucky, but when the Second Rifles was formed in 1814 he became its ensign and went to the front. Bates had no military spirit, although equipped with a full amount of soldierly courage.

Allen enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Infantry on January 1, 1812, and on April 14 of that year was advanced to the captaincy of a company. On June 15, 1814, he was transferred to the Thirty-fifth Infantry, and on May 17, 1815, to the Artillery Corps, holding his rank. He resigned from the service at Arkansas Post on March 18, 1818. During these long years he served in many parts of the United States and made the acquaintance of the leading military spirits of the age. In 1812 his regiment was with the army of Ohio and Michigan, but was never under fire. On August 2, 1813, it had its baptism in blood at Fort Stephenson, Ohio. On December 19, 1813, it was present at the action at Lewiston Heights and the surrender of Fort Niagara. On March 14, 1814, it took part in the action at Longwood, Upper Canada. During the remainder of the war the regiment remained on duty in upper Canada. As a member of the Corps of Artillery his lot was cast in the Southern Military Division, in turn being stationed at Fort Barrancas, at New Orleans and at Arkansas Post and Fort Smith. This corps was made up of the choicest spirits of the war. Its colonel was the famous Moses Porter, and its lieutenant colonels, all in commission from 1815 to 1821 were: Constant Freeman, James House, F.K. Euger, William Lindsey and William McRae, each at one time or another on duty at the Post. Its majors during this period were: Forney, Nye, Armistead,

Many, Hindman, Bankhead and Walbach.

Allen was a close friend of Colonel George Armistead during all the years of his residence at the Post, and, like Armistead, has become the owner of property in that old Arkansas town. When the fortunes of war carried Armistead to other fields, Allen became the manager of his property, and after the death of Allen this trust was confided to William E. Woodruff, Sr., until Armistead's death.

There must have been attractions in a business way at Arkansas Post in 1816, 1817, and 1818 that we at this distance of time can not estimate or appreciate. Allen resigned his place in the army, gave up a career among distinguished associates to enter civil life, and chose Arkansas Post as the place for a beginning. All through 1818 and 1819 he was quietly engaged at building up his old business, the law. When bluff old General Miller reached the Post he was gratified to find Allen there, and at once appointed him brigadier general of the Arkansas militia. The necessity for a defense of the settlements against Indian outrages necessitated immediate action. A brigade was formed by Allen, one regiment of which was placed under the command of Colonel Alexander S. Walker.

Life moves with resistless energy for these capacitated to stem its currents. Allen was elected to the first legislature, in

the fall of 1819, by the people of Arkansas county. This body met in February, 1820 and was in session but for a few short weeks. Few speeches of that legislature have come down to us, but singularly enough the greatest number of these are those of Allen. Upon these speeches and the narration I have just concluded, the judgment is predicated that Allen was the ablest man at the Post. His greater speech was upon the removal of the county seat from Little Rock to Cadron.

Tyndall, the Cadron member, was all fire and seemed likely to have everything his own way. Allen rose above place and circumstance. He stood for the dignity of a legislative body, and urged that the only function of legislation was to deal with general principles and not local affairs. That it was the duty of the body to pass a general law covering the modus operandi of locating county seats and for their removal. That it was no part of a legislator's duty to choose between rival county towns, or to locate a county seat for the people of Pulaski county. It was a long speech, well delivered and logical.

Tyndall had but one answer, and that was, "We were sent here to legislate, and if we can't locate a little county seat at Cadron, we had better go home." Hardin, another bluff old soldier, agreed with Tyndall and said: "We are here to make laws and if we want to make a law carrying the county seat to Cadron we have the right

to do so." Allen won the fight by a close shave, the vote being five for non-consideration and four for. During the next week, Allen discussed the militia situation so forcefully, so intelligently and so logically as to carry his propositions overwhelmingly. He had made an indelible mark on the people and on his companions in legislation. No one doubted his future career of usefulness. But who can read the future? Before that body adjourned William O. Allen was a corpse.

In April, 1820, the Comet arrived at Arkansas Post, being the first steamboat to travel up the Arkansas. Her captain was named Byrne, and he brought his wife, the sister of William O. Allen, to the Post to investigate his death and to settle his estate. Thus the law of sequence comes to the forefront of affairs. A duel results in the death, a steamboat owner, driven by love, forces his vessel along paths heretofore considered impassable and navigation of the great river ensues.

In one duel the Colonel Oden reappears, though not as a leading actor.

In 1827 the Territory of Arkansas, as it had been for some years past, was sharply divided politically between the National Republicans and the Democrats, the former led by Robert Crittenden, and the latter by Henry W. Conway. The real issue between them was, whether Jackson should succeed John Quincy Adams in the presidency; and feeling ran very high. The candidate of the Crittenden party for delegate to Congress was none other than Robert C. Oden, the survivor of the duel over the famous cane. Conway, however, won the election, thus succeeding himself for a third term; but during the contest, the criticism which Crittenden had brought to bear on him had been so great that as soon as the race was over, he immediately challenged Crittenden to a duel. The men met on October 29, 1827, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the White River. Crittenden is said to have been the first to arrive with his second, Ben Desha. Seeing that his adversary had not yet come, he put a blanket on the ground, lay down, and drawing his overcoat over him, was fast asleep while the preliminaries were being discussed with Conway's second, Major Wharton Rector, of the Arkansas Militia. It was agreed upon by

the seconds that the two men should stand with their right sides facing, and were not to stir from their places till the word "fire", when they should turn half-around and blaze away. This, it was thought later, gave Crittenden some advantage. At the first exchange, the bullet from Conway's pistol passed through the lapel of Crittenden's coat, causing the lint to fly from it. Desha, Crittenden's second, leaned forward and asked, "Mr. Crittenden, are you seriously hurt?" to which the reply was, No, but I fear I have killed Mr. Conway, and in the next instant Desha saw Conway fall to the ground, mortally wounded in the body. Crittenden survived to be, as we have seen, a powerful force in Arkansas politics, and to be nicknamed Cardinal Wolsey by his friends and opponents.

The other case was not, strictly speaking, a duel, but rather a murderous affray. It should be given here, however, as having marked the new-born State of Arkansas with a memory not to be effaced, and as being symptomatic of the temper which ruled many men at that time.

In December, 1837, during the session of the legislature---Arkansas now having been a state for over a year---the House of Representatives was discussing a bill which had just come from the Senate, called the WOLF BILL. This was ostensibly aimed at the extermination of all wolves; and it provided that

When any citizen appeared before a justice of the peace in a particular district with the scalp of a wolf, he was to receive a certificate of the fact, which was to entitle him to a bounty. During the discussion of the bill, it had been pointed out by its opponents that hunters, under its provisions, could go into the adjoining districts of Texas or of Indian Territory, hunt wolves, and bring their pelts back into Arkansas, and thereby claim the bounty; also that the scalp of a wolf could be easily cut into small strips, could be sewed together with the scalp of a sheep, dyed and disguised; and that the individual claiming the bounty could then take this doctored scalp before a magistrate, and, holding it in his fingers, swear that it was the scalp of a wolf killed in that district. Criticism along these lines had gone on for hours.

Now the speaker of the House was on. John Wilson, who had been appointed presiden of the recently established Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. This bank had enabled many squatters holding worthless lands to convert their holdings into bank stock--which could, through often at a heavy discount, be sold for ready money. The United States, be it remembered, was at the time moving into its second great financial crisis, the panic of 1837, which, caused in general by a period of wild over-speculation, was precipitated by the distribution of the

surplus deposits in the United States Bank among the various state banks, by a vast over-inflation of paper currency in all local banks, and by the Specie Circular of 1836, applied by Jackson as a last desperate remedy, ordering that the United States Treasury should receive no further paper currency for its remaining public lands. The Real Estate Bank of Arkansas (its affairs were to plague the state up to the nineties), had been established in order to counteract the Specie Circular and to keep paper shinplaster money in money in circulation. The law establishing this bank had already been severely criticized as a piece of political jobbery, but it had passed. Now, in the person of John Wilson both speaker of the House and president of the bank was to become momentarily entangled with the opposition to the wolf bill.

In the midst of the debate, one J.J. Anthony, member of the House from Randolph County, offered an amendement to the effect that the signature of the President of the Real Estate Bank should be attached to the certificate of the wolf scalp. At this suggestion that something in his own conduct had been dishonest, Wilson, as speaker of the House and also as president of the bank, took offense, and asked Anthony if he meant to be personal. Anthony replied that he did not; that he could explain why he had offered this amendement; whereupon Wilson

ordered him to sit down. Anthony refused to yield the floor, insisting on his right to offer an explanation. Wilson reported, 'Sit down, or I'll make you!' --- and drawing a large knife from his breast, he advanced upon Anthony. Anthony stepped aside from his chair, retreated, and drew his own knife. A near-by legislator immediately caught up a chair and thrust it between the two men; but Wilson continued his advance. Anthony, now thoroughly panic-stricken, dropped his knife and snatched at the chair. Wilson threw up the chair with his left hand and, with the knife in his right, plunged at Anthony. The knife was driven full into Anthony's heart; he fell upon the floor and died in the presence of the entire legislative assembly. It is said that Wilson calmly pulled out the knife from Anthony's breast, looked on it, wiped it with his thumb and finger, and walked back to the speaker's desk. At this point a motion to adjourn was instantly made and voted unanimously.

Three days passed before any of the authorities took cognizance of what had happened. A relative, however, finally swore out a warrant against Wilson. Wilson came to the court in a carriage, it is said, with four horses, and followed by a number of his friends. The prosecuting attorney, by invoking one of the statutes, tried to prove that this was not a bailable

offence; but Wilson was, nevertheless, admitted to bail.

At the session appointed to try him, he duly appeared, with a clever lawyer in attendance who argued that feelings ran so high, in this particular county, that Wilson could not get a fair trial. The trial was therefore removed to an adjoining county, where Wilson, by lodging at the same house as his judge and paying for his dinners, as well as by hiring a mob to demonstrate in his favor outside the courtroom during the prosecuting attorney's address, managed to obtain an acquittal. He thereupon in open court asked the sheriff "to take the jury to a dram-shop, and he would pay for all that was drunk by them and everybody else. The whole proceeding ended with Wilson, his friends, and the jury parading through the streets till daylight, making a "shivaree" on drums, trumpets, and tin pans. The verdict stood, and the citizenry expended themselves in a wave of useless indignation.

CHAPTER III

Abner P. Spencer

The 20 men who came to Arkansas with James Miller, the first territorial governor, seem to have been men of better than average ability, capable of making a substantial contribution to a frontier society.

We know the names of only nine of them, plus two others who followed two weeks later. Four of these (Samuel Dinsmoor, Rufus P. Spalding, Samuel B. Archer, and William McRae) left Arkansas in less than a year and all except Archer, who died in 1825 rose to high political station elsewhere.

Three others, Jacob Miller, Noah Lester, and Nathaniel Philbrook did not live long after they reached Arkansas. Another, David Miller, died in the prime of life in 1833, and was highly respected as a business-man, steamboat captain, and good citizen.

The other three who have been identified were Abner P. Spencer, Ferdinand Morgan, and Dr. James W. Mason.

Spencer was one of Governor Miller's old Army friends, having served with him on the Niagara campaign. He was a native of New York, and had such powerful political connections that it was hardly necessary for him to go to a new territory in the backwoods

and depend on the trivial favors of a friend for advancement.

For almost two decades his uncle, Ambrose Spencer of the New York Supreme Court, had shared with DeWitt Clinton almost absolute control of New York politics.

Abner Spencer had entered the Army from New York on April 30, 1813, with a second lieutenants commission, assigned to the Twenty-Ninth Infantry Regiment. He was an aid-de-camp to General Jacob Brown during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 on the Niagra frontier and was promoted to captain on March 14, 1814. He still held his rank when he resigned from the army on June 17, 1816.

His wife was the only woman on the government barge Arkansas that brought the new governor and his party to Arkansas Post on the day after Christmas 1819. Their son presumably was the only child aboard.

Arkansas Post had only about 30 houses or so, and newcomers had a hard time finding a place to sleep, much less a house to rent. The Spencers were so fortunate as to be able to rent a large house on the outskirts of the village, belonging to the estate of Capt. George Armistead, who had died on April 25, 1818.

He kept a boarding house here, and some of the men who had come to Arkansas with them were their paying guests. Spencer later became the agent for Armistead's estate managing his land holdings.

He was a Master Mason, and on July 3, 1820 was admitted to membership in Arkansas Lodge No. 59, the first Masonic Lodge in Arkansas. It had been organized a short time previously at Arkansas Post under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The best appointive office that remained vacant at the time of Spencer's arrival was that of United States marshal for Arkansas Territory. It was to be filled by an appointment by the President, and Spencer decided to ask for it.

His uncle and DeWitt Clinton had built a strong political machine in New York, based on a spoils system. It seems strange that Spencer did not ask his uncle to help him, but perhaps his influence did not extend to Washington. Instead he appealed to a relative by marriage, Congressman Henry Shaw of Massachusetts.

Shaw wrote to the President in April of 1820 to request Spencer's appointment, and recommended him highly as an active intelligent man who had Governor Miller's complete confidence. But the appointment was given to George Washington Scott, brother of Judge Andrew Scott of the territorial Superior Court.

Early in November, Governor Miller appointed Spencer Adjutant General for the Territory of Arkansas. This might have been a good appointment if the territorial militia had been in a

flourishing condition. As it was, the job was inconsequential.

Something better came along before the month ended. Daniel Mooney had just resigned as sheriff of Phillips County to accept a commission as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Spencer was appointed by the governor to replace Mooney as sheriff.

He moved to Helena and held the job until April of 1821, when he resigned. Mooney was reappointed to the position shortly afterwards.

Spencer was still at Helena when the Fourth of July celebration was held that summer, but after that I loose sight of him, and do not know whether or not he remained in Arkansas.

Even though more than two men applied for the job as Adjutant General, A.P. Spencer was appointed and served in that office prior to the appointment of Edmand Hogan. From the Gulley Papers, we find that he made the first reports as Adjutant. There are no available records of his inspection of the Second and Fifth Regiments from Arkansas and Hempstead Counties.

FROM THE GULLEY PAPERS

Report of A.P. Spencer Inspection Report 16 July 1821

	1st Regt Col J Rops	3rd Regt Col John Willis	4th Regt Maj Townsend
Colonels	1	1	
Lt Col	1		
Maj			1
Aides	1		
Paymaster	1	1	1
Quartermaster	1	1	1
Surgeon	1	1	1
Surgeon Mate	1	1	1
Captains	4	8	3
1 Lt	4	8	4
2 Lt	4	8	4
Ensign	2	8	4
Sgt Maj			1
Sgts	8	24	16
Cpl	6	13	10
Musician	2		8
Privates	148	385	171
Muskets	15	2	
Cartridge Bx		2	
Rifles	85	283	131
Power horns	73	283	131

	1st Regt	3rd Regt	4th Regt
Pouches	73	283	131
Bullet Mold	38		131
Fifes	4	2	
Drums	4	2	

Spencer report revealed that militia expenses incurred for the period up to 1 October 1821 amounted to \$2,339.79. His report of inspection did not include Capt Fooys and Capt Durms' company. His reason for not mustering these companies were distance involved. the 3rd Regiment was mustered at Davidsonville, 16 July 1821 and was the last of the three regiments he inspected.

The Indians tribe in Arkansas were a constant threat to the security of the widely dispersed white settlers during the early territorial days as indicated by the letter of John C. Calhoun to Captain George Gray the Indian Agent at Sulphur Fork of Red River.

The Secretary of War to George Gray

(MA:01A, SW Lets., Sent, Hk E)

Department of War 17 November 1821

Captain George Gray Cn; Agent, Sulphur Fork Red River.

1. Sir, Your letters of the 19th Aug (1). and two of the 30th(2). September have been received.

2. The claim of the Cherokees residing on Red River for property stated to have been taken from them by two companies of Militia from the Arkansas Territory (of which a statement is inclosed in your letter of the 19th of August) is not sufficiently established for this Department to act upon it, if there were not other objections to it which are deemed insuperable arising out of the circumstances of their residing beyond the limits assigned to the Cherokee Nation on the Arkansas. This circumstance renders it impossible for the government to protect them and it cannot be considered responsible for any damages or injuries which they have or may suffer while they continue to reside where they do now. The government has ordered all white intruders on the Cherokee lands to be removed, and as it is equally improper for the Cherokees to occupy our lands as for our citizens to occupy theirs, you will inform those on Red River that they must remove into their own limits. Governor Miller has been instructed to give all the Cherokees who reside on our lands notice to this effect, and, if they do not remove themselves within a reasonable time to take the necessary measures for their removal. An extract from the Treaty with the Cherokees containing a description of the boundary lines of the land ceded to them is herewith enclosed for your information.

3. From the latest accounts from the Choctaw nation there is great reason to believe that very few, if any of the nation are inclined

at present to emigrate west of the Mississippi. Should any, however, emigrate, I presume Mr. Ward will take care to give you timely information thereof. In my letters to you of the 2nd V.L.T. I have given you the permission you request to keep two low priced horses at the agency for the benefit of the public service.

4. I regret much the conduct of the Caddos, but hope the whites whom they have plundered will not attempt to obtain satisfaction by proceeding to hostilities against them. By such a course of conduct they would deprive themselves of all claim which they might eventually have under the law of intercourse, to indemnity from the government. Although, I am glad you have succeeded in preventing the Choctaws from declaring war against the Caddos, and also in preventing the Indians of your Agency generally from joining the Cherokees in a war against the Osages, and hope you will be able to prevent and ultimately to produce a good understanding among all of them. Your accounts and vouchers for disbursements of the 30th of September appear to be regular and have been referred to the 2nd Auditor for settlement.

5. I have & c

J.C.C.

Note (1). (NA:WD, SW, Lets, Recd., G58) concerning a claim for property lost by the Cherokee Village on the Red River when the Cherokees were run off by the Arkansas Militia in 1820.

Note (2). One letter found (G59) the second in registered as
having been received (G56)

CHAPTER IV

Brigadier General Edmand Hogan

Edmand Hogan, a native of Georgia, served as a member of the Legislature of that State before moving to the Missouri territory, where he was also a member of the Legislature, subsequent to his moving to Arkansas Territory. He was twice elected a member of the Assembly of that territory.

On July 14, 1820, John C. Calhoun, who at that time was Secretary of War, wrote a letter to Governor Miller apprising him of the fact that the Honorable J. W. Bates, delegate in Congress from the territory of Arkansas, had recommended Colonel Edmand Hogan as Brigadier General of the Arkansas Militia. Mr. Calhoun asked the advise of the Governor as to the fitness of Colonel Hogan.

Colonel Hogan and a few scattered families lived near Little Rock in 1819. Hogan had the only house in Little Rock. Moser Austin built a house in Little Rock in the fall of 1819. He was the father of Stephen F. Austin who also owned land near Little Rock. Colonel Hogan had a ferry southeast of the Rock.

Mr. Hogan was a friend of William Russell, a land owner from Missouri and who owned interests in land near Little Rock. Mr. Russell was instrumental in moving the capitol to Little Rock. He did this by giving land to influential men and politicians, such as Robert Crittenden, Henry W. Conway, Thomas P. Eskridge, Townsend Dickinson

and Rufus Spaulding. Robert C. Oden was soon to secure Dickinson's interest. Joseph Harden, Speaker of the House, was also given interest in the Russell property a few days before the vote to move the capitol to Little Rock.

It is evident to see that Colonel Hogan represented a different view on the location of the seat of government than did William O. Allen.

Governor Miller recommended Colonel Hogan in a letter to the Secretary of War on September 16, 1820. Actually the name of Hogan had been referred to the President by the Secretary of War on May 12, 1820. The President presented the nomination to the Senate December 7, 1820. He was confirmed December 12, 1820.

On 18 March 1821, General Hogan accepted the appointment in a letter to the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun. The letter read:

Crystal Hill, 18 March 1821

The Honorable John C. Calhoun,

Sir: 1. I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22d of December 1820, notifying me that the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint me Brigadier General of the Militia of Arkansas, and have, in reply to inform you, that I accept the appointment; and report myself accordingly.

2. I have the honors to be, Sir, you very obedient Servant.

Signed/Edmund Hogan
Brigadier General
Arkansas Militia

Thus Arkansas now had its third Adjutant General.

General Hogan lost no time in organization of the militia into seven regiments as indicated in the report below.

A LIST OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS
(NA:SD, Ark. Terr. Papers:)C

Apr 5, 1821

The following is a statement of the military officers commissioned in the Territory of Arkansas divided into seven regiments.

1st Regiment	- - - - -	1 Col, 1 Lt
2d Regiment	- - - - -	1 Col, 1 Ltc, 1 Maj, 6 Cpts, 5 Lts, 5 2 Lts
3rd Regiment	- - - - -	1 Col, 1 Ltc, 1 Maj, 8 Cpts, 8 Lts, 8 2Lts, 8 Ensigns
4th Regiment	- - - - -	1 Col, 1 Ltc, 1 Maj, 4 Cpts, 4 Lts, 4 2Lts, 3 Ensigns
5th Regiment	- - - - -	1 Col, 1 Ltc, 1 Maj, 10 Cpts, 7 Lts, 7, 2Lts, 7 Ensigns
6th Regiment	- - - - -	1 Maj
7th Regiment	- - - - -	1 Col, 1 Ltc, 1 Maj

Governor Miller spent only one summer in Arkansas. He had a fear of catching malaria and dying. He therefore, went to visit his family in New Hampshire each summer, except 1820. Robert Crittenden was acting Governor during the absence of the Governor.

While in Arkansas, the Governor spent considerable time among the Indians and Mr. Crittenden had considerable freedom in running the affairs of the State of Arkansas.

The following letter by Mr. Crittenden to John C. Calhoun refers to the first trip of Governor Miller back home to New Hampshire. It also tells of violence between the tribes of Osages and Quapaws.

Acting Governor Crittenden to the Secretary of War

(NA:WD, SW Lets., Rece., C105: ALS))

Post of Arkansas May 17th 1821

1. Sir; You have no doubt long since been apprised by General Miller of his absence from the Government of this Territory, and of the length of time he proposes to remain in the North (1). The duties this absence imposes on me, are becoming daily more embarrassing from the Indian hostilities along our Southwestern borders. Since the departure of the Governor, many acts of hostility have been committed on both sides, indeed an open war may now be said to exist between them in a late incursion of the Osages, the Whites on the extreme frontier were widely threatened

and robbed of most of their cattle some of which I am informed have long since been returned, both parties are endeavoring to interest by the forming of old bickering and new alliances all the neighboring tribes, in which I fear they will prove too successful should this be the case, or indeed in any event either party would be a formidable enemy to our thinly populated border. I would under this view of the subject beg leave to suggest the policy of furnishing swords and pistols for two hundred troopers, who might be raised at any moment to act as Minute-Men to repel, invasion and outrage, the bare appearance of such an organized corps within striking distance, might have the happiest tendency and save the lives of many without striking a blow or indeed shewing themselves in the field, those Indians are a dastardly cowardly race and the least show of resistance or retaliation, would check them. I have been encouraged to make this suggestion, by all the selecting men with whom I have conversed on the Subject, it is deemed an essential step to the preservation, of the frontier, the arms are all they want, the finest troopers could be instantly raised; and would at all times act with alacrity. Your compliance with this request would confer an obligation on the Territory. The Osages a short time since, butchered three Quapaws opposite Fort Smith, I have just had a talk with the Chiefs of the latter tribe, and have directed them to stay at home and tend their crops, they have promised obedience, although their young men, they say are clamouring for revenge. I shall use every expedient that

promises success, to calm the minds of the Indians, and effecuate an accommodation between the contending tribes, although I argue the result will not compensate for the time lost in the effort - I feel sensibly my want of experience in matters of this character, and shall receive your instructions with more than pleasure indeed your attention to our situation at this time would be greatly acknowledged as a personal obligation... General Miller when he left here, intended an immediate visit to the seat of Government to him I must beg leave to refer you for accurate information as it regards our Indian neighbors his strict attention to that department will enable him to descend to the most minute details on the subject, he will also be able to give you the quarterly estimates of the department in detail. I had the honour of receiving through your office by last mail a check drawn on the bank of Missouri for \$950.00 payable to Governor Miller or order which I herewith reinclose as I can not use it. I am without a cent of public money at my disposal, and would beg your attention in forwarding the necessary fund as I am not in a situation to make advances. I have been compelled to draw a small draft for money advanced, which I trust will be honoured. (2).

2. I have the Honor, Sir, to be your Ob Humb Servant.

Robert Crittenden Acting Governor: a.t.

THE HONORABLE JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary at War

Note (2). Money was provided

Note (1). Governor Miller left for a visit to his family in New Hampshire on Apr 7, 1821 (Ark Gazette, Apr 14, 1821, Vol 2, No. 22)

Arkansas Indians, tho, for the most part peaceful, were notorious at stealing horses and cattle from each other as well as white settlers.

Mr. Crittenden wanted to arm a small group of militia in the area near where the Indians were about to make war. He felt that blood shed could be averted by quick action.

Mr. Calhoun advised Mr. Crittenden that assistance was forthcoming in the following letter.

The Secretary of War to Acting Governor Crittenden

(NA:01A, SW Lets. Sent, Bk E)

Department of War, 7 July 1821

Robert Crittenden, Act Governor Arkansas Territory

1. Sir: The President returned a few days ago, and I have submitted to him that part of your letter wherein you suggest the policy of furnishing swords and pistols for 200 troopers for the protection of the citizens of the Territory, during the continuance of hostilities between the Cherokees, and Osages. The President

thinks it prudent that the citizens of the Territory should have the means of defence, in case of invasion or outrage, and I am directed by him to state, that the swords and pistols which you request from the United States, will be furnished to the Territory as a part of its quota, upon the receipt of the proper authority, to be placed in the hands of the Militia by the Territory itself which he thinks a preferable mode to supplying them thru the officers and holding them individually responsible to the United States. As soon as a return of the number of Militia in the Territory is received, the whole number of arms to which it is entitled will be furnished, and the territorial authority can dispose of them as it pleases. In the meantime the Ordnance Dept. has been ordered to furnish the swords and pistols as a part of that quota, as soon as possible.

2. The hostile disposition of the Cherokees and Osages towards each other is much to be regretted, and it is hoped no pains will be spared to make peace between them, although, I am fearful there is very little prospect of success. A strong representation ought to be made to the Osages, to deliver up the murders of the three Quapaws, and warning them of the danger to which they are exposed, by their conduct, which is calculated to unite the Quapaw and other neighboring tribes with the Cherokees against them, the inevitable consequence of which would be the destruction of their nation. Mr. Graham, (1). who has been appointed the agent to the

Osages, Delaware, Shawnee, and Kickapoos, is endeavoring on his part to dispose the Osages to a pacific course. He is full possessed of the views of the Department on relation to the war which exists between the Cherokees and Osages, and it is probable that his endeavours united with your and those of the agent to the Cherokees, may make some impression upon the hostile parties and produce a termination of the contest.

2. I have & c & c

J.C.C.

Note (1). Richard Graham

In 1820, two companies of militia were used to push the Cherokee Indians across the Red River. They filed a complaint and there was much debate as to boundary lines. The government ordered all whites off Cherokee land and told the Indians it would be impossible to protect them while they were on land outside the Indian Nation.

Mr. Crittenden, while acting as Governor wrote Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War of the possibility that General Hogan be arrested. This probable arose from a conflict between General Hogan and Mr. Russell, his former friend and business associate.

Acting Governor Crittenden to the Secretary of War.

(NA:01A, SW Lets. Recd, 1822-1823: ALS)

Versailles (Ky) Jan 30, 1823

Sir: It may be shortly necessary for me to act officially on a demand for the arrest of Brigadier General Hogan of Arkansas Territory - there is much diversity of opinion for the subject, he being a federal appointment - will you be kind enough to inform me - by whom the order of arrest is to be issued - and by what tribunal he must be tried whether by the officers of the highest grade in the militia of the Territory, and or by whom? Your compliance with this request at as early a period as possible directed to me at Frankfort Kentucky will be thankfully acknowledged by.

ROB CRITTENDEN

The Honb JC Calhoun

(Endorsed) Crittenden, R. Versailles, 30 Jan 1823 relative to arrest of BG Hogan & C.

Mr. Calhoun explained the difficulty involved in the court martial of the Adjutant General.

The Secretary of War to Acting Governor Crittenden

(NA:WD, SW Lts, Sent, M11 Bk. 11)

Department of the War, Feb 19, 1823, Robert Crittenden Esq, Secy of the Arkansas Territory now at Frankfort, Ky.

Sir: Your letter of the 30th Ultimo (1) informing me that it will be shortly necessary for you to act officially on a demand for the arrest of BG Hogan of Arkansas Territory, and wishing to

know by whom the order of arrest is to be issued and by what tribunal he is to be tried is received. The Governor of Arkansas is by law Commander in Chief of the Militia of the Territory -- he consequently possesses the power to order any officer of the militia in arrest, and to order a general court martial for his trial: which General Court Martial according to Military usage, and the article of war ought to consist of as many officers of equal or superior grade as can be assembled not exceeding thirteen nor less than five, and a Judge Advocate. If however, officers superior, or equal in degree can not conveniently be had then a detail is to be made on the officers next in rank to compose the court.

The order for arrest, and the order for detailing the court is usually issued by the Adjutant General or some other Staff Officer by order of the Commander-in-Chief. In the case of a General Officer, the sentence can not be carried into execution, until after the whole of the proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War to be laid before the President of the U.S. for his confirmation or approval, and orders in the case.

J.C.C.

General Hogan continued to serve until he offered his resignation in a letter October 16, 1823. His resignation was accepted in a letter to General Hogan on December 3, 1823.

General Hogan successfully sued William Russell for defamation of character.

General Hogan was killed by Andrew Scott in 1828.

Edmund Hogan served in the Legislature from Pulaski County Georgia and Arkansas County Missouri Territory. He also served in the Legislature of Arkansas Territory from Pulaski County.

The territorial law of Missouri; approved December 13, 1818, made the separate counties of Pulaski, Clark and Hampstead. It is highly probable since Hogan lived at Little Rock and a member of the Legislature that he was influential in the naming of Pulaski County after his home county of Pulaski Georgia.

General Hogan was an influential man in many ways. He took an active interest in many and varied issues during his day as indicated by the signing of the Petitions as follows:

Edmund Hogan signed a petition dated 4 Oct 1815 as a member of the Grand Jury of Arkansas County Missouri Territory, to get an Indian Agent assigned to Arkansas County and a company of soldiers to prevent the Arkansas and Choctaw Indians from stealing cattle and committing other savage acts.

Edmund Hogan signed a petition to get Louisiana a second grade of Territorial Government where they could have a representative in Congress.

Edmund Hogan signed a petition to Congress by U.S. Missouri Rangers dated 17 Dec 1814. This petition contended they were called into service in 1813 in May. They stayed 3 months under Capt Daniel M . Boone, David Musick and Andrew Ramsay. Each company to contain 108 officers and men, yet they were not, paid for this service. They petitioned for their pay.

Not until October 23, 1822, do we find provisions for support of Militia in Arkansas Territory, when the legislature "Resolved by the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, that the governor of the territory, and he is hereby authorized to make such distribution of any public arms, ammunition, and munitions of war, as he may have on hand or may hereafter receive, be used as he may think best from time to time for the defense of frontier settlements."

"Resolved by (that) the general assembly of this territory recommend to the governor, that wherever a company of dragoons, consisting of 50 upwards rank and file is raised in any part of the territory where as the governor may think such company necessary that such dragoons be furnished with a suitable number of such cavalry arms by the governor as he may have on hand.

/s/W. Trimble Speaker of House of Representatives; approved by
Robert Crittenden

Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas gives the following account of General Hogan. He evidently lived in Arkansas sooner than this account.

The Hogan family dated back in Georgia history to the anti-revolutionary days, and the father of Edmund Hogan, the subject of our sketch, was a wealthy and prominent Georgian during the Revolution and the days that followed. Both he and his son were members of the Georgia Legislature, and Edmund was a brave soldier in the war of 1812. In 1817, before the creation of Pulaski County, Edmund Hogan removed from Georgia to the Territory of Missouri, and settled in what is now Pulaski County, at Crystal Hill. He brought with him several slaves and a large amount of money. In fact he was reputed in the earlier days of the county to be one of its richest men, but owing to his generous disposition and numerous land suits engaged in by him he had lost at the time of his death a large amount of his wealth. He bought the pre-emption claims of Thomas Pharr, near the lands located by John Carnahan, and erected thereon a fine residence and numerous other buildings. It was the handsome residence of Edmund Hogan, as well as the fine elevation of Crystal Hill that led Governor Miller to make his residence at that place, and to urge it as the most suitable location for the capital of the State.

Edmund Hogan was the first justice of the peace appointed by the authorities of the Territory of Missouri in Pulaski County upon

the formation of that county in 1818, which position he held for many years thereafter under the laws of the Territory of Arkansas. In this capacity he celebrated many of the early marriages of the territory, the most prominent of which was that of Henry P. Pyatt, son of the pioneer, to Miss Carnahan, daughter of Rev. John Carnahan, the first Presbyterian preacher of the territory on February 10, 1820. Crystal Hill then was the center of fashion and intelligence of Pulaski County, and also the center of the religious influences which even at that early date were beginning to permeate the territory.

Edmund Hogan in the war of 1812 made a good soldier, and when his record was presented to President Monroe, upon the death of Brigadier General Allen, he was appointed on March 24, 1821, as brigadier general of Arkansas militia, which position he held until 1825, when he was succeeded by an appointee of President Adams, namely Brigadier General Bradford of the regular army, then stationed at Fort Smith.

General Hogan took great interest in his military position, and in conjunction with Governor Miller tried to bring the militia of the State to a high degree of perfection. He was not successful, however, save in towns like Arkansas Post and Little Rock, he made a fine appearance in his regimentals, as did the subordinate officers. At that time there were quite a number of soldiers who had served

in the war of 1812 in the territory, and it may be said with a large degree of truth that the militia of the Territory of Arkansas from 1821 to 1825 was largely made up of this soldiery. The territory contained several men who had risen to the rank of colonel in that war, and hundreds who had been majors, captains or lieutenants. They were all of the Western type, free and easy in their manners, very outspoken in their conversation and therefore very hard to control. They were not bad men, but men of independence of character and very tenacious of their opinion. General Taylor of the regular army or as he was familiarly called, "Old Rough and Ready" was of this type of men. When General Scott issued his tactics in 1835, or thereabouts, a copy was sent to all the inferior officers of the army, among whom was General Taylor. Taylor looked at it, turned over all its leaves and then remarked: "This is another of Scott's novels." He then pitched it into his trunk and commanded his army according to his own rules of warfare upon tactics which suited him and the soldiers of the West.

Hogan had considerable force of character, and being a superior soldier managed to control the combustible elements of which the militia was formed at that time, and to make of them most serviceable soldiers. They were never called into action, but had there been occasion, Hogan's soldiers would have made a record.

Hogan also had to contend with numerous land claimants, whose attorney was Colonel A.S. Walker, a foe not unworthy of the general's steel. Both men were given to bluffing to a large extent, but both were brave and true as steel. Hogan spend a large part of his money to defend his holdings and a still greater sum to maintain his position in the community according to his ideas of the demand of gentleman and generals. He entertained lavishly, and was one of the most popular men of early Arkansas history.

One of the most bitter contests known to Arkansas history occurred in 1825, when Colonel A.S. Walker was pitted against General Edmund Hogan for a seat in the council of the Fourth Territorial Legislature. Investive was largely indulged in and feelings aroused, which were not quieted by time. By throwing out one township Hogan was declared elected by the narrow majority of thirteen; Walker would not stand for this and a new election was ordered in which Walker was elected. Many prominent citizens of the county were drawn into the controversy on one side or the other, and out of it grew the lamentable circumstances which led to the general's death. In the canvass for the legislature of 1827, three candidates were before the people, Colonel Walker, General Hogan, and Judge Scott. Pretty much the same canvass was made this year as had been made two years before, except that the invective was greater and the atmosphere considerably hotter. Hogan was elected and everybody settled down to quiet life not thinking that a great tragedy was on the eve of enactment. So

far as Walker was concerned he appears to have dropped out of the limelight, and Judge Scott to have taken his place. After the election was over the people resumed the usual tenor of their ways, and on the surface everything appeared quiet.

In 1828, on May 31st, a great public hanging occurred in Little Rock, at which men gathered from far and near. When the hanging was over the crowd dispersed, those living at a distance taking their horses and riding away. Judge Scott after witnessing the execution wended his way to the store of McLane and Badgett on the west side of Main Street. Here surrounded by a number of Little Rock citizens he was discussing the circumstances of the hanging, when General Hogan entered the store.

The general was a man weighing nearly three hundred pounds, tall and straight as an arrow, and with a physique as powerful as that of a lion. He always made a fine appearance either on foot or on horseback, and was a man of almost superhuman strength. Judge Scott was a small man, not weighing more than one hundred and thirty pounds, and as weak as General Hogan was strong. Scott was a giant in mental furniture, but a weakling in the matter of physique. Nobody expected the difficulty, not even Hogan or Scott. As conversations ordinarily do, this one soon diverged from the hanging to politics, and before the men knew it they were discussing the Old Walker and Hogan race. This seemed to

revive in the mind of General Hogan something that occurred in the triangular race between himself, Walker and Scott. He turned to Scott and accused him of writing a letter into one township derogatory to the character of Hogan. Scott at once informed the general that he had been misinformed. Hogan reiterated the statement and said that he believed that it was true. Scott denied it again, and remarked that if he made it as a statement and said that he believed that it was true. Scott denied it again, and remarked that if he made it as a statement of his own that it was false.

Both men were standing up. No sooner had Scott made the last remark than Hogan, with a powerful sweep of his arm, felled Scott to the floor, where for an instant he remained in an apparently senseless condition. As he revived he struggled to his feet, and Hogan squared himself for another blow. As Scott arose he very dextrously unsheathed a dirk from a sword cane which he carried, and before Hogan could strike the second blow, had plunged the dirk several times into the body of General Hogan. Hogan fell and expired within an hour. Everybody was amazed and likewise horrified. Judge Scott was arrested by his brother, United States Marshal George Scott, and taken before an officer for trial. The facts as stated above were there proven, and the court held Hogan to have been the aggressor and released Judge Scott. It was everywhere

remarked that the blow of Hogan would have killed an ordinary man. Thus perished one of the oldest and best citizens of Pulaski County. Judge Scott, while regretting the circumstance, always held that he could not have done otherwise than he did. Both men were thoughtful, humane and most progressive citizens, and the entire community was shadowed with gloom over the lamentable affair. The residence of Hogan at Crystal Hill was noted by Nuttall in 1819, and from that time on until the date of his death was one of the best known residences in the county. William Hogan was married in Pulaski County on March 25, 1825, to Mary Rankin, but whether he was a son of General Hogan or not I am not informed.

General Bradford held the position of brigadier-general from 1823 until the date of his death in 1826, when he was succeeded by Colonel Terrence Farrelly (Actually Terrence Farrelly succeeded Hogan in June 10, 1823.)

From the very first day that the territory boasted an existence there was an all-prevalent desire on the part of early arrivals and on the part of the "old residents" to do their country service by holding one or more of its offices. In the first days of the territory one office was not enough, and really ambitious citizens not only wanted, but were permitted to have, two or more good, fat jobs.

Robert Crittenden could act as a governor, run the secretary's office, practice law and conduct a real estate office. This led someone, who signed his name "Farmer," to publish a two-column article in the Gazette on November 17, 1821, protesting against it. This writer said: "There is no people more degraded and unfortunate than those having a practicing lawyer for governor." He also objected to Sam C. Roane acting as the United States district attorney and as president of one of the legislative bodies, at the same time,; and to Brigadier General Hogan, a commissioned officer of the United States, holding a seat in the legislature. His objections had a great influence on all after elections, and effected a reform, except that Crittenden never relinquished his power until he was forced out by General Jackson in 1829. In 1819, William Craig, an old resident at the Post, began to size up the new coming officer holding class, and in July 1820, flagellated them severely in the Gazette. He did not object particularly to their holding office, and that without the consent of the people, but he did object to their dabbling in other business. He said that they gave one hour to the public business and nine hours to their own pockets. That they were "Claim Sharks", of the meanest order, and that the people of Arkansas territory were entitled to a cleaner deal. The newcomers looked upon the older citizens as a sort of uncivilized barbarians upon who they might prey with impunity, and their greatest field of operation was in the buying of claims.

In 1819, when Governor Miller appointed W.O. Allen, brigadier general of the Arkansas militia, Allen appointed Alexander S. Walker colonel of the First regiment. In this position Walker trained the men who afterwards became the leaders of Arkansas. In his regiment were men who in after years were the ornament of both civil and military life.

Within sight of the Post where he had been sashiered he began the battle of civil life. Upon that ground, or in its immediate neighborhood, he spent more than thirty years of his after life. He flaunted, silently, his growth in the esteem of his fellows, in the very faces of those who would have made him a pariah. He had a good education and a very stubborn will. He dug a living out of the ground through the years 1811 and 1812. In his cabin he read law and studied the game of politics. He had friends in the district of Arkansas when the territory of Missouri was created, and these friends sent him in 1815 to the House of Representatives at St. Louis, and Henry Cassidy to the council. In 1816 he was sent to the Assembly from Lawrence county along with Joseph Hardin, while Edmund Hogan was sent from Arkansas; in the council James Cummins represented Arkansas and Richard Murphy, Lawrence. In 1818 Lawrence was represented by Perry Magness, Joseph Hardin and John Davidson, while Arkansas sent Edmund Hogan. The long horseback rides from the Arkansas to the mouth of the

Missouri only made him grimmer and sterner. The stigma of cashierdom was more than offset by these signal marks of honor. In the heat of passion and debate men hurled his former degradation into his teeth, but he, although passionate, somewhat overbearing and brave to a fault, answered never a word. What could he answer? He had been disgraced in the days ago, but not so signally as to take offense when anger forced an antagonist to forget his nobler part. He was not disgracing his position, now that position was slowly sponging out the old account.

Alexander S. Walker's vote came from the following places: Arkansas county, forty-nine; Lawrence county, two; Clark county, seventy-three; and Hempstead county, one hundred and two. In other words, he got the greatest number of votes in the county of which he was then sheriff and the next greatest number in Clark. He surely had a residence of some kind at Arkansas Post in the early part of 1819, but the largest part of his Arkansas county vote came from Point Chicot township. He surely had a residence in Pulaski county in 1820 and for many years thereafter. In 1819 he had twenty-seven thousand five hundred acres of unconfirmed land on White River and about an equal amount of confirmed land scattered through the five counties of the State. He may have had five residences for all the records shows. I have found no record of his marriage, but he was a married man and reared a family. In

June, 1820, he took hold of Brangiere's claim upon the Crystal Hill county, and although foiled as to General Hogan, was successful as to many other persons more easily convinced. But practicing law and running plantations had fewer charms for Walker than the game of politics. In 1825 the people of Pulaski county elected him to the legislative council. This was a most exciting race and showed the old man's game spirit.

The fake mine of Brangiere is the only reason for Brangiere's importance in history, unless his remarkable talent for developing pre-emption claims be considered. He tried to blanket the whole region around Crystal Hill in a great blanket claim in 1820, and enlisted Colonel Alexander S. Walker as his attorney in working the claim. The colonel believed in "bluffing," and at once published a notice in the Gazette, warning all persons, as they valued their peace on earth or their happiness hereafter not to trespass by so much as a hair on Brangiere's vested and inalienable rights. General Hogan knew Brangiere and he knew Colonel Walker. Hogan lived on the interdicted ground and when he read Walker's bluff he published a card telling Brangiere and Walker to go to Hades and be quick about it. Hogan held his ground and Walker went to the legislature. Brangiere got lost in the shuffle.

CHAPTER V

Terrance Farrelly

Early in July of 1824 nearly 100 Quapaw Indians, with their chiefs, came to Little Rock to receive their government annuity. Acting Governor Robert Crittenden took advantage of the opportunity to approach the chiefs on the subject of relinquishing their lands in Arkansas to the United States.

A preliminary treaty was signed, not binding on either party, whereby the Quapaws agreed to cede all their lands in Arkansas except "a reservation near the Red Bluffs, on the Arkansas, of about 10 miles wide, and extending south to the Washita river, together with one or two other small reservations."

The United States was to pay \$500.00 to each of the chiefs, and certain annuities to the nation, for a definite number of years. After thinking it over, the Quapaws were dissatisfied with the preliminary agreement. When they met at Harrington's in November of 1824, to discuss the transfer of lands, the old chief Heckaton pleaded with Crittenden to allow them to remain in Arkansas for a while.

The following account of the conversation between Crittenden and Heckaton was published in the Gazette of November 30, 1824:

The following speech, addressed to Mr. Crittenden, Acting Governor of this Territory, and Commissioner on the part of the United States for the purchase of the Quapaw lands, was delivered by Heckaton, an aged Quapaw Chief, and was taken literally as delivered, by a gentleman who assisted at the Treaty.

At the conclusion of his Speech, it will be observed, the Chief declares himself opposed to ceding any more land than that ceded by the Treaty held in July last; but on the following day, when the Chiefs again met the Commissioner in Council, they agreed to the cession of the remainder of their land, and signed a Treaty to that effect.

My Father -- I wish to answer the Speech you made your red children yesterday. Your feet are on the white skin -- the day is white -- you are white: all emblematical of purity. And this day I beg of you mercy toward us.

The whites have at all times exhibited pity for us -- do not now withhold it. The land we now live on, belonged to our forefathers. If we leave it, where shall we go to? All of my nation, friends and relatives, are there buried. Myself an old, and in the same place I wish to deposit my bones.

Since you have expressed a desire for us to remove, the tears have

flowed copiously from my aged eyes. To leave my native soil, and go among red men who are aliens to our race, is throwing us like outcasts upon the world. The lands you wish us to go to, belong to strangers. Have mercy -- send us not there.

In former times we exchanged, and gave you the north for the south side of the Arkansas river. Since, we have sold some, and reserved but a small portion for ourselves, which, we beg you, let us keep.

Your forefathers had pity on ours -- have you mercy on the present generation. After our fathers died, who ceded away a part of our lands, we were sent for to St. Louis. We went and treated, and gave away lands. But they were then merciful, and left us part. We beg you to do the same, and leave us now a part for the residence and burial ground for the few that remains of our decayed tribe.

In the treaty we made with our father at St. Louis, we gave from Little Rock to the Canadian, including the Warm Springs, and reserving the Salt Springs. He in that respect had deceived us. None has been reserved.

The land you wish to send us to now, is inhabited by many tribes; and to go there this winter, is terrifying to us. Father, I have now concluded.

(Mr. Crittenden) I do not understand the red chief. Does he object to the treaty he has already made with me (reference is to the agreement of July 12, 1824) or does he mean to express an unwillingness to treaty farther, and cede the balance of the lands owned by the tribe?

(Chief) Father -- the treaty we have already made, is final. I spoke only of the remainder, which you suffered us to keep to rear up our children on.

(Mr. Crittenden) Chief and Brethren -- You misunderstand me, when you suppose I wish you to move away this winter. I told you that you might remain one year, and then I would furnish you with powder and lead, and provisions.

In the place I wish you to go to, you would have villages of your own, and the Caddoes will defend you. Where you now live, the whites will be continually cheating you, and will make you continually intoxicated, and render you useless and effeminate.

You will, by removing, get from the pestilential neighborhood of the whites, and your rifles will procure you a manly and independent livelihood. Your Great Father has there a fort, and will at all times protect you.

You will carry with you wealth enough to make you acceptable (to the Caddoes) as brethren. Together you will be respected and

powerful -- divided, insignificant.

I also promise, (and you seem to have forgotten it), that your Great Father, before you removed, would hold a great talk with the Caddoes, and intercede with them to receive and treat you as brothers.

If, however, you are unwilling to do, I will not force you. But, as your friend and father, I would advise you to it, for your own great good and benefit.

(Chief) Father -- I cannot possibly go. We have many old women and children who cannot be removed. If you permit it, we prefer remaining. We wish you now to tell us, father, your final determination.

(The treaty was signed the next day, November 13, 1824. The Quapaws ceded all their lands except a few small tracts granted to individual Quapaws. The Quapaws receiving these grants were Francois Imbeau, Joseph Duchassin, Saracen, Baptiste Socie, Joseph Bonne, Baptiste Bonne, Louis Bartholomew, Antoine Duchassin, Baptiste Imbeau, Francois Cousot, and Joseph Valliere. An additional grant of two sections, with an alternative of \$7,500 if the grant was not approved in Washington, was made to James Scull because the Quapaw Nation was in debt to him. When the Quapaw removal finally came about, it brought just as much

suffering as old Hackaton had predicted.)

In 1825 Major Issac Watkins made his only race for the legislature, being a candidate for the council, against General Edmund Hogan and Colonel A. S. Walker.

In December, 1827, while Major Watkins was seated in McLane's general store in Little Rock, a man named John Smith, with a rifle on his shoulder, walked in and began talking with the proprietor. Having thus engaged his attention, Smith deliberately turned, brought his rifle to a charge, and fired its contents into the body of Major Watkins, who sat not ten feet away. Major Watkins died within an hour. In the excitement following the shooting, Smith passed out the front door, leaped on his horse and rode toward Crystal Hill. He passed the night with General Hogan, who knew nothing of the shooting, and in the morning rode to the south. The posse following Smith did not discover until morning that he had ridden toward Crystal Hill, and when it reached there Smith was well out of the way. A reward of five hundred seventy-five dollars was offered for the apprehension of Smith, but he never was arrested. W. E. Woodruff of the Gazette, after stating that Watkins was one of the first permanent settlers of Little Rock, went on to say that beyond all question he had done as much for the improvement of Little Rock as any other man. It appeared that on the preceding day Watkins had been to his plantation and had

found that some of his stock was missing. He traced it to the cabin of John Smith, found the dead carcass of one of his hogs, and immediately charged Smith with the theft. Smith did not resent it then, but took his revenge as we have stated.

The following notice appeared in the paper to indicate Mr. Smith not only spent the night with General Hogan but also took advantage of his hospitality.

ARKANSAS -- Taken up as a stray, by John Smith, of the township of Big Rock, in the county of Pulaski, one cow and calf, the cow of a red color marked with a slope on the under side of the left ear, and an underbit from the right ear -- appraised to fifteen dollars. One black Heifer, with a motely face, three years old, marked the same as the cow -- appraised to twelve dollars. Given under my hand, as justice of the peace for Big Rock township in the county aforesaid, Edmund Hogan.

On June 10, 1823, it was announced that the governor had appointed Terence Farrelly adjutant-general of the Arkansas Militia, and Henry W. Conway lieutenant-colonel of the Pulaski County Regiment. However, Conway soon resigned, and on November 4, 1823, the acting governor appointed Robert C. Oden in his place.

The following is a quotation from the Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas and through there seems to be a misunderstanding of the

importance of the position of Adjutant General the story surely shows that Terrence Farrelly was an outstanding man in the Militia as well as civil life of Territorial Arkansas.

"In the lives of Samuel Mosely, Francis Notrebe and Terrence Farrelly, all born on foreign soil, but who acquired wealth and honor at Arkansas Post, there is much to inspire every human being -- much to show that life is not the victim of luck, fate or chance.

The fact that in the few years that Mosely had resided at the Post he had gathered quite a fortune, dying with an estate of \$20,000. Forgetting his scientific mission for a while, Nuttall turns aside to comment upon the opportunities of a region that in so short a time should give one man so great a fortune. Mosely died the richest man in Arkansas county, Nuttall says, and his fortune was certainly a great one in that day. His death is noted in the Gazette months after it occurred as having happened on September 19, 1819. He had been married not quite a year, but his death notice contains no reference to children, nor do the after references to his estate disclose any, but there may have been a child. In December, 1819, Eli J. Lewis and Daniel Mooney gave notice in the Gazette that, as administrators, they had the settlement of the estate in hand and would proceed with their work as the statutes required.

The widow did not remain a widow long, for on January 22, 1820,

she was wedded to Terrence Farrelly, of the firm of Farrelly & Curran, the Irishman of our present subject. The life of Samuel Mosely is best interpreted by his achievements. He came to the Post poor and died the richest man there.

General Terrence Farrelly was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1795, but was brought to Meadville, Pennsylvania, by his parents about the year 1800. What education opportunities were afforded him is not know, but it is supposed that they were somewhat above the average. I have not been fortunate enough to find an authoritative reference to his father, but am inclined to believe that he was a son of Patrick Farrelly of Meadville, born in Ireland 1760, a lawyer, and a member of the Seventeenth Congress (1821-23). He was re-elected to the Eighteenth Congress and the Nineteenth Congress and died at Meadville, January 12, 1826, while serving his third term. He was elected as a Democrat and was a strict constructionist. The few speeches that remain proclaim him a man of extensive parts, and he voted for Henry W. Conway's improvement schemes in Arkansas in 1825, although violating his principles in so doing. Henry W. Conway was more of Whig than anything else and was warmly supported in all his territorial measures by Henry Clay, and opposed by the old line strict constructionists. From the fact that Patrick Farrelly voted for Arkansas improvements, I infer a close relationship between Patrick and Terrence, and an appeal

from Terrence which effected this result. Patrick Farrelly had another son, John W. Farrelly, born at Meadville, July 7, 1809, who became a prominent man. He was a member of Pennsylvania Senate in 1828, where he remained for many years. He served one term in the Thirteenth Congress as a Whig, and was appointed by Taylor sixth auditor of the treasury. He died in Washington.

Terrence began his life as a merchant in Meadville, but in 1817 removed to Pittsburg. There he became acquainted with another young Irishman, Thomas Curran, and with him formed a partnership for a hardware establishment at Arkansas Post. They arrived at the Post in November, 1819, and rented a store of General William O. Allen, where they carried on business until the latter part of 1820, when Curran removed to Davidsonville, Lawrence county, where, on February 18, 1821, he married Mrs. Jane Dodge. This firm gave William E. Woodruff, Sr., a good advertisement for the first issue of his paper and kept it up until the firm dissolved. Terrence had not been at his new home long before he became acquainted with the rich young widow, Mrs. Mary Mosely, and with true Hibernian directness, made a short wooing and won the prize. He was married on January 22, 1820, and in a short time Lewis and Mooney, Samuel Mosely's administrators, notified all interested parties to settle with Terrence Farrelly, who now had charge of the Mosely estate. Thus, while others waited for fortune's favors, Farrelly captured them by love and wit. He was now an

American landlord and at once set about to be an American leader of affairs.

Any why shouldn't he be a leader? He was blessed with every element that a leader should have. Do you ask for wit? He was born in Ireland and blessed with the fullest amount of Irish wit. Do you ask for wealth and power to please? He had just married the richest woman in Arkansas and has been given full control of her estate. Do you demand business ability? He was in the Arkansas territorial legislature from 1821 to 1836, a longer period than any other man ever served, before or since, and was at all times either on the Committee on Banking or on the Committee on Auditor's and Treasurer's Books. Do you ask for a sound judgment and a good knowledge of law? For fifteen years he was on the Judiciary Committee of the Arkansas legislature, and did more toward fashioning Arkansas law in his day than any twenty men that can be named. Do you want honesty and faithfulness? Then re-read what I have written and add that he was the first county judge of Arkansas County from 1830 to 1832, and could have had the place ever afterward but that he positively refused to serve. Is courage what you seek? He was Adjutant-General of the Arkansas militia under Generals W.O. Allen, Edmund Hogan and William Bradford. More than that he was the chief adviser of Major Bradford, and to this advise the territory was indebted for the nine regiments of splendid troops

the territory afforded in 1825. We have had adjutant-generals since Farrelly's day, but none that could muster an army like he had under his charge. The regiments were real live flesh and blood soldiers, commanded by the following colonels: First Regiment, Jack Wells; Second Regiment, James Lemons; Third, Joseph Hardin, Fourth, James Scull; Fifth, Thomas Dooley; Sixth, Pearson Brierly; Seventh, Hartwell Boswell; Eighth, Daniel Mooney; Ninth, Jacob Pennington. General Terrence Farrelly was not afraid of any of these colonels, nor of all of them combined. He could make and unmake them at pleasure. Any after all of this category of public services, when Statehood came, Arkansas county sent him to the Constitutional Convention, and no man in the body equalled him in influence and worth. Do you ask for an organiser--a boss? Terrence Farrelly bossed the politics of Arkansas county and had no rival. For sixteen years he carried the county in his pocket, and so gentle was his rule, so wise, so patriotic as never to create a schism or revolt. Outside of Arkansas county, he was looked upon as a sound and safe man, worthy of any and every trust, and honored throughout the State. He had talents and he used them to improve, exalt and gladden life. He was just, and thereby ennobled his own character. His wit made him the god of moments, and in later times, his genius would have made him god of the ages. No man of the period extracted as much sweet out of life as did he, and in that he proclaimed his

wisdom. There was no pleasanter character in territorial days than Terrence Farrelly, the Irish-American.

The French hero, Monsiure Le Noir De Serville, who died on Arkansas soil December 30, 1828, was of the flower of France and one of the foreign contingent that lent its assistance to the cause of American Independence. He came to the United States as a French marine with the fleet commanded by Count de Grasse, and was wounded at Yorktown in attacking and carrying one of the British redoubts on the evening of October 14, 1781. Being honorably discharged he returned to France, but in after years came back to the United States and in time found a home in Arkansas near the planation of Monsieur A. Barraque in Richland township. He was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree and was buried with all the honors of war. It was a grand sight to see the blending of nationalities at this military interment of a foreign hero.

Adjutant General Terrence Farrelly, Colonels A.S. Walker, Francis Notrebe, and several companies of the First and Second regiments, Acting-Governor Robert Crittenden and his dashing aide-de-camp, Colonel Yell, made up the military cortege, while the French families from far and near and the American contingent of wealth, prowess and achievement made the occasion a memorable one in early days. We do not know whether this grave is in Richland, or in Barraque township of Jefferson County, nor do we know whether

it carries a mark by which it may be identified. It was all in Richland township, Arkansas county, in 1828, but it maybe that the grave is at what is now Redfield. „

An example of the leadership exerted by General Farrelly can be seen by the passing of an Act of the Territorial legislature on 30 October 1823. It suppressed the selling of spirits to soldiers, officers and musicians and authorized a fine of \$20.00 be assessed the vender.

We find that Terrence Farrelly was coroner of Arkansas County from January 2, 1822 to October 1, 1823 and County Judge from February 15, 1830 to December 28, 1833. He was also made a Magistrate of Arkansas County on November 5, 1831.

Leading Quapaw Chiefs, met at Major John Harringtons' home 5 November 1824, to discuss the ceding of their lands to the U.S. Government, and agreed to be confined to the country inhabited to the Caddo Indians in Southwest Arkansas, generally along Red River. It was considered appropriate that such a council should be conducted at Harringtons since he was well known and respected among the Quapaw, and such a setting was considered a fitting and friendly atmosphere would be assured. Harrington had been associated with the 4th Arkansas Territorial Militia and this regiment no doubt influenced the Quapaw decision.

CHAPTER VI

William Bradford

A company of cavalry was raised in the vicinity of Little Rock early in 1824, and on May 15, 1824, the company met at Samuel Taylor's hotel in Little Rock to elect its officers. This was obviously the company commanded by Thomas White.

The settlers were not unmindful of their need for military protection, with Indian outrages occurring frequently, and there was a general feeling that the bulk of that protection should be offered by the United States Army rather than the Territorial Militia. Possibly this prevailing sentiment had some bearing on President Adams' appointment of William Bradford, a regular army officer then stationed at Fort Smith, as brigadier-general of the Arkansas Militia.

On August 31, 1824, the Gazette published General Bradford's first brigade orders. Directed at colonels commanding regiments, the order requested immediate organization of the regiments, and designation of battalion and company boundaries. There was an undertone of desperation in the plea for prompt submission of regimental returns showing the strength of the regiments, as no return had ever been made to the War Department. This was no minor matter, for as early as July of 1821, the full quota of arms from the federal government had been withheld, until returns

could be made by which the correct number of arms due the Territory could be figured. The problem of securing complete returns plagued every commanding officer, and was never satisfactorily solved.

George Izard, another outstanding military man, succeeded James Miller as governor of Arkansas Territory. He found the Militia in a deplorable condition, and focused his attention upon it right from the beginning. Bradford had been transferred to Fort Towson and the Militia had virtually fallen apart. It was Izard who really organized the Militia, going about it in a systematic manner that contrasted sharply with the more or less ineffectual efforts of his predecessors.

The first thing he did was to publish such returns as he had, in the Gazette of June 14, 1825, in the hopes that publication would bring about corrections in the list--for some of the officers on this roster had resigned or left the Territory, and there were also errors in dates of commissions. Unfortunately, he was overly optimistic on this point, and ultimately was forced to send in the return exactly as it had appeared in the Gazette. This return was re-published in Volume II of the Territorial Papers of the United States.

Governor George Izard was born in Richmond, England in 1792, attended the military schools of England and France. To his

credit is given for directing the organization of various states during the War of 1812. He was promoted to Major General in 1814. When he came to the territory from South Carolina, he was unquestionably the most able man available to fill the chair as Governor.

George Izard really organized the territory of Arkansas. His predecessors, the governor and the acting governor, simply set the machine up and put it into bungling operation. They touched the high places, as it were, and substituted words for things. They had militia so-called which consisted of a brigadier general, who lived at Fort Towson, and an adjutant general, who was sheriff of Arkansas County. They had colonels galore, and that was the sum and substance of the "militia," except the neighborhood organizations. They had no men, no guns, no ammunition, no arsenal, no rules and really no militia.

Izard began a real organization of the militia. He got guns and then men. He laid the foundation for the arsenal. He furnished the rules and regulations, having done this before for the entire United States. Drilling went on regularly and many men who became famous in the Mexican war recieved their earliest tutelage in Izard's militia companies.

Governor Izard wrote the following letter to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the situation in Arkansas. In this letter he

discusses the need for a more central location of an arsenal and of the condition of the Militia.

Little Rock
June 18, 1825

Sir:

1. Major E. W. Duval, the Cherokee Agent, passed through this place a week ago, and delivered to me your letter of the 16th April. Conformably with your instructions I will open negotiations with the Cherokees residing within this Territory. From what I can learn, however, it seems improbable, that these Indians will accept the first proposal mentioned by you, of removing entirely beyond the limits of Arkansas. Their object is to exchange the lands they now occupy for those lying south and west of them and immediately adjoining the former. Even this will be very advantageous to the inhabitants of Arkansas & Missouri, as it will open a direct communication between the settlements on White River & those on the Arkansas & Red Rivers. From the part of the country to be ceded to the Choctaws I have not heard since my last of the 6th inst -- in a few days I expect precise information from that quarter.

2. The protracted absence of the Secretary of this Territory leaves me in the dark respecting the measures adopted by him before my arrival. There are here in the hands of the Gentlemen, who has charge of his papers, bills on New Orleans, drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, payable to the order of

2. Crittenden, Esqr., Acting Governor, for \$10,500, which of course can not be negotiated. These funds are, I presume, intended to meet the annuities and other payments which are, or will soon be, due to the Indian Tribes.

3. As accident^{may} prevent Mr. Crittenden from returning either before this money shall be required, it would perhaps be advisable to forward this amount in similar bills payable to my order, which will be sent back if there others shall be negotiated before their arrival.

4. There is also a sum in specie lodged at Mr. Wm. Montgomery's at the mouth of the White River, of which I received the first intimation from Major Duval. He states that this money was to be delivered to my order, and that it was destined for the Cherokees of his Agency. I directed him to send a sub-agent (whom he recommended for the purpose) from his residence at Dardanellas to me. This person I will authorize to take charge of the specie in question, of which, I however know not the amount. It has been, I understand, for several months, at its present place of deposit.

5. I am at present engaged in organization of the Militia of this Territory. Nothing has been done on this important subject, except commissioning a number of officers. The Brig. Gen'l resides at Cantonment Towson, where he holds the office of Sutler to the

Garrison. The Adj't Gen'l is sheriff for the county of Arkansas and lives about 100 miles from this place. I have ordered both of these officers to report to me and have instructed the former in relation to the measures I have thought proper to take. It is very desirable that arms and ammunition should be transmitted to the Territory before winter. There are some boxes of both deposited at a warehouse here. Respecting these as well as a number of other circumstances connected with my duties, the absence of the Secretary and the want of official documents leave me uninformed.

6. The arrival of the Choctaw, the removal of the Quapaws and the excitement among the Citizens who are ordered away from their settlements west of the new Choctaw line, render preparation for defense or coercion indispensable. In my opinion the establishment of an Arsenal with a competent detachment of Ordnance Officers at or near this town, would be highly advantageous to the public interests.

I am & C

Signed/ George Izard

The reorganization of the Militia by Governor Izard and the establishing of the arsenal made the position of Adjutant General time consuming. General Farrelly, as had already been noted, was a man of varied interest. He was not able to devote the time that the Governor wished to the task at hand. He notified the Governor

that he could not fullfill his obligations to the office in a
latter to Governor Izard as follows:

His Excellency, Governor Izard
Governor of the Territory of Arkansas

Post of Arkansas June 18, 1825

Sir: I have just received your order having date the 10th Instant,
and as circumstances connected with my other offical duties here
render it out of my power without serious inconsequences, to repair
forthwith to Head Quarters, I will comply as far as practicable
with the tenor of your order, and hereby tender you my resignation
of the office of Adjutant General, which I presume will be very
acceptable.

I am Sir

Respectfully

Terrence Farrelly

NOTE: On the same day he resigned as sheriff of Arkansas County.

Ordinance return 22 July 1825

Dept of War to Governor Izard, revealed that the Territory Militia
had been issued the following:

Muskets	400;	Pistols	450;	Cavalry Sabers	200;
Drums	12;	Fifes	12;	Flints	4000;
Musket Balls & Cartridges	40000;	Wall Tents	3.		

G Bowford, Col Ordnance informed Governor Izard that "the law for distribution of munitions among the several states and territories is in proportion to the number of effects. *** "The return of the militia of Arkansas has not been received consequently the Territory has no credit for arms under the laws" *** Bowford further explained "Arms at Baton Rouge is for the Territory of Arkansas" *** "It would probably require about 3 weeks to convoy from that arsenal to Little Rock".

Izard asked the commanding officers to report in person or by letter to him at Little Rock or to General Bradford at Fort Towson, promised that the organization of the Militia would engage his full attention, and warned that the Militia laws would be rigidly enforced. Editor Woodruff applauded Izard's efforts, and urged cooperation.

Izard wrote to the Secretary of War, requesting more arms and on July 26, 1825 was told that no more could be sent until a more ample return of the Militia was received in Washington. On November 3, 1825, Izard approved an act of the legislature authorizing him to have printed 500 copies of the Militia law, as contained in Geyer's Digest of the Laws of Missouri. Each commissioned officer was to receive a copy. On July 4, 1826, Woodruff announced that the project was completed, and copies of the Militia laws were ready for distribution by mail.

On January 30, 1826, with the possibilities of an Indian war threatening more and more, Izard again wrote to the Secretary of War. He mentioned the difficulty of assembling even a small force, because of the vast extent of the Territory. To emphasize his plight, he said, "Permit me to add that there is not a single Piece of Artillery at my Disposal, and only a few boxes of musket Ammunition are scattered at various Points, where they are deposited for safe-keeping in Merchants' stores."

He recieved the answer that more complete returns must be made before any more arms would be issued.

On February 7, 1826, he issued an order to General Bradford to insist that regimental commandants send in their returns promptly or else relinquish their commissions. He pointed out the need for military preparation, even though the Militia might not actually be called into immediate service.

Robert C. Oden, who commanded a battalion in the Pulaski County Regiment, had already begun a more effective organization of his battalion, which included the townships of Little Red River, Vaugins, and Big Rock. He set October 1, 1825 as the deadline for returns from the companies under his command.

Reason Wheat was captain of a company in Big Rock and Saline townships. On June 27, 1826, Wheat announced three parade dates

for the company in July, September and October -- and ambitious schedule for a hitherto inactive military organization. On August 29, 1826, Colonel Oden announced that those who wished to join a volunteer company should meet on the second Saturday in September to elect officers. This was probably geographically convenient rather than the result of dissension in the company. Wheat retained command of the rest of the company, for on May 22, 1827, he issued another parade order, and in June of 1827 he held a court martial for delinquents.

The company that divided itself from Wheat's company was called first the Little Rock Volunteer Infantry, and later the Little Rock Guards. Alexander S. Walker was its captain. Its first company exercise was on November 9, 1826, at Charles Fisher's tavern. This company appears to have been well organized, and had regular musters with better than average military instruction. Notices of these musters appeared in the Gazette at intervals from 1826 through 1829, with an occasional court martial to levy fines against those who failed to attend the musters. On May 21, 1828, the Little Rock Guards were on hand to maintain order at the execution of Jacob Strickland for the murder of George Dacon. Walker was captain of the company from its beginning until 1829. William Wallace was orderly sergeant in 1827, followed by Samuel Owens in 1828 and 1829. After June 24, 1829, the company abruptly disappears from the columns of the Gazette, and we can only suppose

that it was lost in the shuffle when the Pulaski County Regiment was reorganized in 1830. This company is not to be confused with another company also called the Little Rock Guards, which was organized in 1833 to patrol the town and eliminate vagrancy.

Another company in Big Rock township in 1828 and 1829 was commanded by Jesse Hinderliter, who held the rank of ensign.

7th Regiment at Batesville, 28 Sept 1825 asked for appointment of Captains and Lieutenants to fill vacancies.

Dissatisfaction among the Cherokees is evidenced by letter to the Reverend James W. Moore "You have doubtless been informed by Brother Wilson, that the state of religion among our Cherokees is not so prosperous as it was a few months ago". S/ C Washburn

General Bradford was born in Virginia in 1771. By 1804 he was the owner of a large estate in Kentucky. In Kentucky he served in the legislature the terms of 1801-03 and 1810-11. He entered the War of 1812 as a Captain and was promoted to Major in 1814. On 25 December of 1817, he became the Commander at Belle Point.

Colonel Matthew Arbuckle, his successor found the fort in good shape and so informed the Adjutant General (Territorial Papers Vol XIX) General Bradford had resigned his regular army commission to remain in Arkansas.

When he announced as a candidate for Congress about three weeks before the general election his name was omitted from many of the Governor's Acts of Proclamation. His candidacy for Congress was unsuccessful, however, he was promoted Commander of the Territorial Militia.

Bradford was a good military commander. His devotion to duty was instrumental in improving the posture of the Militia in the young and struggling territory. He died of yellow fever at Fort Smith in 1826. (Arkansas Historical Quarterly Vol XV)

Bradford in describing the Osage-Cherokee troubles wrote "the only way I have found to manage them is by appealing to their fears" (letter to Secretary of War., 10 August 1821).

General Bradford was a good selection as commander of the Militia because he had the military background plus his knowledge of the Indians having been stationed on the frontier for many years.

We find that Governor Izard and General Bradford faced the Indian War in January 1826. Governor Izard wrote the following letter to the Secretary of War:

Little Rock
January 30, 1826

The Secretary At War,

Sir: 1. I received yesterday a letter dated 26 Dec., from the office of Indian Affairs, which through not franked by you I presume is official. Major McClellan, Choctaw Agent, has for

several months been actively engaged in visiting the various Choctaw villages scattered over the County west of the Mississippi. I am satisfied that he has used every exertion in the performance of his duties, and the delay in presenting himself to me for orders may be fairly ascribed to his want of funds to remove from the place of his habitation. The rule prohibiting advances where no outfit is allowed must frequently produce delay in the movements of officers of that class.

2. Colonel Arbuckle, Commanding at Contonment Gibson, informs me under date 13th inst. that "A party of Indians composed of Cherokees, Delawares and some of another tribe (perhaps Shawnees) had lately killed five Osage warriors on or near the Red River."

3. Bridg. Gen'l Bradford, lately from Post Townon, confirms this intelligence, as well as a report that several tribes hostile to the Osage had sent runners to the westward for the purpose of organizing a plan of attack, with the determination to exterminate the latter nation. It is certain that if this project is effected the consequence will be very injurious to our citizens in the territory and the neighboring States.

4. That a general plan of insurrection among the savages west of the Mississippi was concerted three or four years ago, which was laid aside only in consequence of the death of the principal mover of the scheme, a Cherokee chief is asserted by the best informed inhabitants of this territory. Should the combinations against the Osage be effected, and of its success in destroying

that people there can be no doubt, the allies will assuredly attempt something against us. I shall hope to be honored with the President's directions with regard to preparation. I sent on a return of our Militia (an imperfect one indeed) some weeks ago to the Adj. Gen's Office at Washington, but from the extent of our territory it will require considerable time to assemble even a few hundred men, and it is advisable to take precautionary measures against not improbable contingencies. On the subject of funds for military purposes I also request instructions. Permit me to add that there is not a single piece of artillery at my disposal and only a few boxes of musket ammunition scattered at various points where they are deposited for safe keeping in merchants' stores.

I am etc.,

Governor Izard

To compound the problem with the Indians the white settlers would in many cases move into territory and settle on land that had been allotted to the Indians.

From the Governor Izard files we find he wrote the following letter to the Indian agent.

12 July 1827

Major William McClellan

Choctaw Agency

Sir: With respect to the settlers on Choctaw land who refuse to remove themselves *** I see no use in forcing them away, until

the Indians come to take possession, when if they still resist the order *** they must be compelled to go by military authority to Fort Gibson. Some of the Choctaws give too much cause for disposal by their own conduct whither the Territory *** and their preparation for going to your agency. There is a band of them not far from the Post of Arkansas, who are said to have uttered very improper language and are viewed with suspect by citizens in that quarter.

Governor Izard

In 1827 a group of men devised a plan to take some of the territory in Texas away from Comanche Indians. Since Texas was not part of the United States it was difficult to control the actions of the settlers along the border. In fact, the border was not clearly defined and many of the settlers would consider themselves Texans or citizens of the United States. It would depend on which would be most beneficial to the settler. Governor Izard wrote the following letter to the Secretary of War concerning this problem:

Saline to. A.T.
July 31st, 1827

The Secretary of War

Sir: 1. By the last mail for the Southern part of this territory I received a letter from Major Cummings commanding at Cantonment Towson, accompanied by sundry documents, which I presume have also been forwarded to the War Department. It appears by those papers

that an expedition has been set on foot by two white men named Burkman and Robins, for the ostensible purpose of attacking the Comanche Indians in the Mexican Republic, and that the party was to be composed of American Citizens. The proceedings seem to be sanctioned by Jose Antonio Cacedo. Chief of the Department of the Province of Texas.

2. Should the projected attack on the Comanches take place the Citizens settled on Red River apprehend reprisals from those people who have hitherto conducted themselves in a friendly manner towards them. They believe that as the party will be composed of Americans and commanded by one of our country men the Indians will consider the invasion as sanctioned by our Government and that revenge accordingly.

As the members of the expedition are rendezvous at a place which is considered within the territory of Mexico, I know not how we can interfere with it especially as they act under the orders of the Chief of Texas. Should any appearance of any invasion present itself I will order out the militia of the Southern Counties. It is essential that we should be apprised of the Boundary of our Territory in that quarter. I am entirely uninformed of the instructions given by Govt. to the officers of the United States Army on the frontier.

I am, etc.,

Governor Izard

Governor Izard began preparation to face the problem of the settlers attacking the Comanche Indians for on 17 August 1827 he wrote General William Clark "I apprehend that disturbances will take place before long on the Red River. Some band of white men ostensibly under authority of an Mexican Officer have been raised and armed within our limits for the declared purpose of attacking Comanche Indians. It is probable that the latter will consider the inroad as approved by our government and retaliate without delay. Our regular force in that part of the frontier is too small to guard it from attack and much inconvenience may result to the citizens of our South Counties, as well as to those of Louisiana."

Also on the 17th he wrote Major Jacob Wolf, Guard Company, Arkansas Territory "If the militia of your county has not proper number of officers you will please to direct them to elect such as are wanted and forward names of the persons chosen, for whom commissions will be made out and sent to you. At the same time I shall be glad to be informed of the number of men subject to militia duty in your county."

Governor Izard appointed Nathan Pryor as head of the Militia at Fort Smith on 28 August 1827. He felt that the entire western part of Arkansas could well be in danger.

Weapons and ammunition were always scarce in the territory.

On 27 August 1827 Colonel Townsend Dickenson complained of damage to boxes of arms and ammunition as a result of an overflow that occurred on the White River at Batesville.

Governor Izards' reply 3 September 1827 as follows: "It is not expected that the expense of putting public property in order should fall upon individuals, but it is necessary that such property should, when once deposited with an officer of the Territory be safely kept in such situations when accidents of such frequent repetition as inundations are not to be excused. I request therefore, that you will cause these arms to be cleaned and repaired and afterward put away in some safe dry building, provided the expense for so doing it not exceeding the sum you mentioned \$30.00" In this same letter Izard asked for a report of the number of commissioned officers.

General Bradford at the outset began the formation of a regiment in each of the five counties of the territory. His efforts often resulted in appointment to high rank of certain individuals when there was no requirement for this service.

Such appointments were brought to the attention of the legislative body whose actions were as follows:

Section I: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory

of Arkansas, that so much of the 11th section of the military law of this territory, as authorizes the appointment of a brigade inspector, by the same is hereby repealed. /s/ A.H. Sevier, Speaker,
House of Representatives Approved 27 October 1827.

That the General Assembly was concerned regarding the military situation we find that an act supplementary to the laws regulation of the Militia were initiated:

SEC I: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas that where the militia of any county is not sufficient to form a regiment, and shall therefore be formed into a separate battalion or into separate companies, as the case may be, the commanding officer of such separate battalion or independent company shall make the return prescribed in the 9th Section of an act to which this is a supplement to the Adjutant General, within 30 days succeeding any battalion or separate company muster, any law to the contrary not withstanding.

SEC II: And be it further enacted that the militia shall muster twice annually by companies on the 1st Saturday in April and October, that the Commissioned officers, Non Commissioned officers and musicians of each battalion shall appear once in every year at the usual place of holding battalion assemblies in the month of October, day to be announced by commanding officer for purpose of being drilled as is required by 61st Section and act to which this is a supplement.

Section IV: and be it further enacted that the Adjutant General and Paymaster for each Battalion and separate company be appointed and that such regiment battalion and company shall choose its own uniforms. /S/ A.H. Sevier, Approved 31 October 1827.

Thomas Willoughby Newton was adjutant to Crittenden at the treaty with the Quapaws, and aide-de-camp to General Bradford in 1826.

CHAPTER VII

Ben Desha

The Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas describes the Desha family:

"Old Ben Desha of Manakintown, was a refined industrious and learned man, descended from an illustrious line of Frenchmen. His sons and daughters became Americans in every sense of the word, and a grandson, Joseph Desha, a general in the United States army and governor of Kentucky. This grand old man sent four sons and daughters into the territory of Arkansas, every one of whom was a tower of strength in the community to which he or she went. His oldest son was named Benjamin, Kentucky born, who in 1812 was made a first lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, which appointment was not confirmed by the United States Senate. In the next year he was confirmed as a third lieutenant in the First Regiment of Light Dragoons; in the next year he was advanced to the grade of captain in the Second Regiment of the United States Rifles. The traditions of Captain Ben Desha are still cherished by Kentuckians, who are descended from soldiers of these regiments. He resigned in 1815 to accept a seat in the legislature of Kentucky, where he won a position almost as distinguished as that of his illustrious father. In 1822 President Monroe offered him the receivership of public moneys of the territory of Arkansas which position he accepted, and whose duties he performed honorably and well for many years. The thrift of the Huguenots never deserted him, nor did their refinement of manners."

Benjamin Desha to Graham Apr 11, 1826 (NA:GLO , R and R LETS,
Little Rock) reporting Tennessee as his birth place.

A letter from George Graham to Ben Desha dated 25 March 1824
indicated that General Desha did not become Receiver of Public
Monies until 1824.

Benjamin Desha was listed as a late Capt. of Dragoon in the
United States Army in a letter from Hartwell Boswell to George
Graham dated 8 Oct 1823.

Benjamin Desha arrived in Little Rock in Oct 1824.

(Benjamin Desha)

George Graham to Ben Desha

(NA:GLO, Misc. LETS. Sent, BK 13)

General land office 25 March 1824

Benjamin Desha, Esq Rec, of c Little Rock, AT

Sir: Inclosed you have a Commission from the President of the U.S.
appointing you by and with the advise and consent of the Senate,
Rec of PM for the D of Ark for four years from the date thereof
(4th Inst)

You will please to qualify yourself by taking an oath to support
the Constitution of this U.S. and by entering into bond with one
or more sureties. in the sum of \$10,000, the sureties to be approved
by the U.S. Dist. Judge or ATT whose certificate must be endorsed

on the bond, a form of which is inclosed. The Bond and Oath will have to be sent to this office.

I inclose an Open Letter to the Acting Receiver for your Dist requiring him to deliver to you all the books, papers and c appertaining to the Office for which you will give him duplicate receipts.

I am B.C.'

G.C.'

Governor Izard in his message to the legislature on Oct 4, 1825, told of the moving of the Indians from Mississippi and Alabama through Arkansas. "Of the expected removal of the Choctaws Nation from the state of Mississippi and Alabama to the western part of our territory, I have heard nothing lately. It would be fortunate if an arrangement, could be made to establish them beyond our limits, -- as the locations as present fixed upon for them will produce serious inconveniences. Inconveniences to a numerous and valuable portion of our countrymen. In anticipation of these various movements of the Indian Tribes, I have endeavored to place the militia in a condition to afford immediate protection to our settlements, should any disorder attend the passage of those people. In several counties I have met with prompt assistance from the officers; -- in others, owing to circumstances probably irreparable from the disorganized State of the regiments and the dispersion of the inhabitants, I have not been equally successful.

In the course of a few weeks, however, I hope to have completed such arrangements as will enable us, in case of emergency to call out, for the general defense, bands of our hardy citizens Soldiers, quite competent to repel and punish any insult which might be offered to the Territory.

Oct 4, 1825

On April 8, 1826, Governor Izard appointed Colonel Benjamin Desha adjutant-general, and on July 24, he appointed Major William H. Parrott brigade inspector. Parrott ordered battalion musters for his inspection in every county during the latter part of 1826, but in October of 1827 his office was abolished by the legislature.

As colonel commandant of the Second Regiment of Arkansas Militia, Robert C. Oden ordered a regimental muster on October 27, 1827, at James Pyeatt's. He also ordered all commissioned and non-commissioned officers to meet for a three-day drill preceding the muster, during which time they were to camp on the ground at Pyeatt's. Although this was authorized by law, it was rarely done. A. B. Lackland was Oden's adjutant.

In 1828 Oden was still in command of the Pulaski Regiment and called another muster at Pyeatt's for the first Monday in November. This order, issued by the regimental adjutant, Harvey Caldwell, also announced an election of company officers.

General Desha set about to improve the militia with an Act prescribing the mode of electing Militia Officers and for the purpose of improving the Militia provided in Section I: "That the military of said Territory shall be divided into two brigades the 1st of which shall consist of the counties of Washington, Crawford, Pope, Conway, Pulaski, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Clark, Hempstead, Union, Lafayette, Sevier and Miller; and that the second brigade, shall consist of the counties of Lawrence, Izard, Independence, Jackson, St. Francis, Crittenden, Phillips, Monroe, Arkansas and Chicot, each of which shall be commanded by a Brigadier General.

Section II: and that the brigades shall be divided into regiments, battalions, and companies, in the manner now required by law, and when any county does not contain a sufficient number for a separate regiment, the same shall be formed into a separate battalion and be commanded by a major to be chosen and commissioned in the same manner and who shall make his return in the same way and be liable in every respect where the same or similar duties are required, as in the case of a colonial commandant, providing however, that the counties of Miller and Sevier shall form one regiment and elect one colonel for said regiment.

Section III: This Act further prescribes the 1st Monday in January next, "All persons in the different counties of the Territory subject to perform military duties, at the respective

place of holding elections in said counties and at the time of election of civil officers, shall proceed to the election of a Colonel, commandant for the regiment of the county in which he resides" The same method prescribed in the election of major, their tenure in office shall be commissioned by the governor and continue in office during their good behavior. When regiment or battalion is divided into companies, to order and election and give notice of the same in all the townships through the county of terms and place of holding said elections within 20 days and shall elect their field and company officers. All residents to vote in the township in which they reside.

Section IV. The election returns to be forwarded in ten days after a statement of the judges to the Governor of the Territory. Those officers found to be inferior in grade shall be succeeded by the next officer in Command. Approved 2 November 1827.

It was only through the truly dedicated effort of the Militia and the Territorial Officials that the Indians gave little serious problems during the early territorial period. The Indian agents were evidently of outstanding character and integrity. The following quotation from Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas concerning one of the agents indicates the dedication that these agents showed.

Major DuVal never neglected his duties as Indian agent. He was absolutely incorruptible, and when his mind was set, absolutely

unchangeable. He took a warm interest in the Indian welfare and gave freely of his means and advice for their ultimate development. The Indians came to honor him and love him. He headed many expeditions of Indians from the Cherokee country in Arkansas to Washington City, to enable the Indians to present their claims more fairly to the authorities. Colonel Arbuckle jestingly said, "DuVal had rather take a party of Indians to Washington than to command an army," but at the same time everyone knew that each trip that DuVal took to Washington rendered white supremacy that much more secure. He died at his post in 1828 or 1829 and was succeeded by Major Wharton Rector. The descendants of Major DuVal have lived continuously in Arkansas from that day to this, adding honor, dignity and great worth to the state. The names of Lyon, Brearly and DuVal will forever remain an honor to Arkansas and a tribute to the integrity and justice of early Indian affairs.

CHAPTER VIII

Wharton Rector

Governor Izard appointed Wharton Rector to replace General Benjamin Desha, who has resigned as Adjutant General on March 17, 1828. The Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas describe the Rector family as follows: "Of the marriages of these nine Rector boys I am not fully advised. Certainly it is that Wharton was married before leaving the East and that he left three sons and one daughter, and probably, a fourth son. These sons were Wharton, Jr., Elias of Fort Smith, William V., and possibly Enoch. Wharton, Jr., known as Colonel Wharton Rector, was a 2d lieutenant in the 2d Rifles in 1820, and of the 6th Infantry in June, 1821. He was afterwards made army paymaster, which position he held for a great number of years, dying February 8, 1842, in his forty-second year. His rank in the army was that of major. His father, Wharton Rector, Sr., was also known as Colonel Wharton Rector but I am unable to state authoritatively where he obtained the title. Wharton Rector, Jr., was a citizen of Little Rock as early as 1825; in September, 1827, he was a second of Ambrose H. Sevier in his duel with Thomas W. Newton, at Point Remove, now in Conway county. In October, 1827, he was also the second of Henry W. Conway in his duel with Robert W. Crittenden. Wharton Rector, Jr., was appointed adjutant general by Governor Fulton in 1835, and he in turn appointed Elias Rector

of Fort Smith, his aide. In 1832 Governor Pope appointed Elisa Rector of Fort Smith, A.D.C., and upon the death of Colonel Yell appointed William Field, adjutant general with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Wharton Rector, Jr., was married at St. Louis, and he was buried at Van Buren, Arkansas, with military honors. The services were conducted by Major Lear of the Army Post at Fort Smith. He was a director of the Van Buren branch of the Real Estate Bank at the time. The Van Buren Intelligencer said: "Colonel Rector was a Democrat of the most independent character, but his personal friends were by no means confined to members of his party. His uniformly honorable and manly deportment won for him the esteem of all who knew his worth. His rise in the world is another high evidence of what honesty of purpose, industry and application may accomplish."

Another son of Wharton Rector, Sr., was William V. Rector, surveyor under Colonel William and Colonel Elias Rector of St. Louis; auditor of Missouri for many years and a resident of Little Rock in 1829, where he died at the residence of his brother, Wharton, on September 21, 1829, at the age of thirty-three."

Evidently Wharton Rector, Sr., served as Adjutant General to Governor Izard. The accomplishments of General Rector were many, however, his greatest effort during his tenure as Adjutant General

was keeping peace among the Indians and settlers of the new territory.

Wharton Rector served as a Magistrate in Pulaski County in 1835 and on 13 June 1836 he was succeeded by Robert Brazil in Saline County, therefore, he must have lived in Saline County.

Wharton Rector, distinguished himself during his tenure as Adjutant General with several expeditions into Indian areas of probable trouble. Two specific incidents were the involvement of Miller County volunteers against Indians resident along the Red River, and his White River expedition. The White River incident involved about 200 families being transplanted from Mississippi, who removed themselves from the regularly followed roads and upon becoming worn out did temporarily live near the Mouth of the White River. Another such expedition through not of the same magnitude was against a settlement of Choctaw that had stopped along the Little Red River through Clebourne County.

Incidents of Indians removing themselves from frequented roads and setting out on their own were frequent. Dutch, a chief of the Cherokee, with a tribe settled what is today known as Dutch Creek Valley in Yell and Scott Counties. Dutch was the chief who soldiers referred to as "The Bowles". General Rector, was tardy in submitting his reports for appropriations due for expenses incurred during these expeditions, which were approved by the

Governor, and certified by the Secretary of War. There are no records of congress having made appropriations to the Quartermaster General, for these payments.

The International Boundary between the Arkansas Territory of the United States and the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas had been defined in the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, but remained unsurveyed in 1827.

The greater part of the inhabitants in the border area were seemingly loyal to the U.S., though many people claimed to be subjects of Mexico, or of the U.S. as interest or convenience dictated.

A considerable and sometimes unfriendly Indian population consisting of Pawnees, Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Cherokees, Osages, and Comanches resided nearby.

Miller County defined by the Arkansas territorial legislature in 1831 comprised all the present northeastern Texas counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Fannin, and Delta plus parts of eight counties south and west of these.

The first information of impending trouble on the international border came from Indian Agent, George Gray, of the Red River Agency, who wrote Secretary of War James Barbour on July 3, 1827, that "a company armed and equipped as Infantry" was organizing "along the frontiers" for the professed purpose of plundering

and robbing the Comanche Indians.

News of the proposed border expedition against the Indians reached Little Rock, the territorial capital, via a communication from Major Cummings to Governor Izard (Gray's earlier letter to Izard seems not to have been delivered). Cummings inclosed a proclamation recently promulgated by Nathaniel Robbins and Charles Burkham of Miller County. Representing themselves as Mexican officers acting under instructions from the Mexican government, Robbins and Burkham invited any volunteers who desired to make war on the Indians hostile to the Mexican government to convene south of Red River west of the Spanish Bluff.

Two weeks later the Gazette reported that fifty well armed men under Colonels Robbins and Burkham had departed on a plundering expedition against the Comanches and Pawnees.

Governor Izard's letter to Secretary of War Barbour reported that the rendezvous point for the expedition was "at a place which is considered within the territory of Mexico." For this reason, and because the marauders "act under the orders of the Chief of Texas," Izard did not see how the American authorities could interfere.

Nathaniel Robbins and Dr. Lewis R. Dayton had written Jose Antonio Saucedo, the political chief of the department of Texas

at San Felipe de Austin, on February 20, 1827, claiming to represent the citizens of the Pecan Point country, and informed him that the inhabitants of the area were paying taxes as citizens of the U.S. when they believed they were actually on Mexican soil; in addition, they desired Mexican protection from the Indians, Sandoz replied that he did not have authority to remedy their situation but would forward their representation to the governor of the state of Coahuila and Texas. Pending an answer from his superior he could see no reason why the inhabitants of the border area should not organize under the protection of the Mexican government. He accordingly appointed Robbins and Dayton commissioners for the purpose, and issued on April 19 a statement to the Pecan Point inhabitants giving them permission to establish a provisional government. Robbins and Dayton found themselves defeated, however, by the indifference of the people.

The report of the legislative committee also revealed that Charles Burkhart, representing himself as a captain in Mexican service, had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Lost Prairie on June 12, 1827, stating that he had arranged with Mexican officials to conduct an expedition against the hostile Indians. To all who would volunteer to march against the Pawnees or the Comanches he promised a "handsome compensation" from the Mexican government and share of the plunder taken from the Indians. The rendezvous

was set for July 20 at Pecan Point. Though Robbins' name was not mentioned in the proclamation, he was reported by a citizen of Miller County to be involved. The settlers refused to join the proposed enterprise.

No sooner had the disturbance of 1827 subsided than on March 4, 1828 a Mexican officer reported that Dayton was attempting without the blessings of the Mexican government to recruit in Miller and Hampstead counties and expedition to plunder the Texas Indians.

Forty-four Pecan Point citizens petitioned Governor Izard on March 20, 1828, complaining that they were and had been for some time "Annoyed by the Indians," particularly Shawnees, who were settling among them, "building their huts contiguous (sic) to our corn cribs & fields, pilfering from houses and corn cribs killing hogs, driving their stocks of horses and cattle among us," and cutting down timber.

Two days later Major J.G.W. Pierson, commandant of the Miller County Militia requested permission from Izard to use the militia forcibly to remove the Indians, and asserted that he had been promised support by the garrison of about forty regulars at Fort Towson. Izard sent Colonel Wharton Rector, adjutant general of the territorial militia, to investigate should the reports prove true, Rector was to admonish the Indians "to remove immediately, and should they disobey or resist your authority you will call out such a party of the Militia as you may consider adequate to compel.

obedience." He might if necessary call on the army at Fort Towson. Rector should also secure either "the original or a certified copy" of the Mexican document giving the Indians permission "to establish themselves at Pecan Point." The Gazette, approving the governor's action, held that the Indians had no claim whatsoever to land in the border area, and believed that Rector would have little trouble in removing them.

Rector found the situation desperate in the Pecan Point country. Shawnees and Delawares were stealing and killing livestock, and threatening to drive the whites from the south side of Red River. In a meeting with the principal chiefs Rector ordered them to remove forthwith. The Delawares agreed, but the Shawnees refused, declaring that they would resist any force sent against them. Unable to obtain troops from Fort Towson (NOTE 1) Rector called on the Miller County Militia under Major Pierson, and was furnished with sixty-three well armed men. In the vicinity of the Indian villages the militia was met by the principal Shawnee chief, who sued for peace and promised that his people would leave the territory.

Though Rector's report to the governor did not mention the Mexican document authorizing the Indians to settle in the Pecan Point region, the commandant of Fort Towson subsequently asserted that Rector took it from them. That the Indians has possessed such a document can hardly be doubted for it is present in Spanish, in

the National Archives, Office of Indian Affairs, Delaware and Shawnee file.

The Red River affair was a failure to exercise authority on the part of military officials in charge of Indian affairs. Indian Agents not necessarily connected with the military tolerated and profited from sales of whiskey. Many situations evolved from failure to exercise corrective action. This together with unhealthy conditions caused the Quapaw soon to become dissatisfied and desire to return to their old home near Arkansas Post. Unseasonal rises of flood waters along the Red River, destroyed their crops and left them foodless. It therefore is no wonder that the Quapaw desired to return and many did return to the 80 acres of land which the government had deeded to their chief Sarasin.

The following General Order is the earliest one found on file in the Territorial Papers, Adjutant General's Files

General Order 8 May 1828

Early in April a petition from a great number of citizens of Miller County was received by the Governor. It represented the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by the outrageous deportment of a considerable assembly of Indians, principally Shawnee, and Delaware, at Pecan Point on Red River. The statement was confirmed by the Grand Jury for the March term of the first Judicial District,

and by a communication from Major Pierson, commanding the Militia of Miller County.

Colonel Wharton Rector, Adjutant General of the Territory of Arkansas, was immediately instructed to proceed to that part of the country and order the Indians to depart and if resistance was offered to provide such a force as would oblige those intruders to leave our territory. This has been accordingly effected by the findings and activity of the Adjutant General, and aided by a body of Volunteers under Major Pierson. To these officers the Governor addresses his warm commendation of their conduct; and he desires that the citizen soldiers of Miller County may be informed of the great satisfaction which their zeal, promptness and orderly behavior have afforded him. So soon as the names of the officers, elected by these volunteers shall be received at Headquarters, their commander shall be made out and forwarded to their commanding officer. Major Pierson, will please to furnish the Adjutant General with a roll of the men who accompanied him to Pecan Point, state the dates of their arrival at the rendezvous and their discharge from active duty in order that immediate steps may be taken for their payment. Accordingly Dr. Henry Bradford, is appointed Staff Surgeon in the Militia of Arkansas. He will be obeyed and respected according.

/S/ George Izard Governor /S/ B. Smith Assistant AG

Wharton Rector received a letter 16 July 1828, from Governor Izard, in which the latter requested the "number of men involved in the

Miller County episode; number mounted, number dismounted, days on active duty and miles traveled.

General Rector submitted the following statements for the expense of the use of the militia during the incident in Miller County, as taken from the territorial papers of Arkansas:

For my service one month as Adjutant General: In removing the Shawnee Indians from the limits of the Territory of Arkansas by order of the Governor Izard

Pay for 1 month	\$75
6 rations per day	36
Transportation 500 miles	90
Forage	<u>30</u>
	\$231

I certify on Honor that the above is a true Statement of my act as Adjutant General of the Territory of Arkansas for service rendered from the 7th of April to the 6th of May 1828.

Warton Rector, Adjutant General, Arkansas Terr.

A correct statement of expenses at Pease Point by the militia assembled at that place, by order of Governor Izard for the purpose of removing the Shawnee Indians from the limits of the Territory of Arkansas.

1 Major 4 days at \$3 per day	\$12
5 Co Off 3 days at \$2 per day	30
56 Privates 3 days at \$1 per day	168

7 Privates 4 days at \$1 per day	\$28
Rations for men	24
Forage	<u>10</u>
	\$272

I certify that the above statement of the time and allowances due the detachment of volunteers which I commanded in Miller County by order of Governor Izard in April 1828.

General Rector, Adj. Gen., Ark Mil
Wharton

An act in Congress payed the above \$503.00

2 June 1828, requests were made by Colonels, Moore, Oliver, and Gibson, for blank forms on which to make returns of the Crawford and Lovely County Regiments. General Rector informs them their office is out of blank forms, but that he "wants returns of these regiments soon."

The difficulty of obtaining accurate returns can be appreciated when it is taken into consideration the limited printing available and the wilderness condition of the State. Communications between towns and settlements were periodic and then was time consuming.

The settlers in Pennington Township, Clark county petitioned Governor Izard to protect them from the Choctaw Indians. On 8 August 1828 Governor Izard wrote General Rector as follows: "A petition from Pennington Township, Clark County represents

themselves as much molested by Choctaw Indians, which were driven from the vicinity of Arkansas Post some weeks ago. States there are no militia officers. Indians refuse to go and declared they will meet force with force." "Be so good to come here as soon as possible, and prepare to proceed to the spot, Bayou Saline, with all practicable expedition. The distance is about 60 miles."

The Indians had been pushed away from their homes and hunting grounds near the Post and they had avowed that they would be pushed no further. It was apparent that a war with the supposedly quiet Choctaw Indians was imminent unless immediate steps to quiet the unrest were taken.

On 10 August 1828 Izard ordered General Rector "Take with you 2 armed men to accompany you to Bayou Saline. When you arrive at the latter place you will consult the principal citizens there and obtain details respecting the conduct of the Indians, to govern you in your future proceedings *** Should any appearance of defiance present itself on the part of the Choctaw, you will warn them of the folly as well as the impracticability of resistance. You will procure from Red Bluff settlement or any other point of the territory within your reach such a number of mounted and well armed men as will be sufficient for the purpose of mastering them." Governor Izard intended to act quickly and positively. He evidently felt the situation warranted his prompt attention.

On 22 August 1828, Governor Izard, wrote to Major Pierson, "Each county will consider itself as containing a separate battalion." This separate battalion was probably in addition to the county regiment. He further explained that attendance at muster for some units would be a hardship to some of its citizens. Roads were only trails and counties were extremely large in those days.

Pierson, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel for his efforts in the Pecan Point incident. The Governor further informed him that should he need assistance in the future he should contact the Commanding Officer of Hempstead County Regiment at Washington Post Office.

The Territorial General Assembly passed a resolution on 22 October 1828 relating to the Indian depredation of citizens of Miller County. It called on the general government to afford the citizens of Miller County more adequate protection. It was signed by John Wilson, Speaker of the House, and approved by Governor Izard.

General Order 19 September 1828 (second one found)

"Ordering The Officers of the Militia of Hempstead County

1. With notice from commanding officer of Battalion in Miller County of the insurrection for threatened attack of Indians on the southern and western borders of Miller County, assemble such a number of mounted volunteers as the case may require and march without delay to join their brothers in arms. They will be careful

to keep a roll of the men engaged in the expedition and the time during which they were under arms in order that no office may otherwise enhance than when the service shall be performed."

/S/ B Smith Assistant Adjutant General

An idea of expense involved in safekeeping armories was that of Pulaski County, when on 10 Jan 1829, Ben Johnson, charged for Turkey's fee for affixing lock on cantonment 50¢.

Governor Izard had the third reorganization of the militia in as many years. He was continually disturbed by the late or absent returns of the muster of the militia. In his last reorganization of the militia he showed his attitude of the sloven condition that some of the militia showed. On 27 October 1828, he issued an order to remedy the situation. During the month of October, all the known vacancies among the field officers had been filled. Izard showed his despair when he said, "The measurer adopted will be of no avail, unless a decided improvement shall take place in the spirit and zeal of the Field and Staff Officers. The new rules stipulated that officers absent from their counties for three months, without the leave of the governor, would be considered to have resigned. It also applied to field officers who failed to attend Regimental or Battalion musters without a good excuse, and to the commanding officers of regiments or battalions who failed to send in returns before 1 February 1829.

General John Nicks of Crawford County was one of the strong characters of early Arkansas history. He represented Crawford County in the House of Representatives in the Third and Fourth legislatures, and was noted for his strong common sense and sterling courage.

John Nicks had become Brigadier-General of Arkansas Militia, and on May 13, 1828, from his Militia headquarters in Lovely County, he appointed Thomas W. Newton of Pulaski County his aid-de-camp with the rank of major.

On 23 December 1828 Captain Toons, a Delaware Indian asked for and received permission to hunt on the south side of the Arkansas River. Governor Izard's reply was "He is not to be ill treated by any citizen. He came from White River in Missouri with 30-40 men, women and children to stay two months."

A.H. Sevier, Secretary of State, Arkansas Territory, on 13 March 1829, wrote the Secretary of War, Washington, D.C. "I want a garrison on the Arkansas strengthened. This is indispensable for the salvation of the people against Indians. There is ever the probability of Indian war this ensuing spring. The second thing is that I want an order, of General Porter revoked. After acquisition of the late Cherokee Country, Porter directed acts governing the lease out to highest bidder the improvements abandoned, it could result in no good end. Claimants hear are of families"

Edward W. DuVal, on 27 March 1829 issued \$3333.33 for accounts due Cherokee Indians at Dardanelle, this in part payment for abandoned improvements. Again on 6 October 1829, a general council held at Dardanelle, for consideration of payments due the Indians for improvements. John Drew served as interpreter, and Colonel Matthew Arbuckle represented the military. An agreement was reached and the sum of \$50,000 was recommended as payments for the former houses of the Cherokee.

The lease to highest bidder of these improvements, resulted in Major DuVal's two brothers, becoming active in the purchase of claims. Cains and DuVal began the operation of a store which they had on a boat or raft. Complaints were immediate and charges of distributing liquors were made, also the charge of operating a store without a license. Arrests were made by the military, however, Colonel David Brearly came to the aid of Major DuVal, with a license.

The Pawnee Indians were killing some of the settlers in Miller County around February 1830. John Clark proposed that the militia attack the Indians with about 100 or 150 men or at least employ some spies to see when the Indians were going to attack. Evidently the spies were employed because a letter in the Territorial Papers of Arkansas says that certain militia men were paid as spies.

The most severe disturbance of all began in the summer of 1830. On July 23 Benjamin R. Milan of Texas notified Governor John Pope, Izard's successor, that he had been authorized by the Mexican Government as the agent and partner of Arthur G. Wavell to receive colonists and locate them on his grant.

According to Lois Carver, "Benjamin Bush Milan," Southwestern Historical Quarterly XXXVIII (Oct 1934) 103, Wavell signed a contract with the Mexican government in March, 1826, to colonize five hundred families on Red River, and appointed Milan his agent. Milan himself possessed a grant opposite the mouth of the Little River in Lafayette County.

Even more alarming was a communication from Colonel Peter E. Bean of the Mexican army complaining of Rector's removal of the Shawnee and requesting to know "the cause why the Arkansas Territory extends beyond the limits designated by the Treaty (of 1819).

Governor Pope reported to President Jackson on October 4 and stated that "20 or 30 of our people" had taken the oath of allegiance to Mexico" and received certificates of right to land within the territory heretofore (sic) occupied by this government -- "

As a precautionary measure Pope had ordered regimental musters of the territorial militia and warned our citizens against taking title or protection from the Mexican government.

The Gazette stated on 3 November that Milam had commenced surveying the previous 11 October and that he intended to continue until stopped by force of arms. On 1 November Brigadier General George Hill, Commandant of the First Territorial Militia Brigade, reported to Pope that Curtiss Morriss, a citizen of Lost Prairie, where Milam's land office was located, had informed him that Milam's surveyors were surveying the tracts granted to persons who had taken the oath, and that they had threatened to dispossess him because he had refused to do likewise and because his land lay within "the lines of the tracts of two persons who had taken the oath."

The Gazette reported October 13, 1830, that Pope had recently made a two weeks excursion to the southern counties and reviewed the militia "at some of the Regimental Musters."

The proclamation, dated February 10, 1831, ordered all persons in territory claimed by the U.S. southwest of Red River who were in unlawful possession of lands to leave.

Although Mexico no longer gave Arkansas Territory and the U.S. cause for alarm by encouraging anomalous activities in the border area, many of the settlers continued to pay obedience to the Mexican government because the area would fall within the limits of Mexico when the boundary was finally run.

The inhabitants did not hesitate, however, to seek and accept the protection of the Arkansas Militia and the troops at Forts Towson

and Gibson when it was rumored in 1836 that the Mexicans were promoting an Indian attack against the border region. After Texas won her independence the Red River section participated in electing the national officials of the new republic.

In December, 1836, an act of the Texas Congress created a land district embracing the section between Red River and Sulphur Fork.

When the survey was finally completed in 1841, Arkansas retained only the territory comprising Lafayette County southwest of Red River; the remainder of the disputed area fell to Texas.

NOTE: Captain Russell B. Hyde, Gunning's successor at Fort Towson, informed Rector that he had barely enough men for garrison duty.

Acts of the Territorial General Assembly 5 November 1831

Act 1, Section I, provides "That the several commanders of regiments and separate battalions in the Territory shall cause their several commands to be disciplined and trained conformably to the established system of military tactics, or the Government of Militia of the United States, published by order of the War Department under authority of the Act of Congress of the U.S., 2 March 1829, entitled "An abstract of the Infantry Tactics" ** Including exercises and maneuvers of Light Infantry and Riflemen" **

Counties refusing to elect officers shall be attached to adjoining command. A former provision of personnel providing themselves with muskets, blankets, knapsacks, powder horns, and quantities of specified ammunition was repealed.

Section IV, provided that the Territorial Governor, shall provide the above items. Appropriations for 1832-33, provided for the payment of the Adjutant General the sum of \$95.66.

Governor Pope:

Nov 1, 1830

Sir I have been recently appointed Brigadier General of the first brigade of the militia of the Territory and took the oath of office on the 30th Sept last.

George Hill

The letter was postmarked Hempstead County.

A footnote of the above letter "Nonimated Apr 22, 1830 and confirmed Apr 30 (Senate, Exec, Journal, IV, 94, 97). On the same date, William Montgomery was confirmed as brigadier general for the second brigade embodying a message from the President stating that Gen. John Nicks (had not been removed from office as brigadier general of Arkansas Territory Militia), but that his office was vacated due to the fact that he no longer resided in the territory since the establishment of the new western boundary.

During 1832 the Adjutant General's Office was involved in the construction of a road from Memphis to Little Rock. General Rector was involved but the most responsibility fall on the shoulders of Major and Acting Quartermaster General T. Cross. Promoters in the Territorial Legislature stated that 4,000,000 acres of land would be benefited by the construction of such a road and would expedite the sale of this land. Settlements were confined to areas along rivers for transportation.

CHAPTER IX

Chester Ashley

Governor Pope appointed Colonel Chester Ashley to the office of Adjutant General. General Ashley was instrumental in the purchase of the William Russell property, which was purchased for \$800. Immediately there was a cry of criticism and General Ashley was discharged. Governor Pope in his message to the legislature in November of 1832 stated "Colonel Chester Ashley had most ably and faithfully performed his duties to me and the people and certainly merits their warmest thanks and approbations, instead of their ungenerous suspicions and reproaches with which he has been rewarded."

The Indians living in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee were moved to the territory west of Arkansas. It was a long and unhappy movement. The militia of Arkansas was called upon to assist in this mass movement.

Of the first great movers, Major Armstrong was in charge of 3400 Indians which departed the Choctaw Agency Headquarters on the Tennessee River some time in September 1832. They were to be supplied by contractors to Memphis, at a cost to the Government of \$4.45, per head in rations and other subsistence. There were constant complaints between contractors and supervisors of "weights and measures". After crossing the river they were to travel in group to Red Bank on the White

River, and then split into parties. Nitskechi, chief of the party to travel southward to Ft. Townsend, was in charge of the smaller party, numbering about 1000, while Mushulatubbe, was to travel as per instructions of Major Armstrong westward to the vicinity of Ft. Smith, actually in the Poteau river country. Civil Sheriffs and state graft detained these people even until their arrival at Memphis, with claims of debts owed, until these people actually were stripped of their possessions. Army leaders protested, but civil law claimed that state laws reached further than the boundaries of the Choctaw nation. This was meant to include horses and cattle which the Indian had intended to drive to their new homes.

On arriving at Memphis, there was a report of a cholera panich. While the Indians milled near Memphis constant complaints arose from civilians who desired their hasty removal. Finally Major Wharton Rector Jr., later to become Adjutant General, was placed in charge of Mushulatubbe and his party, in hope that his leadership would hasten the loading of boats. As originally planned this group was to be transported by boat through the White River cutoff into the Arkansas River valley. The squaws refused to board these boats. Finally on 5 November, the Reindeer discharged 455 Choctaw at Roc Roe, in Marion County where 150 wagons and oxen had assembled to carry their provisions. Cholera being present many of the Indian families fled the

encampment, while constant rains delayed the main parties movement. Those traveling in the caravan, were two weeks in making 90 miles. The first 7 days they made 42 miles, having to stop often even in day light hours to build fires in order that clothing might dry out as most of the Indians had only what they carried on their backs.

There were no physicians to accompany them and death among the children was a common occurrence. Major Armstrong upon catching up with the party wrote that for 30 miles water was knee deep to waist deep. Near Little Rock, a stop was called and stragglers rounded up with the main body, making about 1300, in the party. It is to be assumed that since leaving Roc Roe, some 900 had simply departed on their own from the main body and were unaccounted for.

Only 30 wagons carrying the heavy baggage and under the directions of Captain John Page, left Little Rock. By 6 December they had arrived at Dardanelle Rock, (Actually the main body was encamped west of Potts Station some 6 miles, where they had been for a few days), this alarmed Kirbride Potts and he had called on Colonel Bugs McCreary at Milian in Yell County, who commanded the 1st Light Horse Infantry, asking for possible assistance. McCreary after viewing the situation recalled the Choctaw as being the most miserable creatures he had ever seen and his sympathies

were immediately with the Indians. McCraary referred to these people as Christian in principle and not barbarians, indicating that they held regular worship services. They were handicapped by being without the barest necessities of life.

There continued much suffering among the Indians and a sudden rise in the river, prevented the crossing, of five wagons and 40 horses, on the only available ferry until the next day. The ferry boat referred to must have been the steamboat Volant, with a keel boat in tow (Letter from Gen Rains to Gen Gibson, 15 Dec 32 OIA) which put the entire party across in 28 hours. This party did not include Mushulatubba, who with a party of about 500, had traveled from Rec Roe, without the assistance of the Government, with a view of collecting the entire \$10.00, per capita commutation on their arrival at Ft. Smith. This group abandoned their efforts and built temporary huts and began hunting for survival, they did not arrive at Ft. Smith until 20 January 1933.

The question arises who was the chief in charge of the above group? It is well know that Chief Bushy Head, was a convert and became widely known in the evangelistic field in Oklahoma, made frequent trips back to his native country.

Frequent notes found in the Office of Indian Affairs read "so many oxen all worked by Indians made 12 miles today", "Horses strayed off during the night", "so many died today, "description of cholera, constant purging and vomiting, and terrible cramps and pain in the stomach & bowels, induced the giving of 20 grains of calomel, and a large pill of opium". Notes above tend to shed some light on the perils of travel, considering that no doctor traveled with this group. Mentioning of horses straying during the night, brought further light on the horse thieves who later were known to have operated in the vicinity of Dardanelle.

The 500 Indians with their old chief traveling separately accounts in part for the 900 which were not mustered at Little Rock, but who had departed earlier from the main party.

Not all Indian movements along the Arkansas river were on the north side even up to Dardanelle. There were crossings of the Arkansas west of the Quapaw Quarter, and travel westward was generally along what became known as the Wolridge road. This road crossed over Petit Jean Mountain, through the Welburn settlement, thence through Dutch Creek Valley and joined the Ft. Townsend road south of Ft. Smith.

To better understand the Indian removal, frequent referral to "Six Town Indians", were those people coming from the settlement of six towns in Alabama, who were not present for the treaty

on Dancing Rabbit Creek, These Indians being were generally settled south of the Arkansas River on Red River, however, the fact that they were related to those near Ft. Smith, caused the frequent visitation of tribes and individuals.

As would be expected these Indians were scattered out for some distance. Large family groups or settlements were urged to keep a days marching distance a part to avoid crowding. Military leaders let their charges move as traveling gear permitted. There were some who had the best modes of equipment while others frequently were delayed by breakdowns. Some of their leaders permitted their groups to "become beastly drunk". Traveling gear of the chiefs generally was no better than the rest. Most of the old chiefs and councilmen seemed to be worse off than the others. For rations groups were obliged to be at established camps where the contractors had set up "corn cribs or stands".

The steamer Volant and its tow barges played an important part in removing Indians departing later in 1832. Here when the boat stopped for a guard beat back Indians who because of natures propriety & necessity "urged them to repair to the bank". These Indians were crowded into the holds and decks of the boats until there was actually not room to lie down.

They were more unfortunate than those traveling by land, who were permitted to carry their Hoxiny mortars. They had but a blanket with which they shared with their children. This blanket often served as a mantle by day and as a bed by night. Their change to ships diet caused much sickness.

Crowded conditions caused many of the families to be unloaded after crossing the White River cutoff and waggoners waited to carry the Indians land up the River. The woods were filled with the graves of dead from cholera. A journal kept by Captain John Page indicates that this later group which had arrived by boat were joined by Muslatubbes group, because Captain Page assumed overall command.

Captain Page brought with Dr. Armstrong, who wrote that the sickness was kept to the leaders and the others brow beat concerning the idea of disease although death was hourly among us and the road lined with the sick. The sick generally was abandoned, except for the immediate family, who remained to bury their dead. Wagons hired to haul the sick were about 5 to the 1000 persons. Dr. Armstrong wrote "fortunately they are a people that will walk to the last, or I do not know how we could get on". "The Indians look upon them (the Agents) as guardians and the agents must treat them with paternal care.

Mushulatubbees district brought with them about 50 slaves which they had purchased or claimed as bounties of war from

the Seminoles, or through the treaty method of bartering their personal possessions to the white man in their old districts.

Migration grew during 1833 and journals of Indian agencies indicated "arrivals daily of parties of 20 to a hundred." Sixty Choctaw reached the agency 10 February 1833, and in April another 300 came through Bardenelle on their own. Being on their own indicated they wished to collect the \$10.00 per head for themselves, of course, they had to provide their own provisions. This latter group being mostly Chickasaws, who immediately joined the Choctaw.

Most of the Indians were unhappy and refused to work. Bids were asked for rations to feed them with the successful bidder at 7 1/3 cents being a Choctaw, George W. Harkins who had been in the country only 2 years. Captain Brown of Little Rock said he has sufficient corn and stock of his own raising to fill the contract".

In June 1833, disaster, in the form of a flood drowned out all crops, and washing away corn cribs. Corn when it could be found was \$2.50 per bushel. Corn had previously been selling at 42¢ per bushel. Sickness was said to be of such an extent that 100 'souls died within the sound of every gun shot from Alabama to Oklahoma. Doctors were accused of being conjours and money banks.

In the summer of 1834, there were other contingents, one numbering 700 who traveled the route to join Mshulstubbes's group. Stragglers from the west had returned to Alabama and told of the plight. Little Leader, remained in Mshulstubbes district in the Old Nation to deal with the agency. On 12 October 1833 Captain Page set out again with another group and traveled by the steam boat Thomas Yastman, with about 300, while another 600 were ferried to Roe Roe at 2 day intervals. At Little Rock, this group divided with 176 under the leadership of John M. Millard crossed the Arkansas River at Dardanelle, with "an increase of three born since leaving Little Rock", and reached Ft. Smith, 2 December 1833, where they were issued their arms, axes, and other personal effects. There must have been desertions since Captain Brown wrote "a manne out it is for so much drumming". The 900 in the party finished crossing the river 2 November 1833. Brown further wrote that a total of 3,215, had emigrated on their own resources since November 1832, and they and their conductors claiming commutation of \$10.00 each. This same group were paid commutation on the Arkansas River, except those who were off hunting. The remainder of the party were paid at Mr. Fork Depot on 17 November and at Ft. Townson, on 19 November.

Other Indians many of them old and infirm continued to be removed. One group with S.T. Cross passing through Dardanelle in 1838. In March 23, 1838, the steamer Erin, passed Little Rock, with 177 souls and were landed in Ft. Coffee, 8 May of the same year.

Under the territorial Governor Nov 1832 beginning 7 Nov a board of health was appointed consisting of Dr. Matthew Cunningham, Dr. Robert A. Watkins, Dr. Bushrod W. Lee, Dr. Alden Sprague, William E. Woodruff and Rev. William W. Stevenson. This board was designed to supervise the removal of Indians. The doctors were instructed to inspect all steamboats and other conveyances arriving at Little Rock and report all travelers suffering from infectious or contagious disease. The several thousand Choctaw Indians enroute to their new homes west of Arkansas, took them to Hoc Eoe by boat where they transferred to wagons for the trip to the Kiamichi River. Fearing that their presence in Little Rock would cause a panic even though they were free of cholera, the Board of Health appealed to Captain Jacob Brown a member of militia to find an alternate route that would by-pass Little Rock. The above board was to work with the Militia, as contract doctors. The Indians on arriving were found to be infected with "Asiatic Cholera", also referred to as spasmodic cholera or "genuine"

cholera. Drivers of wagons fled refusing to live up to their contracts. Cholera first appeared aboard the steamboat Reindeer, and so far had accounted for some 30 deaths. This same boat continued up river to Dardanelle, where it deposited its cargo.

CHAPTER X

Archibald Yell

Archibald Yell, born in North Carolina, August 1797, volunteered from that state, to serve in the militia during the Battle of New Orleans in 1812. He came to Arkansas, with a background well established in military tactics and law. He emigrated early to Bedford County, Tennessee, from which place he again volunteered to participate in the Seminole Indian War of 1818. Just before this campaign he had met General Andrew Jackson, and was soon to become the Boy Captain of the Jackson Guards preparatory to entering the Creek Indian Campaign. He led his men at Talladega, Emucfau, and Horseshoe Bend. After this latter campaign he returned to Fayetteville, Tennessee, where he practiced law until the spring of 1832. Although not educated in universities, he enjoyed a through knowledge of human nature. In November 1835 he became a member of Washington Lodge Number 1, of the Masonic Fraternity.

He was appointed a Federal Judge to the Territory in 1832, and was elected the first member of Congress from this state. In 1840 he was elected Governor, and Congressman in 1844. When trouble with Mexico occurred he resigned his office and returned to Arkansas, where he accepted the Colonelcy of Arkansas Mounted Volunteers. During the Mexican Campaign he acquitted himself with bravery and fell during the battle of Buena Vista, 22 February 1847, from wounds received by

lancers thrusts, in close physical combat.

Archibald Yell was appointed Adjutant General, 20 March 1832.

It is certainly a pity that so little has been written about General Yell. He truly was one of the great statesmen of America but more over he was undoubtedly one of the greatest militia men of Arkansas. More of this will be seen later in our history when the period of the Arkansas volunteers in the war with Mexico is discussed.

26 September 1832, a company of US Mounted Rangers was organized in the communities of Batesville, Spadra, Clark, Store (Clarksville), Horsehead, Red River, Buymen, and McLanes B (McLanes Bottom). This organization mustered in 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 5 corporals and 110 privates. There was a wide scattering of this organization, with Red River, being in the vicinity of Haber Springs, McLanes Bottom, in the vicinity of Paris, Horsehead, Clarks Store and Spadra in Johnson County.

From the Oldham Papers we find the following letter:

James M Crow, Major, Clark County Militia 29 May 1833

To William S. Fulton, Governor Arkansas Territory

' Sir, after my last report to you I will say that if I am bound to exercise in the militia duty you are bound to furnish me with the Militia Law of the Territory, when a man wants

to be guided by the law, he wants to know what the law is.

I named in a return that I made out my muster in October last, that I wanted to be furnished with 12 copies of the Militia Law but was not heard.

I see articles in the papers for election of Major in the Clark County battalion, it is a mistake, it is Colonel that is wanted, I have not resigned my commission."

In a letter from the Secretary of War to Deligate Sevier in Territorial Papers of Arkansas, it refers to a request for 1,000 muskets from Governor Fulton. Instead, however, they furnished 1,500 muskets and 500 rifles. The Secretary ordered them placed in deposit at Ft. Coffee. That post is near the boundry line, near where the troops will be wanted, and therefore, more convenient than at Little Rock.

CHAPTER XI

William Field

William Field was appointed Adjutant General on 12 June 1833.

The militia had for a number of years been concerned with much of the security of our new territory. The progress made was due, in a large part, to the dedicated effort in building roads and controlling the Indians.

The Militia apparently gained prestige in the period just before statehood. In the 1835 election, there were four candidates for colonel of the Pulaski Regiment, and would have been five had R.F. Finn not withdrawn shortly before election day. We have no way of knowing the strength of the regiment, but in the 1835 election, 142 votes were cast in Big Rock township, and 52 votes were cast in Saline township.

Acts of the Territorial General Assembly 16 November 1833.

Section I, Divided the Militia into 6 Brigades:

1st Brigade, consisted of Mississippi, Crittenden, St. Francis, Green, Phillips, and Monroe Counties.

2nd Brigade, composed of Arkansas, Jefferson, Chicot, Union and Hempstead.

3rd Brigade, composed of Lafayette, Miller, Sevier, Clark and Pike

4th Brigade, composed of Pulaski, Conway, Jackson and Independence.

5th Brigade, composed of Pope, Scott, Crawford, Johnson, Hot Spring and Van Buren Counties.

6th Brigade, composed of Carroll, Izard, Lawrence, and Washington.

The Brigade General of the brigades shall number the regiments of the Brigade and notify the Major General of the Territory.

Section II. That the forgoing brigades shall form a division.

Section III. Provides "That the forgoing acts shall take effect, November 16, 1833.

Other portions of Section I, provided "That the militia of the county of Van Buren, shall form a separate and distinct battalion, and shall hold their battalion musters within said county and be commanded by one major and the Counties of Conway and Van Buren shall form one regiment and that all military officers here to fore elected in Van Buren County before same was formed into a distinct county shall hold their office as such during the time they have been elected."

Section II. That the colonel heretofore elected to command said regiment shall continue to be the commanding officer and reviewing officer of the afore said battalion ** and that it

shall be his duty to order and attend to battalion musters in said county each and every year ***

Section IV. Pay to the salary of the Adjutant General one hundred dollars together with nineteen dollars ninty two and two thirds cents an unexpended balance for former appropriations, reapported to pay remainder of accounts of printers for advertising military bounty lands.

School lands and military bounty lands not leased for five years were to be struck from the various county records and the sheriff, was ordered to prevent the waste of timber.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE TERRITORY

Roster of Commissioned Officers 1st Regiment 1820 From Clark County

James Hops	Col
Johntha Ison	Lt Col
Daniel Tash	Maj

Samuel M Rutherford, serves as colonel, and Lt Col before 1824.

"February 1824"

Jacob Wells	Col
Winthrop Colbeth	Lt Col
Washington Sorrels	Maj
Joseph Gibson	Capt
Samuel	Capt
Samuel Hasley	1LT
Stephen Standley	1LT
John Richards	1LT
James Watson	2LT
William Denton	2LT
John Stewart	2LT
John Checus	Ensign
Willis Standley	Ensign
Joseph B. Ritsey	Ensign
John B. Anderson	Sgt

"26 May 1829"

C Edmonson	Capt
Abraham Wells	1LT
James Hardin	2LT
Samuel Sorrels	Ensign
Jacob Bundler	Ensign

SECOND REGIMENT

"17 February 1820

Edmond Hogan	Col
John Taylor	LTC
James Lemmons	Maj

"29 July 1820

James Lemmons	Col vice Hogan resigned
Henry W Conway	LTC Vice John Taylor resigned

"28 October 1823"

Robert C Oden	LT Col vice Conway
James Billingsly	Cpt 1st Co
William Magness	Cpt 2nd Co
Jackson Crume	Cpt 3rd Co
Peter Kukendall	Cpt 4th Co
Mason Vaunn	1LT 1st Co
James Raney	1LT 2nd Co
John B. Mosbey	1LT 3rd Co

Thomas Tynon	1LT	4th Co
Hardy Wilbanks	2LT	1st Co
Daniel Greathouse	2LT	2nd Co
James Billingsley	2LT	3rd Co
A Titsworth	2LT	4th Co
Simon Price	2LT	
Isarel Dodge	Capt	
A.W. Barsogin	1LT	
F. Vauguine	2LT	

"20 November 1820"

Dr. Gordon Neal	Surgeon
Alexander S Walker	Capt
Allen B Sachland	1LT
Samuel D Rose	2LT

"27 January 1826"

Thos W Newton	1LT	Pyeatt Township
Richard B Elamm	Ensign	Pyeatt Township

6 December 1826'

Robert C Oden	Col vice James Lennon
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"21 Apr 1827"

John P Brown	Capt	Little River Township
Augustine Sullivan	1LT	"
Depe Allen	2LT	

"20 May 1827"

David McElmurry	LTC
Sam Collins	Maj
Allen Martin	Maj resigned 7 Jun 27

"11 Aug 28"

Robert Brazil	Cpt
William Lockett	2LT

"19 September 1828"

J Walker	Capt
Hardin Johnson	1LT

"10 August 1829"

William Diamond	2LT
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THIRD REGIMENT FROM LAWRENCE COUNTY

"2 February 1820"

John Miller	Col	
Edmond McDonald	LTC	
Joseph Hardin	Maj	Promoted vice Miller 16 Oct 21
Thomas Culp		
William Humphries	LTC	vice McDonald Resigned
Randall Murray	Capt	
William Garrett	1LT	
Charles Shaver	2dn LT	
Joseph Shaver	Ensign	

"10 July 1820"

William Humphries	promoted LTC	
Joseph Hudspeth	1LT	
Jushua E Brown	2LT	
Demmen Denham	Ensign	
Edward Brazel	Cpt	
Jeremiah Fowler	1LT	
James Ward	2LT	
Val Brazil	Ensign	
William Looney	Cpt	
Coleman Stubblefield	1LT	
Moses Stubblefield	2LT	
Lemuel Rice	Ensign	
Risen Datis	Capt	
Elijah Vinson	1LT	
Elijah Davis	2LT	
Pohatan Boatwrigth	Ensign	
Samuel D Gibson	Cpt	
James W McCarrell	1LT	
Thomas W McCarrell	2LT	
John Rainey	Ensign	
Thomas Culp	Capt	Promoted 16 Oct 21
Robert Johnson	1LT	
Daniel Randall	2LT	
John Milligan	Ensign	

James McCartney	Cpt	
James Cornwall	1LT	(Cornwall)
John Walker	2LT	
John Halcum	Ensign	

"18 August 1822"

William G. Glenn	Cpt
George Hudspeth	Cpt
James Waid	Cpt
Thomas Whittaker	1LT
Homer James	2LT
James Little	Ensign
Massie Mills	Cpt
Henry Hudson	Ensign
Beverly R Baker	Cpt
Joseph James	2LT
Joseph Buchman	Ensign
Samuel Miller	Cpt
A.B. Peguison	1LT
William Findley	2LT
Grannis Criswell	Ensign
Nathan Davis	2LT
James Lewis	Ensign
Daniel Martin	Cpt
Isaac Beaumy	1LT
Hovan Brown	2LT
William Pile	Ensign

Coleman Stubblefield Capt

Isaac King 2LT

"24 January 1824"

Eli Lindsey Adj

Joseph Hardin Jr Paymaster

"9 December 25"

Joseph Hardin Col

William Humphrey LTC

Thomas Culp Maj

Eli Lindsey Adj

William E Glenn Cpt Columbia Township

William Garrett 1LT

Charles Shaver 2LT

Stephen Shaver Ensign

Coleman Stubblefield Davidson Township

Berry Jones 1LT

Ezekiel Rice 2d LT Union Township

Mathias Davis 2d Lt Spring River

Samuel D Gibson Capt Strawberry Township

James McCarrell 1LT

Thomas McCarrell 2LT

John Rainey Ensign

"23 December 1825"

Daniel Miller	Cpt	Lebanon Township
Benjamin Perkins	1LT	"
Harmon Griswell	Ensign	"

"7 April 1827"

William Thompson	Cpt	
Albert Sloane	1LT	
John Perkins	2LT	
William Duesec	Ensign	
Thomas Whittaker	Capt	
James Lewis	1LT	
Alpheus Irwin	Ensign	

"19 October 1828"

Isaac Jobe	Capt	
Edward Mattox	1LT	
John Boram	2LT	
John L. Cockmann	1LT	

"16 February 1829"

Coleman Stubblefield	Col	
Anthony Huddleston	LTC	
James Russell	Cpt	
Thomas Whittaker	Maj	

"29 June 1829"

George Russell	Cpt	1st Co 2nd Bn
Saguine Penchouse	1LT	"

Isiah Weston Capt 2nd Co 2nd Bn

Milledge Wise 2LT

David McKnight Ensign

"2 July 1829"

Elema Sanders 1st LT

Richard Sweager 2nd LT

Martin Johnston Ensign

LAWRENCE COUNTY REGIMENT

"5 February 1830"

William Jarrett Col

Issac Job Capt Independent Lt Horse Co

Samuel James 1LT

James T. Black 2nd LT

Isham Rupell Ensign

Edward Newton Paymaster

Lewis M Rupell Lt Col

John L Cochmann Cpt 1st Co 1st Bn

Isaac Gray 1LT

William Casimaugh 2nd LT

Mitchell O Hogan Ensign

Elisha Sanders Capt 2nd Co 1st Bn

Richard Loweage 1LT

William Wells 2nd LT

Isaac Marks	Ensign
William B Stephenson	Capt 1st Co 2nd Bn
Grawford Salyan	1LT
Leonard Bellman	2nd LT
Joseph Upton	Ensign
David Dupey	Capt 3rd Co 2nd Bn
Jefferson Waid	1LT
James Tedford	2nd LT
John Johnson	Ensign
<u>"25 July 1832"</u>	
William McLain	Capt
Mihanah Rops	1LT
Kenneth McElroy	2nd LT
Jarrett Seats	Ensign

FOURTH REGIMENT FROM ARKANSAS AND PHILLIPS COUNTIES

"16 February 1820"

Daniel Mooney	Col
James Scull	LT Col
B. Harrington	MAJ

"17 April 1822"

James Scull	Col
B. Harrington	LTC
Eli Lewis	Maj

"15 March 1823"

Taddus James	Cpt
Berry Miller	1LT

"14 June 1823"

Eli Lewis	LTC
Levis Boggy	1st LT
Samuel Lennon	2nd LT
William Curran	Ensign

"30 May 1821"

Oliver H. Thous	Cpt
Jamace Boggy	1LT
Francis Valliene	2nd LT
Pier Michell	Ensign

"20 October 1823"

Thaddus James	Cpt
Samuel Parker	2nd LT
Francis Rycroft	Ensign

"16 June 1820"

John J. Fooy	Cpt	1st Co
Arthur C Welch	1st LT	
Samuel Lewis	2nd LT	
John Stane	Ensign	

"10 August 1820"

William Strong	Capt	2nd Co
Michal Mitchell	1LT	
Julius Christy	2nd LT	
John Mitchell	Ensign	

"3 September 1820"

William Sinks	Cpt
James Ransy	1st LT
John Peburn	2nd LT

"30 October 1820"

William Davis	Cpt
James Simmons	1LT
George Lear	2nd LT
John Patterson	Ensign

"1 October 1824"

Francis D. Vallier	Cpt
Benjamin Grayson	Cpt

"1 November 1825"

Ethadriel Vassiou	Cpt	Richland Township
Henry Fooy	Maj Reviewed from 14 Sep 21	
Daniel Mooney	Col	Phillips Cty
William B.R. Horner	LTC	

"3 December 1825"

Anthony E. Riley	Cpt	
Robert Johnson	1LT	
Lewis Pyrr	2nd LT	
John Bean	Ensign	
TJ Scull	Cpt	Ark Cty

"1826"

William R Horner	Col	Phillips County
John Marrell	1st LT	
Richmon Peeler	2nd LT	
Pedro Villemont	Ensign	

FIFTH REGIMENT FROM HEMPSTEAD COUNTY

"18 February 1820"

Alexander Walker	Col	
Thomas Dooly	LTC	
John English	Maj	
John Wilson	LTC	22 Dec 20
James Stewart	Cpt	
Joshua Morrison	Cpt	
Richard Poston	Cavalry Regt	1st LT
Simon Baird	2nd LT	
John Maddox	Ensign	
Joshua Faggan	Capt	
William Berry	1LT	
Thomas Faquer	2nd LT	
William Whiteside	Ensign	
James Dyar	Capt	
William Pennington	1LT	
William Glenn	2nd LT	
Baily English	Capt	
Nathaniel Robins	1LT	
James Fowler	Capt	

John Wilson	Capt
M Crowmover	2nd LT
L Morrin	Ensign
Samuel Galer	2nd LT
James Sanders	Ensign
R Hipen	2nd LT
Samuel Davis	Ensign
George B Harn	1LT
George Whilemon	2nd LT
Jacob Matthews	Ensign
Hugh Bradley	Capt
Winlap Jesper	1LT
John M Bradley	2nd LT
Carswell McElroy	Ensign
Samuel Miller	Capt
Jarrad James	1LT
John Stevenson	2nd LT
Alfred Ashbrook	Ensign
<u>"3 October 23</u>	
James Gibson	Capt
Samuel Hopson	Capt
Lorenzo Maheen	Capt
John Hewett	1LT
Elishua C Baker	2nd LT
John Evans	Ensign

George Hill	Capt	
James Dyer	Capt	Ozan Township
Edmund Johnson	Capt	Maline Township
Joshua Fuqua	Capt	Missouri Township
George Kennan	Capt	Monroe Township
Joseph Mahan	Capt	Mine Creek Township
		Franklin Township (Left blank)

"25 October 1825"

Davidson Bradley	1LT
Jefferson Shaw	1LT
Joseph Stone	1LT
William Wiley	1LT
John Stephenson	1LT
John Truelove	2nd LT
Ashley McKinney	2nd LT
James Wright	2nd LT
James Crabtree	Ensign
William Clagg	Ensign

"8 January 1827"

Allen M Oakley	LTC
Daniel Tuppert	2nd LT (Trippett)
William Whiteside	1LT
Joseph Lord	Capt

"19 October 1828"

Edward Crop Col

Allen M Oakley LTC

Hedeman Trippett Maj

"12 January 1829"

William Vaugens Capt

James Smith 1LT

William Moss 2nd LT

Asa Laven Ensign

"13 Jan 1829"

John J Griffin Capt

Tepe Morra 1LT

Robert Reed Jr 2nd LT

Emanuel Tarkington Ensign

Henry M Brown Capt

Ezekiel Kensworth 1LT

William Woolsey 2nd LT

Mark Lewis 2nd LT

"15 January 1829"

Benjamin Gooch Capt

James Gibsen 1LT

James Grayson 2nd LT

Benjamin McDonald Capt

William Whiteside 1LT

James Andrews	2nd LT
William Franklin	Capt
Joseph Hoely	1LT
J.M. Smith	2LT
George Hill	Adjutant
Jeremiah Pate	Sgt Major
John Wilson	Paymaster

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INDEPENDENCE COUNTY.

Robert Bean	Col
John Cook	LTC
Jonathan Adams	Maj
Hartwell Boswell	LTC
Robert Rollands	Capt
Jeremiah Cornwell	1LT
Edward Davis	2LT
John Kellison	Ensign
Charles Wolf	Ensign
Powatan Boatright	1LT

"21 September 1824"

Hartwell Boswell	Col
Townsend Dickins	LTC
Jacob Wolf	Maj
Caleb Nunley	Surgeon
James Boswell	Judge Advocate
W.B. Newell	Capt
William Sanders	Capt

William Johnson	Capt
Stephen Duggins	Capt
Frederick Talbot	Capt
Thomas Losen	1LT
Allen Murrs	1LT
Lin Pearson	1LT
Charles Murrs	1LT
James Adams	1LT
Isaac Robinson	2nd LT
John Pearl	2nd LT
Moses Santez	2nd LT
Simon Tolbot	2nd LT
John Kallison	Ensign
Jacob Henderson	Ensign
John Friend	Ensign
James Jeffery	Ensign
Elijah Williams	Ensign

12 May 1827

Townsend Dickson	Col
Peter Keibert	Capt
William Ingram	Capt
Walker Trimble	1LT
Richard C Hutchinson	1LT

James Jeffery	1LT
Nathan Simpson	2nd LT
James Bagly	Ensign

"24 October 1828"

Charles H Peham	LTC
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"9 January 1827"

Brown C Roberts	Capt	Rifle Co
John A Arnold	Capt	
Isaac Steele	1LT	
James Cornwell	2nd LT	
John Hulsey	2nd LT	
William Hulsey	Ensign	
Hanin Hulsey	Ensign	

"5 February 1830"

Charles H Pelham	Col
Morgan Magnip	LTC

"15 September 1830"

William Thompson	1LT	1st Co 1st Bn
Solomon Napier	2nd LT	
Robert Brigham	Maj	
Hardee Hulsey	Capt	1st Co 2nd Bn
William Dudley	1LT	
Benjamin Cochmann	2nd Lt	
Thomas Taylor	Capt	2nd Co 2nd Bn
John Hulsey	1LT	

EIGHTH REGIMENT FROM PHILLIPS AND CRITTENDEN COUNTIES

George Barfield	Capt
Elijah Floyd (Lloyd)	Capt
Isaac Burgett	Capt
Presly Johnson	1LT
Washington Sermond	1LT
Curtis Nobles	1LT
Daniel Hauer	2d LT
James J Miller	2d LT
Edmond W Bengles	2d LT
Daniel Harkelroad	Ensign
Burgas Bishop	Ensign
Thomas Thompkins	Ensign

"May 1827"

Anthony B Neely	1LT
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"20 October 1828"

Wright W Elliot	Col	Removed suspended
William R Horner	Col	16 Jan 1829

NINTH REGIMENT FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY

"13 January 1820"

Frederick R Fletcher	Maj
Pierson Brearly	LTC & COL
Thomas Moore	Maj
ames H Lucas	Maj

Anderson Buchannon	Capt
James Gibson	1LT
Alex Buchannon	2d LT
Thomas Lindsey	Capt
John Stinnett	1LT
William Carter	2d LT
Jacob Harrell	Capt
Alex Sinclair	1LT
James Harrell	2d LT

"13 August 1823"

Stephen Smith	Capt
Jacob Rowe	1LT
Gilbert Marshall	2d LT
Henry Stinnett	Capt
John Arrington	2d LT
Joseph Tomlinson	Capt
Elisha Brown	2d LT
William Rose	1LT
James Hamby	1LT
James Hall	2d LT
King Stinnett	2d LT
Alfred Oliver	Capt
Wiley Loy	1LT
James Shadoin	Capt
John Stinnett	1LT

"6 September 1825"

Changes had accrued as follows:

Thomas Drew	Maj
A.E. Thornton	Judge Advocate
William Kelly	Paymaster
George W Rogers	Capt
John Linton	1LT
Josiah Snakey	1LT
John Wood	2LT
Samuel Bankston	2LT
James M Nelson	Ensign

"22 Jul 1826"

Joseph Gibson,	Capt vice George Rogers
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"1 Nov 1826"

Joseph Hardin	Capt Antonio Township
John Darling	1LT "
Samuel Gents	2LT "
Nicholas Heath	Ensign "

"22 June 1828"

V Spencer	Capt
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"20 October 1828"

Allen Johnson	Colonel vice Wells
John Speers	Maj vice Thomas Drew

"26 January 1829"

Tepe Coker	Capt
John Fisher	1LT
John M McClain	2d LT
Henry Stimmatt	Capt
William King Stimmatt	1LT

"6 February 1829"

Gilbert Marshall	Col in place of Oliver Langford resigned
Joshua Fisher	Capt
Elisha Brown	1LT

"27 October 1828"

James Stephenson	Capt
John Bull	2d Lt (Ball)
John Englebright	1LT

PHILLIPS REGIMENT

"5 February 1830"

James Martin	Col
Daniel Marks	LTC
Reuben Smith	Capt
John Marks	1LT
Allerin Keenen	2d LT
Henry Kimbell	Capt
Theodore Hampton	1LT
Edward Bridger	2d LT

NINTH REGIMENT

"10 June 1823"

Jacob Pennington	Col
John Clarke	LTC
Nathan Robins	Maj

"23 December 1825"

Nathanil Robins	LTC
J W Pierson	Maj
H Tollett	Cpt
William Tollett	1LT
G Sanders	2d LT
John Smith	Ensign
Otho B Cook	Capt
Joel Greenwood	1LT
James Rapdall	2d LT
John Robins	Capt
Samuel French	1LT
Adam Hampton	Ensign
John H Cornwell	Capt
John H Sparks	1LT

"28 June 1825"

Berry Patton	Capt
David Lawrence	1LT
G C Wirtman	Cpt
John Dunlop	Cpt
Levi Davis	1LT

"1 August 1828"

T G M Pierson LTC

CAVALRY LAWRENCE COUNTY

"20 October 1823"

William Reed Capt

Jacob Roughouse 1LT

Thomas Crowley 2d LT

"2 October 1825"

George H Owens Capt

Kable Muir 2d LT

Leguin Peavyhouse Coronet

CAVALRY CRAWFORD COUNTY

"23 October 1823"

Frederick Fletcher Capt

Larkin Linton 1LT

John Billingsley 2d LT

CAVALRY INDEPENDENCE COUNTY

"21 September 1824"

Charles A Pellham Capt

John Kylon 1LT

William Ramsey 2d LT

Thomas Moore Coronet

"23 December 1825"

Samuel Newton 2nd LT

CAVALRY, HEMPSTEAD COUNTY

"5 March 1825"

Allen M Oakley	Capt
John Stremant	2d LT
William McDonald	Coronet

"3 September 1825"

William McDonald	Coronet 1LT
Joseph Hunt	2d LT
Charles Pettigrew	Coronet

"16 January 1829"

Daniel Graysen	1LT
Isham Latimer	2d LT
George F Smith	Coronet

CAVALRY, FULASKI COUNTY

"20 October 1823"

Thomas White	Capt
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REGIMENT, LOVELY COUNTY

"6 June 1828"

Larkin Newton	Jamor
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RIFLE COMPANY, HEMPSTEAD COUNTY

"11 June 1829"

Thomas W Fuquay	Capt
James Ragsdale	1LT
Matthew Maps	2d LT
William Lessiter	Ensign

REGIMENT, LAFAYETTE COUNTY

"3 October 1828"

James Conway	Col
Joshua Morrison	Maj

STAFF OFFPULASKI REGIMENT

"3 May 1832"

Absalam Fowler	Judge Advocate
Robert Crittenden	Quartermaster
James Henderson	Paymaster
Burchard W Lee	Surgeon
Regan Harderler	Sgt Maj

"14 July 1833"

Regan Stereth	Adj vice Fowler
Christian Brumbach	Col
John K Taylor	LTC
Samuel W Herrington	Maj
Dickson Porler	Capt 1st Co 1st Bn
Henry Mawengale	1LT
E T Kindale	2d Co Cpt
Peter Alby	1LT 2d Co
Turner Forney	2d LT 2d Co
George Ellison	Capt 3rd Co
Samuel D Rose	1LT
Joseph McKnight	2dLT
Jacob Gray	Capt 2d Bn
Leon Iefave	1LT

Elisha Darrell	2d LT	
F G Payton	Cpt	3d Co 2d Bn
Elbert Haney	1LT	
Jacob Bradhaur	2d LT	
T J McKee	Capt	1st Co 2d Bn
Harrison Brown	1LT	
Daniel Compton	2d LT	
James Walker	Cpt	4th Co 2d Bn
Daniel Grathouse	1LT	
James Newell Jr	2d Lt	
Herrod Dybee	2d LT	
Berry M Cockmann	Cpt	
Daniel Grice	1LT	
William Aikman	2d LT	
Berry C Clement	Cpt	5th Co 1st Bn
Ragon Hardesty	1LT	
Basil Wagonner		2d Bn 3rd Co
Lewis Kirkpatrick	Cpt	4th Co 1st Bn
James B Kents	Capt	3rd Co 2nd Bn
A Fowler	Capt	Arkansas Independents
Franklin Richie	1LT	
Samuel E Wilson	2d LT	
Sidney L Smith	Ensign	

"April 1835"

Robert Begal	Capt
Carney Jones	1LT
Carney Price	2d LT

"August 1835"

William S Lockhardt	Col Comdg Off
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UNION COUNTY REGIMENT

"16 June 1830"

Thomas Franklin	Maj
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16 January 1832"

Jacob Pennington	Maj
Sinclair Kelly	1st Co Capt
Thomas D Pennington	1LT
James Waithen	2d LT
Isaac Pennington	Ensign
Ragon Maps	Capt 2d Co
George Congherson	1LT
Benjamin S Stone	2d LT
Sidney M Smith	Ensign
Henry Reed	Cpt 3rd Co
John Dreshell	1LT
Thomas Craig	2d LT
James Hogg	Ensign

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY REGIMENT RIFLES

"23 January 1830"

George Hill	Col	
Allen B Lockland	LTC	
Allen Worthington	Maj	
William McDonald	Cpt Cav	
John Shook	1LT	
James Spray	2d LT	
Bartlett Zackery	Coronet	
James Wood	Capt	1st Co 1st Bn
Nathan Mops	Capt	1st Co 2d Bn
Thomas Mason	1LT	
William H Harrison	2d LT	
Thomas G Shaw	2d LT	
William L Bryant	Capt	2d Co 2d Bn
Robert Barker	Capt	
Miner Mayhan	1LT	
Nathaniel Moore	2LT	

"7 February 1831"

William McDonald	Col	
Johnson Bowenn	LTC	
Frederick White	Maj	
William H Morgan	1LT	
Robert Zachery	3d LT	
Marshall Ward	Ensign	
Elijah Stewart	Maj	2d Bn
Berry Wilson	1LT	

"19 August 1833"

Jeremiah Porter	LTC
James Corinth	Capt
Berry W Wilson	1LT
John Compton	2d LT
B Jackson	Capt
William Perrin	1LT
William D Baldwin	2d LT

MONROE COUNTY BATTALION

"5 February 1830"

Christopher H Price	Maj
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"17 September 1833"

Alphus Maddon	Maj	
William Pyburn	Capt	1st Co
Sterling Hosual	1LT	
Alfred Hosual	2d LT	
Morgan Cullen	Capt	2d Co
Amos P Morris	1LT	
John B Colten	2d LT	

CONWAY AND VAN BUREN COUNTY REGIMENTS

"9 February 1830"

Thomas White	Col until death
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"9 September 1830"

Stephen D Lewis,	Col
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"21 August 1833"

Bennett B Ball Col

"2 October 1833"

Harman Matthews LTC

Daniel Griggs Maj

AG McFarland Capt

John Watkins Capt

Stephen S Hamby Capt

John Connih Capt

Hiram A Map Capt

Nathan Dougherty Capt

Timothy Harris 1LT

John Anthony 1LT

Valentine Null 1LT

Thomas G Brison 1LT

William Fears 1LT

Stephen D Lewis 1LT

Simon Prid 2d LT

Thomas P Tisnir 2d LT

John Null 2d LT

John Regan 2d LT

Thomas Matthews Adjutant

William Ake Judge Advocate

James Evens Paymaster

Jeper C Roberts Surgeon

"5 July 1834"

William Sinton	Capt
James Campbell	2d LT
Richard H Stevenson	Judge Advocate
Nimrod Manifee	Surgeon

"17 January 1836"

Hiram W Maps	LTC
James B Bean	Capt
James W Comploch	1st LT
William Black	1st LT
John Jordan	2d LT

LAFAYETTE REGIMENT

"25 January 1830"

George B Dodey	Maj En
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"24 June 1830"

James W Waid	Capt
Thomas Trigg	1LT
Robert B Duty	2d LT

"17 Apr 1832"

John Brizzrd	Capt	1st Co
Robert D Fowler	1LT	
Willia Pitmon	2d LT	

ST FRANCIS COUNTY REGIMENT

"23 January 1830"

Mark W J Zando Col

27 April 1830

William Enos LTC

George Birdwell Maj

Benj Jones Capt 1st Co 1st Bn

James Forbus 1LT

Alfred Dilland 2d LT

Eligah James Capt 2d Co 1st Bn

Evan McCullens 1LT

James Howard 2LT

John Blackwell Capt 3rd Co 1st Bn

William Higgins 1LT

Henry Trimble 2LT

John Carshien Capt 1st Co 2d Bn

Sealamon Hopper 1LT

Caleb Wood 2d LT

Redmond Hughes Capt 2d Co 2d Bn

Alvis Nolen 1LT

Ajan Fryer 2d LT

Hardin Thiphend Capt 3rd Co 2d Bn

John Thiphend 1LT

William Mitchell Capt 3rd Co 3rd Bn

Martin Mitchell	1LT
Homer Jones	2d LT

"17 September 1833"

George Birdwell	Maj	aptd LTC
Sancephs O Little	LTC	
John H Crillens	Capt	
John Smith	1LT	
Robert A Miller	Ensign	
Benjamin R Butler	Maj	
William Jones	Capt	
Simon Booth	1LT	
Hugh W McBurle	2d LT	

CRAWFORD COUNTY REGIMENT

"9 February 1830"

Bennett H Martin	Col
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"11 August 1830"

William H Clifft	LTC
Jepsee Noakes	Maj
James Bagde	Capt
Archibald Sharp	Capt
William Merideth	Capt
James Shadoen	Capt
George Golde	Capt

John England	Capt
John Arrington	Capt
Phillip Donahu	1LT
Wiley Ingram	1LT
William Spillers	1LT
Bennett Webb	1LT
John Davis	1LT
Alfred Kirkendall	1LT
Lewis Smott	1LT
Andrew Bayden	2d LT
Morgan Meeks	2d LT
Henry Moore	2d LT
Gibson Stagonon	2d LT
William Atkinson	2d LT
Samuel Calrks	2d LT

29 August 1830

Jeral Hodge	Cpt
Thomas J Tennon	1LT
Solomon Foster	2d LT

5 July 1832

Washington DuVal	Capt Vol Rifle Co
James D Randolph	1LT
William A Lasater	2d LT

"14 August 1836"

John Lapabe	LTC
John Henry	Maj
George W King	Capt
William Merideth	Capt
Arnold O'Bryant	Capt
Webster McCashin	Capt
John Armstrong	Capt
John Campbell	1LT
John Newman	1LT
Benjamin Weaver	2d LT
Jefferson Ivey	2d LT
Samuel Clark	2d LT

"25 April 1835"

Thomas J Shaddon	Capt
James D Treadway	1LT
Thomas F Shannon	2d LT

"7 September 1836"

Izrad Dodge	Capt	Lee Creek Township
William Hartgrave	1LT	
Zachara Young	2d LT	
Robert Rupell	Capt	White Oak Township Co
James Ward	1LT	
Thomas Mears	2d LT	

CARROLL COUNTY BATTALION

"5 February 1834"

John H Campbell Maj

"23 November 1835"

John D Pinson Col

"6 May 1836"

James Chaney Col

HOT SPRING COUNTY REGIMENT

"9 February 1830"

J Cox Maj Bn

"26 August 1833"

Jesse Bartlett Maj Bn

CRITTENDON COUNTY REGIMENT

"4 January 1831"

Matthew Spurlock Col

"27 July 1831"

F. B. Reade LTC

Elijah F Floyd Maj

Mumroe Bogens Capt 1st Bn

Byrd Spurlock 1st LT

James B Cayner 2d LT

Tilinsten B Cankinburg Ensign

James C Dunn Capt 2d Bn

James Thompson 1st LT

Branton Owens 2d LT

Henry Owens Ensign

"19 November 1831"

Alexander Aikin LTC

"26 August 1832"

Elijah F Floyd Col Comdg

IZARD COUNTY BATTALION

"19 May 1830

Thomas Culp Maj

William Finly Capt

William Wooten 1LT

Daniel Hunley 2d LT

Buchana C Huddleston Capt

Henry Young 1LT

John W Stewart Capt

E Drummond 1LT

Wilson Hulle 2d LT

"9 May 1831

John Strickland Capt

Samuel Robertson 1LT

John Wood 2d LT

"5 July 1832

William Wooten Capt

Joseph T Churchill	1LT
Richard C Hutcherson	Adjutant

"3 October 1833"

Jesse Adams	Paymaster
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"6 March 1836"

Charles McArthur	Capt
Abner Miller	2d LT
Gordon Brown	1LT
William Pierson	1LT
Charles S Zepul	Capt
Loman Wolf	1LT
Hiram Langston	2d LT

"23 June 1836"

Thomas Culp	Col
Peter Adams	LTC
John Calluphen	Maj

JEFFERSON COUNTY REGIMENT

"15 February 1830"

William Bailly	Maj of Bn
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ARKANSAS REGIMENT

"15 February 1830"

Louis Bobby	Maj of Bn
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"6 June 1830"

William H Dye	Col
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SEVIER COUNTY REGIMENT

"15 February 1830"

John Clark Col

"1 July 1830"

George T Broing LTC

William McMullen Capt 1st Co 1st Bn

George W Leander 1LT

Joshua Anderson 2d LT

Robert Ash Capt 2d Co 1st Bn

William C Compton 1LT 2d Bn

Wyeth Wood 2d LT

"10 August 1830"

Levi Davis Maj 2d Bn

William F Wright Capt 2d Co 2d Bn

Richard Rhoades 1LT

James Rhoades 2d LT

Levi M Rice Capt 3rd Co 2d Bn

Callen M Callen 2d LT

"26 April 1832"

William L McMullen LTC

Elijah Furgerson Capt 1st Co 1st Bn

Asa Sottenhide Capt 2d Co 1st Bn

"7 September 1833"

Henry K Brown LTC

JACKSON COUNTY REGIMENT

"9 February 1830"

Alfred G W Davis	Maj of Bn
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"13 October 1830"

John Gray	Capt
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Rowland Liswell	Capt
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Samuel Litchfield	1LT
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Benjamin Gibson	2d LT
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"11 November 1830"

John Saylor	Maj Bn
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Isaac Bagley	Capt	1st Co
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Daniel Liswell	1LT
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Thomas Jones	2d LT
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Marshall Jones	Ensign
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William Maloney	Capt	2d Co
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Isaac Flannery	1LT
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Jeppe Gray	2d LT
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William Stokes	Ensign
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"19 May 1832"

Daniel Phillips	1LT
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Wiley Stokes	Ensign
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"22 February 1836"

Boland Tidwell	Capt	1st Co	1st Bn
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Charles Haggerton	2d LT	1st Co	1st Bn
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CLARK REGIMENT (Battalion 7)

"9 February 1830

Jacob Wells	Maj
John Lindsey	Capt
John Rose	Capt
Daniel Barnes	Capt
John Banks	1LT
Abner Thornton	1LT
Elijah Bell	1LT
Engjamin Logan	Ensign
Vivien Buck	Ensign

"20 August 1831

Elijah Kelly	Capt
Silas C Blair	1LT
Nathan Hughes	Ensign

"21 September 1831

James H Cross	1LT
John Hoffman	1LT
James Banner	Ensign

"9 November 1831"

James Dennis	1LT
Calvin Lingsford	2d LT

"25 July 1832

Jesse Talbert	Capt
Smauel Scrrais	1LT

Pascal C Sorrels	2d LT
Clement Davis	Ensign

"25 September 1832"

James H Crow	Maj of Bn
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"27 August 1833"

A J Rutherford	Col
James S Banmer	Capt
John S Hunter	1LT
Matthew Ward	2d LT
Robert Hatch	Ensign

"12 June 1833"

James Petit	Capt
William W Logan	1LT
Lyman E Friesau	Ensign

"23 April 1835"

John Cross	2d LT
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"30 April 1835"

Albert G Johnson	Capt
James Beck	1LT
John T F Cocelman	2d LT
John Davis	Ensign

CLARK COUNTY REGIMENT

"6 June 1836"

Thomas E Proctor	Capt
Barney S Smith	Capt

CHICOT COUNTY BATTALION

"9 February 1830"

Andrew Carson	Maj
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"8 February 1832"

Horace F Wolworth Col

POPE COUNTY REGIMENT

"9 February 1830"

F N Clark Col

"19 August 1834"

L C Howell Capt Independant Co Lt Horse

W G H Tawault 1LT

John H R Scott 2d LT

James B Logan Cornet

"9 July 1835

William G H Tawault Col Commanding

Reuimworth Clark Maj

John L Williamson Adjutant

William R Rankin LTC

Henry Stinnett Maj

Robert Bone Capt

Nathaniel Burkhead 1LT

Martin Hufstutler 2d LT

M Rose Adjutant

Alfred Saugran Judge Advocate

Thomas Strickland Quartermaster

John Brown Surgeons Mate

"7 October 1835

John Williams Capt

Willie Langford	1LT
Anthony Bewley	2d LT

"13 March 1836"

William E Parks	Capt
James Englebright	Capt
Andrew Bird	1LT
Alexander Aikman	1LT
Robert Parks	2d LT
Jackson Ford	2d LT
Jacob Brinston	2d LT

"23 May 1836"

William J Ailbright	1LT	1st Lt Horns Company
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ARKANSAS VOLUNTEER REGIMENT OF MOUNTED GUNMEN

CALLED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE

"9 August 1836"

Allen Machen	Quartermaster
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"10 August 1836"

Thomas Matthews	Capt	1st Co
Alexander G McFarland	1st LT	
Peter Kuykendall	2d LT	
Robert Brazil	Capt	2d Co
Jepee Spencer	1st LT	
Johnan J Joiner	2d LT	

"13 August 1836

Absalom Fowler Capt 2d Co

"5 October 1836"

William Badgett 1LT

William W White 2d LT

"13 October 1836"

James Bird Surgeon

"19 October 1836"

Laban C Howell Capt 4th Co

John R. H. Scott 1st LT

Samuel M Hays 2d LT

"29 October 1836"

Samuel Moore Capt 5th Co

Robert Davis 1LT

Robert Crop

"1 September 1836

Absalom Fowler LTC

"3 September 1836

Charles Pettigrew Capt 6th Co

Robert W Walker 1LT

Richard Whitehouse 2d LT

"5 September 1836"

Benjamin Bateman Capt

William C Reaves 1LT

Pleasant Frenny 2d LT

John Kavanaugh	Capt	7th Co
John M Simpson	1LT	
James Howton	2d LT	
William Whiteon	Capt Blues	
Ebenezer Borland	1LT	
Jeremiah Ramsey	2d LT	

This regiment organized at the suggestion of General Matthew Arbuckle. Arbuckle is at one time referred to as the Adjutant General. There are no records retained in Arkansas Territorial papers showing him to have held the position.

MILLER COUNTY

"6 January 1836"

John H Dyer	Col Commanding
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WASHINGTON COUNTY REGIMENT

"9 February 1830"

William B Woody	Col	
Harry Crawford	LTC	
John Billingsly	Maj	
Pleasant Johnson	Capt	1st Co 1st Bn
Thomas H Herrold	LT	
Nathan Cunningham	Capt	2d Co 1st Bn
William McGarrah	1st LT	

William Black	2d LT	
Elijah Tollatt	Capt	3rd Co 1st Bn
Samuel C Harris	1st LT	
Zachariah S Thompson	2d LT	
John W Humlee	Capt	1st Co 2d Bn
Benton C Hill	Capt	2d Co 2d Bn
James B Ratcliff	1LT	
Benjamin Reed	2d LT	
Daniel Thompson	Capt	2d Co 2d Bn
John Wagon	1LT	
Samuel S Alexander	2d LT	

"9 June 1830"

Isaac Williams	1st LT	1st Co 2d Bn
Fiancer Williams	Capt	2d Co 3rd Bn

"3 August 1831"

John G Stout	Capt	
Robert R Whisenhunt	2d LT	
John G Walker	Capt	4th Co 2d Bn
Wade Lipscomb	1LT	
Merideth H Roberts	2d LT	

23 September 1831

William C Reed	Capt	4th Co 2d Bn
Young Whitten	1LT	
Pleasant Wornick	2d LT	

"9 November 1831"

Hugh Allen	Capt	3rd Co 2d Bn
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"15 March 1832"

Daniel Thompson	Maj	
William Crawford	Capt	3rd Co 2d Bn
Elisha Tilly	1LT	

"30 June 1832"

Abraham Whinneny	Adjutant	
Bryan H Smithson	Judge Advocate	
Jacob Chandler	Paymaster	

"13 August 1832"

John McGarrah	Col	2d Regt
William Allen	1LT	1st Co 1st Regt

"3 November 1832"

Daniel Thompson	Col	Comdg 1st Regt
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"25 July 1833"

Thomas Crain	Capt	5th Co 2nd Regt
Benjamin Vaughn	1LT	
Mitchell Shank	2d LT	
Frances Dunn	Capt	6th Co
Joseph Ballinger	1LT	
James Thompson	2d LT	
James M Hawkins	2d LT	4th Co 2d Regt
Jepes N Noakes	Adjutant	2d Regt

"20 August 1833"

Benjamin H Smithson	Judge Advocate	2d Regt
John Walker	LTC	1st Regt
Francis Williams	Maj	
John G Hunt	Capt	1st Bn

Riley Whisenhunt	1LT	
George M Britton	2d LT	
William H Simpson	Ensign	
William Crawford	Capt	
James S Neal	Capt	
Houston J Coulter	1LT	
Harrin Sinclair	2d LT	
Thomas Haggard	Ensign	
William F Allison	Capt	Co 2 1st Bn
Simson Wyeth	1LT	
Benjamin P Clary	Ensign	
Joseph Patterson	Capt	
Daniel Culburth	1LT	
William Egan	Adjutant	1st Regt
Littleberry Mason	Judge Advocate	
Jacob Chndler	Paymaster	
Samual Mason	Capt	2d Bn 1st Regt
Levi Mullene	1LT	
Benjamin Roberson	2d LT	
Benjamin Strickland	Ensign	
Cabull Call	2d LT	
Enoch Chandler	Ensign	
<u>29 March 1834</u>		
William Wagon	Capt	

"3 April 1834"

Lewis A Tully	LTC	2d Regt
Randolph Tully	Capt	3rd Co 2d Regt
William Mullen	LT	
Robert Jackson	Capt	6th Co 2d Regt
Ambrose C William	Capt	7th Co 2d Regt

"17 May 1834"

Ambrose Evans	Judge Advocate
Samuel Bollinger	Adjutant

"11 July 1835"

James M Tuttle	Col	
James P Hume	Capt	2d Regt

"8 June 1836"

Henry Cureton	1LT	
Samuel O Harris	2d LT	

"22 June 1836"

Samuel O Harris	LTC	
Joseph Bollinger	Capt	6th Co
George E Simpson	Capt	9th Co
Samuel Banks	1LT	9th Co
William J Ford	2d LT	9th Co

"31 August 1836"

Benjamin Harrell	Maj	
William H McLain	Capt	7th Co
George L Davidson	1LT	

J H Hancock	2d LT	
John C Stout	Capt	1st Co
Jordan Banks	1st LT	1st Co
Barnaby Brixey	2d LT	1st Co

"17 May 1836"

Josiah Wynn	Capt	1st Bn
William R Beeden	Ensign	2d Bn
Hugh Allen	Adjutant	
J.B. Self	1LT.	1st Bn

"23 August 1836"

J.C. Wilson	LTC
JH George	Maj
David Moore	Capt
James Gillett.	Capt
Isiah Self	1LT
John Gray	2d LT
S.B. Cale	C-pt

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY REGIMENT

"8 February 1836"

Thomas J Mills	Col
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**The votes for Col. Commandant of the 2nd Regiment of Washington
County Arkansas held on 19 June 1835.**

In the township of Pawnee:

For James M. Suttle	93
For David P. Walker	11
For Robt Jackson	2
For Samuel Bolinger	0

War Eagle Township:

For James M. Suttle	4
For David P. Walker	37
For Robt Jackson	8
For Samuel Bolinger	9

Richland Township:

For James M. Suttle	15
For David P. Walker	37
For Robt Jackson	0
For Samuel Bolinger	15

Bush Creek Township:

For James M. Suttle	4
For David Walker	17
For Robt Jackson	0

TOTALS:

James M. Suttle	117
David P. Walker	102
Robert Jackson	13
Samuel Bolinger	24

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE

The Adjutant General

(Article 11 of Constitution of State of Arkansas;

Act 83 of 1929; Act 33 of 1933; Act 12 of 1939;

Act 42 of 1957; Act 69 of 1957; Act 47 of 1961;

Act 364 of 1967)

The Adjutant General's Office, commonly referred to as the State Military Department, is the administrative office for the Army and Air National Guard of Arkansas.

The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, appoints the Adjutant General, who has the rank of Major General, and who under the law appoints and employs assistants to aid him in carrying out the responsibilities of his office.

The functions and responsibilities of the Adjutant General are too numerous to list in detail. The following are considered as the principal ones:

- 1. To provide for the proper training of personnel of the National Guard, maintenance, construction of armory facilities for the storage and safekeeping of both State and Federal property, the expense of which is covered by the appropriation of State and Federal funds.**
- 2. To maintain and preserve all military records, correspondence and other documents of personal or historical value. These records are of those who served and those serving in the Arkansas National Guard**

since 1901 to date. In addition, to superintend the preparation of all returns and reports required by the United States from the State.

3. Supervising the general administrative functions, such as issuance of all General and Special Orders, disbursement of State and Federal funds, organization and disbandment of National Guard units, securing authority for officers and enlisted men attending Service Schools, verification of service of past and present members of the Guard, etc.

Following is a list of Adjutants General who have served the State of Arkansas. Prior to 1909, the Secretary to the Governor served as the ex-officio Adjutant General.

ALLEN, WILLIAM O - Veteran War 1812, organizer 1st Territorial Militia. Influential in legislature, killed in a duel. (28 Sept 1819-25 Mar 1820)

SPENCER, ABNER P - Veteran War 1812. Richest man in state. Made 1st inventory of military property. Present of Council Oak Treaty. (Nov 1820-Dec 1820)

HOGAN, EDMOND - Involved in land deals. Killed in Duel. Influential in location of state capitol at Little Rock. (Dec 1820 - Oct 16, 1823)

FARALLEY, TERRANCE - Sheriff of Arkansas County. Member of Territorial Legislature. Prominent farmer and businessman. (10 Jun 1823 - 18 Jun 1825)

BRADFORD, WILLIAM - Engaged in indian affairs. Veteran of War 1812. Unsuccessful candidate to Congress. William Montgomery, Asst Adjutant. (Jun 1825 - Apr 1826)

DESHA, BEN - Land owner Arkansas County. Charles H Caldwell, Assistant Adjutant General. (8 Apr 1826 - 17 Mar 1828)

RECTOR, WHORTON (Jan 29-Jan 32) - Involved in indian removal actually Field Officer Bernard Smith, Assistant for Administrative matters.

RECTOR, ELLIAS (Jan 32-Feb 32) - Relative of Whorton Rector. Served short period of time.

RECTOR, WHORTON - Conducted Pecan Point Campaign. (T Cross)... Able... assistant handled administration. Rector conducted land surveys for purpose of releasing land to veterans.

ASHLEY, CHESTER (Feb 32-Mar32) Involved in purchase for capitol site. Resigned because of criticism, vindicated by governor.

FIELD, WILLIAM (Mar 32-12 Jun 32)

YELL, ARCHIBALD (12 Jun 32 - Jan 35)

RECTOR, WHORTON (1835-1 Sep 36) - Aptd to US Army Svc as Quartermaster General of South West. Daniel L Whellan, Asst Adjutant General.

WITTIER, DAVID E (1 Sep 36 - 24 Sep 36)

HILL, GEORGE E (25 Sep 36 - Jan 38)

WHELLAN, DANIEL L (Jan 38 Signed as Adjutant General, no official conformation)

YELL, ARCHIBALD (Jan 38 - 1840) - Resigned to enter Congress.

PIKE, ALBERT (1840 - 1844) - Resigned to raise company Mounted Rifles for Mexican War.

ROYSTON, GRANDISON D (Jnn 1845 - 1847) - South West Arkansas resident. We find Albert Pike signed document 24 Nov 45 as Adjutant General.

GREER, D. B. (1847 - 1849) - Secretary of State and Adjutant General Office combined. Albert pike signed document as Adjutant General.

FRENTIS, B. G. (49 - 51) - Period of peace and little interest by public.

WOOD, ALLEN (51-53) - Mexican War hero. Prepared veterans rosters.

CRITCHFIELD, PETER T (1854-56)

PIERCE, N.B. (1856 - 1856) - Commander of Militia transferred to QM.

BURGZVIN, EDMUND (1859 - 1861) - Heads home guard when each county is authorized 1 each regiment.

ROANE, JOHN S (May 1862)

FEAY, GORDON

HOLT, GEORGE M (- 24 Jul 1864)- Former division commander.

Killed by George Lucas, Co C 3d Missouri Cav (US) when unarmed.

FEAY, GORDON (Jul 64)

BISHOP, ALBERT W (1864 - 1868) - Former regimental commander, served under carpet bagger government. J J Reynolds, commanded army of occupation exercised extreme authority.

UPHAM, D. T.

WOOD, ALLEN

DANFORTH, KEYS (1 Oct 1870)

SANDERS, M T - Adjutant General under Brooks (the Carpet Bagger candidate)

NEWTON, ROBERT C (Jan 1873)

STRONG, FRANK (Jan 1874)

McCONNEY, (15 May 1876) - Served as property officer and reported results of inventory of weapons.

POMEROY (1874)

WOODS, CHARLES H - Robert C. Newton Assistant Adjutant General.

FROLICH, JACOB - Private Secretary to Governor William R. Miller (9 Apr 77)
Performed duties of Adjutant General when Legislature omitted Adjutant Office.

CHURCHILL, SAMUEL J (1881-82) - Gathered Civil War Records

no Adjutant General - 1LT Sampee promoted as Property Officer (1883-1889).

OLDHAM, KIE - Adjutant General under James P Eagle (1889-1893)

SAMPLE TID 1990
SAMPEE, WILLIAM R (1893-1895) - Under William M Fishback.

NEILL, ARTHUR (1897-1901) - Author of 1st report on record in the Office of the Adjutant General. He was Adjutant General during the Spanish American War.

JACOBSON, CHARLES (1901-1907) - Author of 2d report in Office of the Adjutant General.

HAYNES, W. H. (1907-1909) - Organizer of the present Arkansas National Guard.

GREEN, BENJAMIN W. (14 Jul 1909- 4 Nov 1913) Brig. Gen.

ENGLAND, LLOYD (6 Nov 1913- 4 Dec 1919) Brig. Gen.

HARRIS, JOE S (5 Dec 1919 - 1 Feb 1921) Brig. Gen.

HEKSON, VIRGIL A (2 Feb 1921 - 1 Dec 1922) Brig. Gen.

McALISTER, HEBER L (2 Dec 1922 - 30 Jun 1925) Brig. Gen.

WAYNE, JAMES R. (1 July 1925 - 30 June 1927) Brig. Gen.

HARRIS, JOE S (1 July 1927 - 22 Apr 1929) Brig. Gen.

COMPERE, E. L. (29 Apr 1929 - 18 Jan 1937) Brig. Gen.

BYRD, DANIEL B. (19 Jan 1937 - 14 Jan 1941) Brig. Gen.

COMPERE, E. L. (15 Jan 1941 - 9 Jan 1945) Brig. Gen.

McALISTER, HEBER L (10 Jan 1945 - 11 Jan 1949) Brig. Gen.

RICKS, EARL T (12 Jan 1949 - 30 Sept 1950) Brig. Gen.

McALISTER, HEBER L (1 Oct 1950 - 15 Jan 1951) Brig. Gen.

MORRIS, JOHN B (16 Jan 1951 - 12 Jan 1953) Brig. Gen.

ABRAHAM, LUCIEN (13 Jan 1953 - 11 Jan 1955) Maj. Gen.

CLINGER, SHERMAN T. (12 Jan 1955 - 10 Jan 1967) Maj. Gen.

WILSON, CHARLES H. (11 Jan 1967 -) Maj. Gen.