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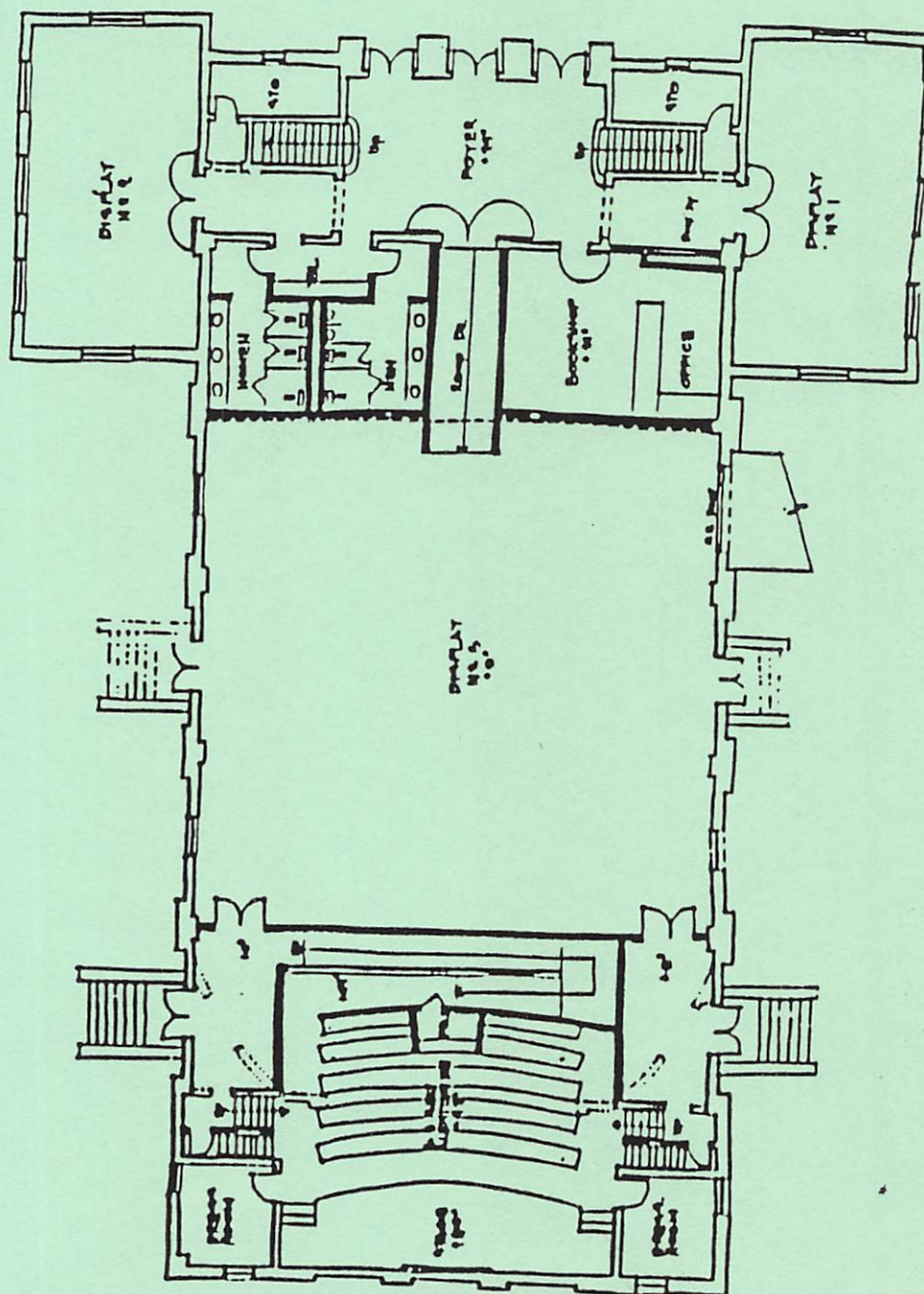
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**RENOVATIONS TO LLOYD ENGLAND HALL
SHOWING PROPOSED FLOORPLAN FOR THE
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The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas Militia Foundation. The purpose of the journal is 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 second 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). To the best of our knowledge the history was never published.

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.

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CHAPTER I

On January 27, 1836 Mr. Fowler, from the committee on the militia, presented a report which provided that the militia of the State should be divided into convenient divisions, brigades, regiments and companies with officers of corresponding rank to command them, conforming, as nearly as practicable, to the general regulations of the United States Army. The report was immediately agreed to without change, and is found verbatim in Article V of the constitution of 1836 under the title of "Militia."

In the columns of the Gazette for 1837 and 1838 there are many proclamations signed by Sam C. Roane as acting governor of the State of Arkansas, being the first acting governor the State ever had. Roane as acting governor in 1837 organized the militia of Arkansas, commissioned its officers and sent them to Fort Townson to operate against the Indians.

While Arkansas was becoming a state with all its problems it had a greater problem as the movement of the Indians into their new homes began in earnest. This movement lasted for many years and the militia was used extensively in this operation.

Some of the many incidents are described here only to show the complexity of the situation.

Governor Conway made a proclamation dated 22 October 1836 concerning the movement of the Indians west. In the last paragraph of this proclamation

he said, "and the Commandant of Regiments of the Militia in the several counties in the state and all subordinate officers are required to give their aid in carrying this order into effect."

In this proclamation the governor reported that numerous Indians were roving around the state without any fixed place to live and committing depredations on the citizens.

The governor ordered the Indians to depart from the white man's lands. In a letter to Opothloyo Ho Lo, principle Chief of the Creek Nation, dated 10 November 1836, the governor asked the Chief to continue his march with his people west to Fort Gibson where General Arbuckle would furnish him protection and a place to rest. He had been promised this for the assistance of Creek Warriors in the Florida War.

Governor Conway offered to call into service 720 mounted and armed men of the militia to protect the Creek. Many of the other Indian tribes were angry because the creek assisted the United States in the Florida War.

There is a letter in the Gulley papers at the Arkansas History Commission from J.W. Green dated Tuesday at night, August 1838 giving a report of hostile Indians. He asked for immediate assistance as the Indians were reported attacking ranches and farms. He reported that about every man in Clarksville and Blossom Prairie were in arms. Captain Farmer and

thirty of his men were reported killed on the Sabine by the Indians. Several plantations were at that time surrounded by the Indians and he reported that the road was completely lined with wagons for the lower prairies.

It should be noted here also that many of the Indian tribes, notably Caddos, Kickapoo's, Shawnee, Cherokee and Creek were assisting Mexico in its war with Texas and later with Mexico against the United States.

Another proclamation by Governor Conway dated 18 July, 1840 stated "--numerous Indians, are roving about the state, particularly in Union County without any fixed place of abode, and committing depredations upon the property of the citizens contrary to the laws of the United States". He ordered the Indians to leave the state and ordered "and the Commandant of Regiments of the Militia in the several counties in the state and all subordinate officers are required to give their aid in carrying this order into effect".

In Governor Conway's farewell address to the legislature on 3 November 1840 he noted that numerous warlike nations of Indians have been placed on our immediate border. He advised us to keep "a strong and well organized militia.

At Helena, Arkansas, 450 Indians believed to be Chickasaws, were causing concern, and slowly making their way westward. While white men protested them, the red men parried saying they were on their own way. About 200 of this party reached Little Rock in May. They apparently disintegrated into small parties, hunting and perhaps stopping to grow a crop of corn before moving into ^{Indian} territory.

Another party of 129, under the leadership of Chief Ish Ta He Tapa passed through Little Rock, 9 June 1838, on their way up the river. A report of 30 August 1838, Officer of Indian Affairs, listed 600 as having died of much sickness. Government diet provided only corn and salt pork. Treatment prescribed was $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain of opium and 15-40 grains of calomel. After Dr. Roberts dies, Dr. Meniffee caused Dr. Fulton, to be brought from Little Rock to assist. To add further to their misery, horse thieves stole their animals, leaving them nothing to move their scant baggage.

Drs. Roberts and Fulton were members of the Pulaski County Regiment, and together with a detachment which composed two or more well armed detachments from the regiment escorted the Indians through their county. While Dr. Nimrod Meniffee was a commissioned officer and surgeon of the Conway County regiment, W.J. Welburn and James Williams were members of the Cadron community militia of Conway County.

This article has mentioned only a few stopping places, while some were omitted without intent. They were others, Camp Black Fish Lake, Camp Guy, Camp Black, Camp Marietta, Camp Roc Roe, all in the eastern part of our state. Others nearer were Bensons Bar near Lewisburg, Strayhernes Landing, Pittsburgh Landing, and Jamestown, with Saddlers and Plicerin Morrison's landing being frequently used.

July 1837, saw 516 emigrating Chickasaws from the vicinity of Pulaski Tennessee, pass up the river. These were different from many of the other tribes. Their chief Sealey, who with the young warriors drove horses and 13 wagons while the women and children embarked on the steamboat Indians, under the direction of Capt William Norris and Dr. Kennan, W.J. Welburn and James Williams. This party also included John Willard who was to travel through Dutch Creek valley. Corn purchased along their route ranged from \$1.00 - \$2.00 per bushel which seemed an enormous price for those days and times, especially since the same commodities brought about one half this price in their old homes. Chief Sealey had long followed similar pursuits as his white neighbors near Pulaski Tennessee being a successful farmer, miller and preacher.

US House Report #454 revealed that 3001 Chickasaws traveled the Arkansas River while another 2337 went by land. This group that traveled by boat went north through Tennessee to DeKalb, Kentucky where they were loaded aboard steamers, John Nelson and Fox. This movement was under the

direction of Dr Langtree, Holborne and Millard with Langtree being in charge. Travel was uneventful until the vicinity of Little Rock when a large number of women were assembled boarded the Cavalier with this party passing through Dardanelle on 20 December 1837.

Closely following this party was the steamboat Itaska with 800 Creek in charge of R B Crocket. By 3 January 1838 another party of Chickasaws from Bear Creek area of South Eastern Tennessee in charge of Capt Phillips, departed their old homes and arrived in Dardanelle on 21 January 1838, where they were fed and dispatched to Ft Gibson arriving there 28 January 1838. This same reference noted the loss of some 500-600 ponies on the way. Capt Phillips had direct support of Chief Kin hi cha and their fast travel speaks well of the condition of this latter party.

The most primitive treatments was bleeding which was often prescribed. Another treatment was called cupping, which was done by heating young yearlings horn in water and placing the hollow or base part over the aching sections of the anatomy. This procedure was followed several times usually.

Dr. Lillybridge left Tennessee with another party of Cherokee directed by Lt Deas who knew the Arkansas well and he arranged boats of light draft above Little Rock. In spite of his efforts he ran aground at Lewistown

(Lewisburg) at a bar, when he had to unload his cargo and travel by land to McLeans camp about 45 miles east of Ft. Smith. This party passed through Dardanelle traveling south along side of the river. Deas wrote "Indians causing no trouble, sober", but he later indicated they become intoxicated at McLeans and caused him no little trouble.

The office of Indian Affairs on 23 May 1838, estimated that 15,000 Cherokee had been removed from their ancestral homes.

These exiles suffered more than any other people including the Acadians. They were prisoners without a cause to justify the facts. But there were more to come. 12 July 1838 at Lewisburg, 875 more were grounded at Benson's Bar. Here they were forced to leave their boat and travel overland. This group passing through Norris town and thence into Johnson County where they fell sick from "eating green peaches and corn."

During the May to October 1838 period a total of 19 contingents of Cherokee left Tennessee. They mustered 13144 at departure and only 11504 were receipted for in Ft. Gibson the others dying on the way.

Ben Hawkins and other Creek Indians apparently were busy on Spadra and Dardanelle in the slave traffic.

Now began the final period of the Trail of Tears, with the removal of the Seminole Tribes. The name Seminole meaning "Runaways", were people from Six Towns Alabama and those residing along the Catachoose River. Through Trenchery, and the promise of plunder of war, Chief Ho lat he Ema th la war chief, of the Seminoles, had been captured. About 5 May 1839, the steamer Compromise passed through Hardanella, up stream with these defiant warriors. Near McLenns because of low water, the boat went aground. Here Lt. G. C. Mead, who was later to command Union forces in the Civil War, caused his charges to be unloaded and proceeded by land westward. Meade recorded 70 deaths of measles, 18 May 30, at commencement of prairie. Pitcoarin Morrison, was left in charge of a group across the river from Clarksville. 20 May found the main body at Vache Grasse Creek (in the vicinity of Crawford CH). On 21 May, travel had been as far as Farlings Camp.

The 14th Article of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit, permitted certain members of the Indians to remain in the southeast. Complaints to the agents were being made that speculation on them were frequent by greedy whites. The Indians desired to become citizens of Mississippi alone. Creek citizens were not included in the Choctaw agreement and had caused a disturbance.

On 3 Marcy 1843, Alexander Anderson, made an agreement to move a party of Indians under the terms of an Act of Congress dated 2 July 1836, they were to go by boat, but the Indians refused to enter the boats afraid of disease. Another treaty was made 4 September 1844, but the Indians refused to go this time until they could receive script for

their land. (US House Document #10) This delay induced speculators to enter the scene and caused many of the Indians to depart with land at a fraction of its value. (Report of Indian affairs 1847). Others refused to leave without their oxen and horses and in 1844, only 550 had removed.

In April 1845, 1280 Choctaw joined their brothers in Indian Territory, and in 1846, 1000 more came lawfully, how many came on their own or returned to the south east is unknown. This last group under the leadership of Toblee Chubee, became converted to Christianity and were of a higher class, and not disliked by the whites of Mississippi and Alabama. They would not go to the Indian Territory west, without first visiting the new settlement and talking with their former neighbors. They were interested in schools and churches in this new country.

In 1847, a total of 1623, emigrants passed through to their new homes in 8 parties and several hundred came yearly for the next several years. In 1849, a party of Choctaw, were landed at Ft. Coffee and 30 died of cholera within a few days. The Ft. Smith (Arkansas Herald, 4 Jul 49 Page 2 col 1) wrote Shukhanatche, with 82 men, 116 women and 162, children arrived at Ft. Coffee 27 December 1846, while a group from Big Black River bend, numbering 110 arrived by boat 10 June 1847. Still two weeks later HnGuhbees band landed and on 14 July 1847 another party of Bay Indians from near Mobile arrived (OTA, muster rolls).

In early February 1850, three parties of Choctaw Indians were brought up the river by steamboats, Choctaw, Phillip Pennywitt and The Dispatch

18 died on the latter boat from Little Rock to Ft. Coffee, and within 2 weeks after they landed 43 of the 160 immigrants had died between 16 February and 2 March 1850 (Arkansas Herald 2 Mar 50 Page 2 Col 1).

While the above has been wrote about the Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickawas, the Creeks have been omitted. Here Capt. John Page is found again in humane efforts to remove this sad and distraught people. Of the first Creek removal 630 were assembled at Tuscaloosa and transferred to Memphis, by wagon train. Winter was severe. Then they arrived at Memphis, the steamer Harry Hill, was engaged to convey the Creek to Ft. Gibson, but due to high winds and low water, and after 20 days, the boat arrived at Little Rock, where low water caused them to be put ashore to join another contingent with their 200 ponies. On 9 March 1831, they continued on and reached Ft. Gibson on 28 March 1831, with 469 survivors, included in this number were 34 slaves belonging to Sampson Grayson and 23 slaves belonging to the "Widow Stidman". This group settled near the mouth of the Verdigris River previously settled some five years before by the McIntosh Creeks.

Up until this time removal had been volunteer, but those Creek left had proved to be more warlike when attempts were made to remove them. Many had fled into the swamps of Florida becoming known as Seminoles, which meant runaways.

Wholesale and final removal of the Creek began by force in early July 1831, with the capture of Chief Eufaula and Chiaka, which left the few more fierce and warlike holding out. These people were led by

Chief Enoch Micco. They were soon to have their homes burned, their fields destroyed, their fences burned and they were forced to flee into the swamp to escape.

Captain John Page who was to bring several groups through Vardanelle and into Indian Territory, wrote "it was very slow moving them in iron chains chained together." He of course was referring to the initial movement of these people westward. Even the old chief Enoch Frathala was forced to move hand cuffed and chained. This proved most distasteful to the tribe and in complete disrespect to the old chief who was 84 years of age. Under the elective system of the eastern tribe he no longer entertained complete authority over them but his judgement was respected.

In the wake of the manacled warriors moved long trains of wagons and ponies. By 14 July, 2490 souls including 800 warriors were assembled and crowded into two small steam boats on the Tennessee River, they were the Lewis Cass and Meridian, with 2 barges being tied to each boat, they began their sad journey. All was well until storms began, when the Indians became frightened and were huddled into the holds for safe keeping.

While at New Orleans, the group was unloaded, permitted to wash and cook, treat their sick and bury their ~~usual~~ dead before being loaded onto the Lamplighter, Majestic, and Revenue, for Roc Roe and Little Rock. What Happened is described by Lt. Barry as the party reported to Little Rock: "Indians peaceful and entertaining themselves by playing ball". The chains had been removed from warriors at Roc Roe

and that night barrels in which they had been placed were rolled into White River, by the Uchee Indians. The Uchee being identified simply as a band living near a town of that name, they were Creek, same as the others on board. At Little Rock, the weather became so hot that contractors were obliged to permit travel by night.

Starting at Little Rock, this particular band gathered 20 wagons for old women and children, with many of the sick being compelled to walk. This being one of the truly large parties moving westward, and their delay at Little Rock, caused the Governor to call for ten companies of volunteer militia to accompany them, through the neighboring settlements.

On 19 September, the main party reached the old home of Major William L. Lovely, first Indian factor at Hardanville, Arkansas. Here they crossed by ferry the Illinois River, then traveled north through Johnson county.

More and larger contingents of Creeks passed through the settlement, with the next body which was under the respected Chief Opathleyahole, numbering 2700, beginning their march under the guidance of Lt. M. W. Bateman from Central Alabama, about 1 August. They brought with them many slaves procured through "Lawful plunder", from uncooperating Indians who insisted upon remaining in their native swamp lands. This group was more fortunate than most of the others, since they had been fitted for their journey as a reward for furnishing 600 to 900

warriors against the Seminoles. They had with them plunder of their conquest. Actually when this group began its journey westward it numbered 3190 souls.

Another detachment of 3022, headed by William McGillivery and conducted by Lt. R. B. Screeven, had arrived in the vicinity of Dardanelle. Stragglers had increased their numbers to 3142, as they had made stops at Cadron, Henfee, Lewisburg, Galla Rock, Potts and other unnamed places where Indians had dropped off to let their sick get well or die or to be hung. The tragedy of these large movements increased as stragglers not being present were often allowed to go without rations, simply for being late. There were numerous complaints of horse stealing, hogs and cattle often disappeared, and equally adamant in their accusations were those settlers living along the route who complained of being stolen from. One thing is certain, anything edible was subject to being taken. This group had left the Six Towns Area and were traveling on their own. These people had been deposited west of the Mississippi, about one week before the above mentioned party conducted by Lt. Bateman. This group crossed at the Dardanelle Rock, proceeded westward to Durvin's Camp, Elizabeth Hall, Cane Creek, McLeans Camp, Roseville, Vache Grasse Creek, then entered Mazonrd Prairie, before only about 2000 were delivered at Ft. Gibson.

CHAPTER II

ARCHIBALD YELL

Act of the House of Representatives 20 November 1842, provides:

Section VII **Archibald Yell, the Adjutant General of this state, shall hereafter receive the sum of One Hundred Fifty dollars per annum for his services as the Adjutant General of this state.**

This same legislature declared the Petit Jean river a navigable stream to Danville, Arkansas and instructed the military to impose fines for offenders felling trees across said stream.

Other sections of this assembly reorganized the Militia as follows: Sevier, Hempstead, Lafayette, Pike, Clark, Ouchita, Hot Spring, and Montgomery Counties, composed the 1st Brigade.

Pope, Yell, Conway, Perry, White, Pulaski, Saline, composed the 2nd Brigade.

Crawford, Franklin, Scott, Johnson, composed the 3rd Brigade.

Washington, Benton Madison, and Carroll Counties composed the 4th Brigade.

These brigades were designated First Division of Militia.

Mississippi, Crittenden, Poinsett, St. Francis, Phillips, and Monroe counties composed the 5th Brigade.

Jefferson, Bradley, Union, Chicot and Arkansas counties the 6th Brigade.

Van Buren, Izard, Fulton, Marion, Searcy, Newton counties the 7th Brigade.

Randolph, Green, Lawrence, Independence, Jackson counties, the eighth Brigade constituted the 2nd Division of Militia.

Each division was commanded by a Major General, each 1st Battalion commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each 2nd Battalion, commanded by a Major, each company to have a Captain, 1st, 2nd Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, and 4 Corporals.

The legislature further provided that "The governor appoint one Adjutant General who shall furnish all forms and blanks for return as may be necessary and keep a book in which he shall make a fair entry of all returns by him received".

The Staff of the division shall rank as Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry and the staff of the brigade, shall rank as Major of Cavalry.

An act for the better organization of the Militia of this State.

1. Who liable to, and who exempt from, military duty.
2. How the militia of the State to be divided, and the number of brigades.
3. Clothes the Governor with power over the militia.
4. Who shall be considered the staff officers of the major general, and of the brigadier generals.
5. How vacancies now existing in the office of colonel are to be filled.
6. How the rank of commissioned officers of the same grade is to be determined.
7. How the rank of captains and subalterns of the same grade and elected on the same day, is to be determined.
8. Duty of each colonel commandant.
9. Colonel to keep vacancies filled, and in case of ties, to give

- to give the casting vote.
10. Election for major generals, how and where held.
 11. Vacancies in the office of brigadier general, how filled.
 12. Vacancies in the office of colonel, how filled
 13. Vacancies among the commissioned officers of a regiment, below colonel, how filled.
 14. Contested elections, how determined.
 15. How volunteer companies may be raised.
 16. How many companies of cavalry to constitute a regiment.
 17. Regimental musters, when held.
 18. Battalion musters, when held.
 19. How often captains may hold company musters.
 20. How often brigadier generals to review the regiments within their command.
 21. At what hour officers and privates to appear on muster ground, and how equipped.
 22. When commissioned and staff officers are to meet, to be trained in military tactics.
 23. Compensation of the adjutant.
 24. Duties of judge advocate.
 25. His compensation fixed.
 26. How charges against field officer preferred, and by whom tried.
 27. Regimental court martial, how often held, and business of.
 28. Battalion court martial, how often held, and how constituted.

29. Who shall have power to hold company courts martial.
30. Appeals, how taken.
31. Transcript of all fines imposed by company courts martial, to be made out by orderly sergeant.
32. Each captain to make out a report of the strength and condition of his company.
33. Commanding officer may establish new companies.
34. When brigadier general may divide any regiment.
35. Of what number a company may consist.
36. Within what time militia officers to provide themselves with uniform.
37. Persons subject to military duty, when privileged from arrest.
38. Judge advocate pro tempore may be appointed.
39. Form of execution to be issued by judge advocate.
40. Penalty for illegal voting.
41. Commissioned officers, by what tenure they hold their stations.
42. Parents liable to the fines imposed upon their sons.
43. When person who may be fined shall remove into any other company, judge advocate to issue an execution to the constable where he lives.
44. In case of sudden invasion, commanding officer to order out the militia.
45. When station of commissioned officer shall be declared vacant.
46. The oath of officers.
47. The secretary of state to make a full return to the adjutant general of the number of white male inhabitants, liable to duty, in each county.
48. A substitute may be provided for actual service, by another.

10. In all things not provided for by this act, laws of Congress to be observed by the officers.

11. Commissioned and staff officers to be furnished with this act, and all conflicting laws repealed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That every able-bodied free white male inhabitant, between the age of eighteen and forty-five years, shall constitute the militia of this state. But no person shall be called upon to perform militia duty who has not resided within this State two months, and within the bounds of the company to which he may belong, ten days, except in cases of actual or threatened danger of insurrection or invasion, in which cases they shall be required to do and perform the same duty as other citizens; the neglect of which shall subject them to the same fines and penalties. Judges of the supreme and circuit courts, secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of the State, clerks of the supreme and circuit courts, postmasters, post-riders, ferrymen on all public roads, all licensed preachers of the gospel, of every denomination, and justices of the peace, shall be exempt from performing military duty, except in cases of insurrection and invasion.

SEC. 2. The militia of this State shall be divided and designated as follows, viz: The militia of the counties of Sevier, Hempstead, Lafayette, Pike, Clark, Ouachita, Hot Spring, and Montgomery, shall

compose the first brigade.

The militia of the counties of Pope, Yell, Conway, Perry, White, Iulawa, and Seelye, shall constitute the second brigade

The militia of the counties of Crawford, Franklin, Scott, and Johnson, shall compose the third brigade

The militia of the counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, and Carroll, shall compose the fourth brigade; which brigades shall constitute the first division.

The militia of the counties of Mississippi, Crittenden, Polk, St. Francis, Phillips, and Monroe, shall constitute the fifth brigade.

The militia of the counties of Jefferson, Bradley, Union, Chicot, Desha, and Arkansas, shall constitute the sixth brigade.

The militia of the counties of Van Buren, Izard, Fulton, Marion, Searcy, and Newton, shall compose the seventh brigade.

The militia of the counties of Randolph, Green, Lawrence, Independence, and Jackson, shall compose the eighth brigade; which brigades shall constitute the second division.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this State, for the time being, and shall have and exercise such power and authority, as (may) be necessary to call into actual

service the militia of the State, or such number thereof as may be called for by the proper authorities of the United States, making an equal requisition on each division, or to order out all, or such part as may be necessary to protect the State against insurrection or invasion, in such manner as the exigency may require. Each division shall be commanded by one major general, each brigade by one brigadier general, each regiment by one colonel, commandant, the first battalion of each regiment by one lieutenant colonel, and the second battalion by one major, each company by one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, three sergeants and four corporals. The Governor shall appoint one adjutant general, whose duty it shall be to do and perform all the duties that may be required of him by law, and to furnish all forms and blanks for returns, that may be necessary, and to keep a book, in which he shall make a fair entry all returns by him received, which shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the major generals and executive of the State; and he shall receive for his services such compensation as may from time to time be allowed him by law; the Governor shall also appoint a quartermaster general; major and brigadier generals shall appoint such aids and other staff-officers, as major and brigadier generals are entitled to in the United States army. Each colonel commandant shall appoint one adjutant, one sergeant major, one quarter-master, one quarter-master sergeant, one surgeon, one drum and fife major; which musicians shall be allowed one dollar for each day they may be engaged in

performing their duties, at any regimental, battalion, or drill parade, and one judge advocate; and captains shall appoint for their respective companies a drummer and fifer.

SEC. 4. The staff-officers of the major general shall rank as lieutenant colonels of cavalry; the staff-officers of brigadier generals shall rank as majors of cavalry; the staff-officers of colonels shall rank as captains of infantry; and the said officers, when called into actual service, either by the authority of this State or the United States, shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as officers of the like grade belonging to the United States army.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as practicable, after the passage of this act, in all cases where there is a vacancy in the office of colonel, from not having been heretofore organized, resignation, removal, death, refusal to act, from having been organized as a separate battalion, or from any other cause, except in those counties where special provision was made in the law creating them, for electing militia officers, at the present General Assembly, to issue his orders to the sheriff of the county where the vacancy or vacancies may be, commanding him to advertise at least ten days prior to the day of election, in each township in the regiment, that there will be an election held at the usual places of holding general elections, for the

purpose of electing a colonel commandant: said election to be conducted in all respects as general elections are conducted. But if either or all of the judges of election should fail to attend at any of the elections, under the provisions of this act, the militiamen present, shall have the privilege of appointing a judge or judges for the time being, who shall qualify as is prescribed in the statute laws; and the elections held under the provisions of this section, shall be certified and returned to the clerk of the circuit court, who shall ascertain as the law directs, who is elected, and report to the Governor, and he shall issue commissions accordingly; but, if two or more candidates have an equal and higher number of votes, or if from any other cause, there should be no election, the sheriff shall again advertise for a new election, and continue the same until said vacancy is filled; and the major generals, or in case of their failure, the Governor shall, as soon as the regiments, battalions, and companies, are sufficiently organized, issue writs of election to fill the vacancies of brigadiers, as provided for in the eleventh section of this act. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to make it the duty of the Governor to issue orders of elections to fill the vacancies in the offices of colonels, after the present vacancies are filled.

SEC 6. All commissioned officers shall rank according to their grades and the date of their commissions. The rank of general

and field officers who may be elected or appointed under any of the provisions of this act, on the same day, being of the same grade, shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the adjutant general, in presence of the Governor and Secretary, which duty he is required to perform as soon as practicable, and transmit as quick as practicable, to each officer the result thereof; and it is also his duty to make an entry in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, of the grade and rank of each officer so determined.

SEC. 7. The rank of all captains and subaltern officers heretofore or hereafter elected on the same day, of the same grade, belonging to the same regiment, shall be determined by lot, drawn in the presence of the colonel commandant, and the adjutant shall make a record of the grade and rank of each officer so determined.

SEC. 8. It is hereby made the duty of each colonel commandant, elected under the provisions of the fifth section of this act, to proceed, without delay, after he shall have been commissioned by the Governor where the same has not been done, to divide his regiment into two battalions, one of which shall be called the first and the other the second battalion; and such division shall be as near equal as may be practicable; and he shall in like manner divide the same into companies, and having divided his regiment as specified, he shall order an election to be held in each company, for one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant;

and in the first battalion, one lieutenant colonel, and in the second battalion, one major; and he shall give notice of such election in each company, by written advertisements, at least ten days previous to the day of election; which lieutenant colonel, major, captains, and lieutenants, shall reside in, and be elected by, those citizens subject to military duty residing within their respective battalions and companies. The residence of every militiaman to be considered where he has his lodging. Such elections to be conducted in every respect as general elections. The returns of said elections to be made in all cases to the colonel, who shall certify to the Governor who is elected; and the Governor shall in all cases commission militia officers as quick as practicable.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the colonels at all times, to keep the different vacancies of all officers in their regiments filled. And in all cases of tie votes a colonel shall have the casting vote, or to order a new election, at his option. He shall also give a certificate of election to all persons who may hereafter be elected to the office of lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first and second lieutenant, which certificate shall be sufficient authority for such officer to enter upon the duties of his office, by his taking the necessary oath, until he shall be commissioned by the Governor.

SFC. 10. In all elections for major generals, the same shall be held at the court-houses in each county in the division, and for this purpose the Governor shall issue his order of election, giving at least sixty days notice, and requiring the sheriffs of each county in the division, to appoint two competent persons as judges of such election in his county, and two clerks of said election; said clerks, before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn faithfully to record the names of each voter, and his grade of office, and carry out in lines and columns the name of the person for whom each elector votes; and after the votes are all given, the said judges shall certify the poll-book, attested by the clerk, to the secretary of state. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of state, within twenty days after the election, to open said poll-books in the presence of the Governor, and to count the votes given for each individual, and the Governor shall declare who is elected, and issue his commission to the person getting the greatest number of votes; and in case there should be a tie, the Governor shall give the casting vote.

SFC. 11. To fill all vacancies in the offices of brigadier generals it shall be the duty of the major general of the division in which such vacancy may be, to issue his order, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time of said election; and said election shall be governed in all respects, as election for major general, except that the judges of each election shall certify the poll-books to

the major general, who issued the order of election, and within twenty days after the said election, the major general shall open the poll-books and determine who is elected; and shall certify the same to the Governor, who shall issue a commission thereon. And in all cases where there is a tie vote for brigadier general, the major general shall give the casting vote.

SEC. 12. To fill all vacancies in the offices of colonel, the brigadier general of the brigade in which the vacancy may be, shall issue his order to the sheriff of the county where such vacancy may be, commanding him to advertise in each township in said regiment, giving at least ten days' notice, that an election will be held at the usual place of holding elections in each township in said regiment, for colonel commandant of said regiment. Such elections to be conducted in all respects, as general elections are. The clerk of the circuit court shall open the poll-books, in the manner now prescribed by law in general elections, and ascertain who is elected, and shall certify the result to the brigadier general; and if there should be a tie vote, the brigadier general shall have the casting vote; and he shall, in all cases, certify to the Governor who is elected, and the Governor shall issue a commission thereon.

SEC. 13. To fill all vacancies of commissioned officers in a regiment below colonel commandant, it shall be the duty of the

colonel to give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of holding such election. The judges shall certify the poll-books to the colonel commandant, who shall, within five days after said election, open said poll-books, and determine who is elected; and if there should be a tie vote, he shall give the casting vote, and shall certify to the Governor who was elected, and the Governor shall issue commissions thereon.

SEC. 14. All elections held under this act, which may hereafter be contested, shall be determined in the following manner, viz: If the election of major general shall be contested, the party contesting the same shall furnish the Governor with a written statement under oath, of his reasons, upon the receipt of which, he shall order a general court martial to be held, at such place and time as he may designate, in the division to which such major general belongs, at which court each military officer of such division, not under the grade of a field officer, shall be entitled to a seat. And if the election of a brigadier general shall at any time be contested, the person contesting the same shall make like complaint to the major general of the division to which such brigadier belongs, who, upon the receipt thereof, is required to order a brigade court martial, as in other cases. And when the election of a colonel of a regiment or commandant of a battalion shall be contested, complaint in like manner shall be made to the brigadier general, who, upon the receipt thereof, shall order a regimental court martial.

And if the election of any officer under the rank (of) a colonel commandant shall be contested, the person contesting the same shall make application to the colonel of the regiment where such contest exists. And in order to explain and fix a principle to govern the several courts martial in their duty respecting contested elections, it is hereby declared that the party contesting shall, in all cases, be bound to furnish satisfactory proof to the court, that the person whose election is contested did receive a number of illegal votes, which, if deducted, would give a majority to the party contesting; and if the party contesting should fail to substantiate the charge, or if the charge shall be substantiated in either case the court shall report in favor of the person who received the highest number of legal votes, as being duly elected; and the president of each court martial shall certify the name or names of the person or persons thus duly elected, which certificate, if the officer shall be of the grade of a field officer, shall be sent to the governor, and if a commissioned officer of a company, the certificate shall be signed as aforesaid, and sent to the colonel of the regiment, and by him to the Governor, who shall issue a commission thereon; and if, on examination by any court martial of a contested election, it shall appear that said election was illegal, such court shall certify the same to the proper officer, who shall forthwith order a new election to take place, as is required by this act. All general or brigade court martials ordered

under the provisions of this act, shall consist of at least seven members, who shall be of the grade of field officers, and the highest officer in command, or senior officer present, shall preside in said court.

SEC. 15. The colonel commandant of each regiment in the State is hereby authorized to appoint suitable persons pro tempore, when they may deem it necessary, to raise, by voluntary enlistment, for a period not exceeding five years, a company of riflemen, a company of artillery, or a company of cavalry, in his regiment, which companies shall consist of not less than forty nor more than sixty privates: Provided, however, that no company shall be reduced below its lawful number by such voluntary enlistment; and companies thus formed shall be and remain a part of the same regiment in which they are raised, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, and restrictions and other militia companies. It shall be the duty of the colonel commandant, when the requisite number for any of the above companies are enrolled, to order an election for officers to the command of the same, which election shall be conducted in the same manner that other elections required by this act are held, and the returns made to the commandant of the regiment, who shall certify the same to the Governor, who shall commission the officers elected; and the company thus formed may choose their own uniform, both the officers and privates, and shall be armed as follows: The rifle company, the captain and subalterns

to be armed with side-arms, the privates with a good rifle, shot-pouch and powder-horn; the company of artillery, each, captain and subalterns with side-arms, and the artilleryists with one field piece, with its usual number of cartridges, boxes, balls, &c. The company of cavalry, the officers and soldiers shall furnish themselves with a good horse, saddle, bridle, and martingales, armed with a sword, cutlasses, holsters and pistols; and the said corps shall use for instruction and exercise the system of military discipline adopted in the United States army for troops of a similar description: Provided, However, That nothing in the foregoing article shall be so construed as to authorize the raising of more than one volunteer company in any one regiment.

SEC. 16. That whenever there are four companies of cavalry in any one brigade, it shall be lawful for them to organize themselves into a regiment of cavalry, and the brigadier general shall issue his orders for the election of field officers, at such time and place as he may designate; said election to be conducted in the same manner that is required for other elections.

SEC. 17. There shall be a regimental muster in each regiment, once in every year, which musters shall be held as follows: in the regiment first in number in each brigade, on the first Saturday in October; in the second, on the Thursday following; in the third in number, on the second Saturday; and the fourth, the Thursday following; and so on throughout the brigade.

SEC. 18. There shall be a battalion muster in each battalion in this State, in the month of April, annually; the first battalion in each regiment, on the first Saturday, and the second battalion on the second Saturday.

SEC. 19. The captains of the several companies within this State shall have a company muster, at least once in every three months, at such time and place as the company think best for their convenience; Provided, however, That they shall always have one muster on the Saturday preceding the regimental and battalion musters, in their respective regiments and battalions.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the brigadier generals of the several brigades within this State, with their staff officers, in full uniform, to review the several regiments within their respective commands, at least once in every two years; which review shall be at the regimental muster, in October; and it shall be their duty to give the commandants of regiments at least thirty days previous notice of said review, and at what muster the same will take place.

SEC. 21. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, shall appear at his respective muster ground, whether regimental, battalion, or company, on the day appointed, by 10'o clock in the forenoon, the officers in uniform, armed and equipped, and

the privates armed as directed by this act; and it shall be the duty of the commandants of regiments, battalions, and companies, to have noted all absences, and to exercise their respective commands, at least three hours in each day; Provided, however, They may give such intervals as they may think proper, during the exercise; If the commanding officer fails to attend any parades that this act makes it his duty to attend, the officer present next in command shall act, and discharge all the duties required of his superior officer, during his absence or inability.

SEC. 22. The commissioned and staff officers of each regiment shall meet at the place of holding regimental musters, in uniform, armed with good rifle or smooth bore, for the purpose of being trained and instructed in military tactics by the adjutant of the regiment, on the two days next preceding the regimental muster in each year. The adjutant, at such drills, shall call the roll, note all absences, and take notice of such officers as are not armed as required by this act; and in case of the absence of the adjutant, the officers present shall perform the duties required of him, by turns, as may be agreed upon by themselves.

SEC. 23. The adjutant, for his services for attending the regimental drills, or on any court martial, and performing the duties required of him by this act, shall receive one dollar and ~~65~~ 50 cents for

each day he may be so charged, out of any money in the hands of the judge advocate, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the judge advocate to procure a well bound book, out of any money that may come to his hands by virtue of his office, not otherwise appropriated, in which he shall keep a true record of all business done in the regimental and battalion court martial in his regiments, and make all other entries and records that may be necessary; and in all cases where fines are assessed by any court martial against any officer, musician, or private, by any regimental, battalion, or company court martial, and the same is not paid into his hands, or the decision appealed from within twenty days from the rising of said court, he shall issue an execution directed to the constable of the township where such person or persons may reside, and the constable shall proceed to collect the fine without delay, in the same manner that he would on an execution issued from under the hand of a justice of the peace, and he shall be entitled to the same fees that he would for similar services in civil cases. All constables to whom any execution may be directed under the provisions of this act, shall make a true return, and pay over all money by him collected thereon, to the judge advocate, the neglect of which shall subject him to the same penalties, as in civil cases.

SEC. 25. The judge advocate shall retain all money that may come to his hands by virtue of his office; which money shall be at all time subject only to the order of a regimental court martial, for the purpose of paying for colors, drums, fifes, adjutant and judge advocate fees, books stationery, and such other contingent expenses as may be necessary. And the judge advocate for his services shall receive one dollar per day for each day he may engaged in attending on any court martial, and ten per cent, on all moneys by him received and disbursed.

SEC. 26. When any major general, brigadier general, or brigade major, shall be charged with mal-administrations or neglect of duty in office, if a major general, it shall be lawful for any militia officer not under the grade of a field officer, to exhibit to the Governor a fair statement of the charge or charges and the facts intended to establish the same, who is hereby authorized to order a general court martial to consist of at least nine members, none to be under the grade of a field officer, who, when convened, shall take the same oath prescribed for regimental courts martial. The said court thus sworn, shall have power to inquire into the nature of the offence, and if it shall constitute a misdemeanor in office, he shall be cashiered, if neglect of duty, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be collected as in similar cases of fines. If a brigadier general or brigade major shall be charged of either of the aforesaid

offences, such charge shall be exhibited to the major general, whose duty it shall be to issue his order to the senior colonel commandant in the brigade in which the officer charged may reside, by virtue of which order said colonel shall hold a court martial, and proceed in the same manner as is directed for the trial of a major general; Provided, That in all cases of charges exhibited against officers, the officer ordering a court martial shall, as soon as practicable, furnish the person charged with a copy of the charges exhibited against him, at least ten days prior to the time appointed for trial, and cause such witnesses as may be required by either party, to be summoned by the adjutant of the regiment in which they reside; and every person so summoned and failing to attend, or refusing to answer any legal question, he shall be liable to be tried by the court martial, and if he be an officer, he may be cashiered or fined at the discretion of the court, not exceeding fifty dollars; if a non-commissioned officer or private he may be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, and kept under guard till he will give evidence.

SEC. 27. There shall be a regimental court martial in each regiment in this State annually, at the place of holding regimental musters, on the second Thursday in November, and succeeding days if necessary; such court shall consist of at least seven members; and the officer highest in grade, or the senior officer present,

shall be president of such court, which court shall have power to examine all persons brought before them and exempt such as may be adjudged incapable of performing military duty, during their inability, and to inquire into all neglects or omissions of duty of all officers, musicians, and privates belonging to the regiments and assess fines, as follows, for said neglect or omission of duty, viz: upon any colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, staff-officer or commissioned company officer, not less than three, nor more than ten dollars; upon any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, not less than fifty cents, nor more than three dollars. And if any officer, musician, or private, or bystander, shall be guilty of any contemptuous or disorderly conduct during the time of any parade or sitting of any court authorized by this act, he shall be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 28. There shall be a battalion court martial in the first battalion of each regiment in this State, on the first Monday in June, and in the second battalion on the second Monday in June, annually, to consist of at least five members. The highest in grade, or the senior officer present, shall be the president; such court shall have power to hear and determine all appeals from any company court martial, and assess such fines for the neglect or omission of duty of any company officer, musician, or private, not exceeding five dollars, reserving the right of any person to

take an appeal to the regimental court martial, who may think himself aggrieved by the decision.

SEC. 29. The commissioned officers of each company shall have power to hold company courts martial, the highest officer in command or senior officer present, shall preside and administer all necessary oaths; such courts shall be held at each company muster, for the one preceding; the orderly sergeant shall act as secretary for the court, and keep a true and perfect record of all proceedings had by such courts martial; said courts shall have power to assess fines in the following cases, viz: without a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, at any company musters, armed as required by this act, in any sum not less than fifty cents, nor more than five dollars; Provided, however, that any person who may think himself aggrieved by the sentence of said court, may appeal to the next regimental or battalion court martial, as the case may be.

SEC. 30. In all cases of appeal from any court martial, the party wishing the appeal shall apply to the presiding officer of such court, within ten days after the rising thereof, who, after hearing the complaint or reasons of the party for such appeal, shall, if he think them sufficient, cause a transcript of all the proceedings

had in such case or cases, to be made out by the judge advocate or secretary of the court, and laid before the court to which the appeal is taken, at the next term thereof, which court shall hear and determine such case or cases on their minutes, and confirm or reverse the decision of the court below, as they may think just and proper. And it shall be the duty of captains commanding companies, to notify, or cause the same to be done, such of their officers, musicians or privates, as may have been fined by any company, battalion, or regimental courts martial, within five days after the rising of such court.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the orderly sergeant to make out a true copy or transcript of all fines assessed at each company court martial, and deliver the same to the judge advocate of the regiment, within ten days after the same are assessed, who shall proceed thereon in the same manner as if it had been imposed by a regimental or battalion court martial.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of each captain or commanding officer of companies, to make out a true report of all the strength and condition of his company, showing the number of officers, musicians, privates, drums, fifes, swords, guns, colors, &c., on or before the battalion muster in each year, and deliver the same to the adjutant of the regiment, and the adjutant shall, from the company returns make out a return of the strength and condition of the regiment, a copy of which he shall deliver to the colonel of the regiment.

who shall forward a copy thereof to the brigadier general, on or before the 15th of May, in each year, and retain the original for the use of the regiment. The brigadier generals shall make or cause to be made out from the regimental returns a report of the strength and condition of their respective brigades, a copy of which they shall forward to the major general of the division to which they are attached, on or before the first of July in each year, and retain one for the use of their respective brigades. The major generals shall make or cause to be made, from the brigade returns, a report of the strength and condition of their respective divisions, a copy of which they shall forward to the adjutant general of the State, on or before the first day of August, in each year. The adjutant general shall make out from the division returns a report of the strength and condition of the militia of the State, and furnish the executive of the State with a copy thereof, and forward one to the Secretary at War of the United States.

SEC. 33. The commanding officer of each regiment within this State, shall have power to lay off and establish new companies from time to time, within their commands, as they may think best for the convenience of the militiamen therein; Provided, however, No regiment shall consist of more than eight, nor less than four companies.

SEC. 34. Any brigadier general of this State shall have power to divide any regiment in his brigade, whenever the same shall consist of more than eight companies; and any major general shall have power to divide any brigade within his division, whenever the same shall consist of more than eight regiments; and the Governor shall also have power to divide any division, whenever the same shall consist of more than eight brigades.

SEC. 35. No company shall consist of less than thirty-two, nor more than one hundred, non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall any battalion consist of less than two, nor more than four companies.

SEC. 36. All militia officers elected or appointed under the provisions of this act, shall provide themselves with the proper uniform within six months after their election; which uniform shall be the same as is required to be used by officers of like grade in the U. S. Army, except commandants of regiments, and their inferior officers, who are hereby authorized to agree upon such uniform as they may think proper. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to require any officer to wear his uniform when sitting on a court martial.

SEC. 37. All persons subject to militia duty shall be privileged from arrest during the time they are engaged in going to, remaining at, or returning from, any muster, court martial or election, ordered under the provisions of this act, except in criminal cases

or breaches of the peace. They shall also have the privilege of passing over toll-bridge, turnpike road, or ferry, going to, or returning from, any muster, court martial, or election, required by this act, free from charge; and any keeper or owner of a toll-bridge, turnpike, or any ferryman on a public road, failing to ferry over, or refusing to let any such person pass, shall be fined in any sum not less than three, nor more than ten dollars, to be imposed by a regimental or battalion court martial, and collected as other fines are by this act; one half of such fine to go to the use of the regiment or battalion, as the case may be, and the other to the person informing against such offender.

SEC. 36. In all cases of failure to attend of any judge advocate, such vacancy shall be filled, for the time being, by appointment made by the members present of such court, and each judge advocate, previous to entering on the duties of his office, shall take an oath, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of his office according to law, to the best of his skill and ability; and the judge advocate then sworn shall administer the following oath to the officers, previous to their entering on the duties of any court martial, viz: You and each of you do solemnly swear, that you will well and truly enquire into all delinquencies which may appear on the returns laid before (you), and will assess such fine

thereon as shall seem just, according to law, without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice, and that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court, unless required to give evidence thereof in a court of justice: so help you God. It shall also be the duty of the Judge Advocate to give bond, with good and sufficient security, payable to the colonel of the regiment and his successors in office, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, to be approved of by the colonel, and conditioned to be void upon the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and accounting for all moneys that may come into his hands as such Judge Advocate.

5 C. 39. All executions issued by the Judge Advocate, for the collection of fines imposed by any regimental or battalion court martial, shall be in the following form, to wit:

The State of Arkansas to the Constable of _____ Township _____
Greeting: You are hereby commanded, that of the goods and chattels of _____ you cause to be made the sum of _____ dollars and _____ cents, which sum the said _____ was fined at and by a (regimental, battalion, or company court martial, as the case may be,) on the blank day of _____, in the year _____, which sum you are to pay over without delay, or make return as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year A.D.

A.D., Judge Advocate

of the _____ Regiment Arkansas Militia

SEC. 40. If any person shall vote at any election held under the provisions of this act, not being a qualified voter, he shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace within the regiment, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered on complaint being made to such justice, in writing, supported by the affidavit of any respectable citizen, one-half to be paid to the informant, and the other to the judge advocate of the regiment, to be disposed of as other fines.

SEC. 41. All commissioned officers elected under the provisions of this act, shall hold the same during good behaviour, and shall not resign, unless permitted so to do by their superior officer, in less than three years from the date of their commission; and non-commissioned and staff officers and musicians shall hold their offices during the pleasure of their superior officers; Provided, however, They shall not be compelled to serve for a longer period than twelve months; and if any non-commissioned or staff officers, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall refuse to serve he shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars, to be imposed, collected, and disposed of as other fines are directed by this act, who, on payment of such fine, shall be exempt from performing the duties of such officer for the term of two years.

SEC. 42. All parents shall be liable to pay the fines imposed

upon their sons, guardians for their wards, and masters and mistresses for their apprentices, under the age of 21 years, and shall be respectively charged therewith by the court imposing the same.

SEC. 43. In all cases where any person, who shall be fined under the provisions of this act, shall remove into any other company in this State, without having paid said fine or forfeiture, it shall be the duty of the judge advocate of the regiment from which said person may have removed, upon information thereof, to forward an execution to the constable of the township where the delinquent may have removed, and said constable, on receipt thereof, shall forthwith proceed to collect the same, and make return, as the law directs, to the judge advocate who issued the execution.

SEC. 44. In case of any sudden invasion or insurrection, in any county in this State, the commanding officer of the militia of said county shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to order out all or such part thereof as he may think necessary to repel such invasion or insurrection, and if the exigency of (the) case may require it, he is hereby authorized to make a requisition on any adjoining county, not so invaded; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of such county, to promptly obey such requisition; Provided, always, That it shall be the duty of such

officer so ordering out the militia, to transmit to the Governor, as early as practicable, a statement of his proceedings, setting forth his reasons for exercising such authority; and no such invasion or insurrection shall be taken to be premeditated, unless it is so stated by one or more creditable and respectable persons, upon oath; and in all cases where any part of the militia is called into service by virtue of such authority, the commanding officer shall, in transmitting his reasons to the Governor, enclose a copy of the depositions so taken, and the militia so ordered out shall be discharged within thirty days from and after their rendezvous, except they shall be continued in service for a longer term by the executive authority of the State; and the militia of this State, when in actual service, shall be governed by the rules and articles governing the army of the United States.

SEC. 45. If any commissioned officer of the militia of this State, shall remove out of the bounds of his proper division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, or offer himself a candidate for any other military appointment, or shall absent himself therefrom more than twelve months at any one time, except upon the duties of his office, the same shall be declared vacant, which vacancy shall be immediately filled, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 46. All officers elected under the provisions of this act, shall

take an oath, which shall be endorsed upon the back of their commissions or certificates of election, that they will support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Arkansas, demeaning themselves in office, and discharge the duties thereof to the best of their skill and ability, which shall be certified by the officer administering the same.

SEC. 47. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to make a full and complete return to the Adjutant General of this State, (of) the whole number of free white male inhabitants over the age of eighteen and under forty-five years, designating the number in each county separately; and it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General, immediately on the receipt thereof, to report the same to the Executive, who, on the receipt of such return, (Or report,) to make out and transmit to the Adjutant General of the United States, a copy, setting forth the strength and condition of the militia of this State, together with a requisition for the quota of public arms to which the State is properly entitled, agreeable to the returns thereon stated.

SEC. 48. Any person called upon to perform a tour of duty in the militia service of this State, shall be excused from so doing, provided he furnish an able-bodied substitute in his stead, who is not liable himself to perform duty therein. No substitute shall

be received, unless he be armed and equipped as in this act provided.

SEC. 49. In all things not provided for in this act, such provisions of law as have been or may be made by Congress, for the government of the army or militia of the United States in similar cases, shall be conformed to and observed by the officers and militia of this State; and all officers heretofore elected, shall remain in office, exercise the same authority and be entitled to the same rank and emoluments, as they would have been entitled to if this act had not been passed, except in cases where the offices are abolished by the provisions of this act. And it is hereby made the duty of the present adjutants and paymasters, as soon as practicable, to hand over to the judge advocates of their regiments, all papers, moneys, and other documents, that the said judge advocates are entitled to under the provisions of this act. And if any adjutant or paymaster shall refuse or neglect so to do, they shall, for such neglect or refusal, be fined by any regimental or battalion court martial, in any sum not exceeding thirty dollars, to be collected and applied as other fines.

SEC. 50. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to have a sufficient number of copies of this act printed, in pamphlet form, to furnish each commissioned and staff officer in the militia of this State with a copy; and this provision shall extend to the

officers who may be elected in those counties or regiments that have not be (been) organized previous to the passage of this act, as well as officers now in office; and if any officer shall refuse or neglect to return the copy thus furnished, to his successor in office, or to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which he may live, he shall be fined by any competent court martial, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

The Secretary of State shall distribute to the different clerks of the counties the number of copies that the officers of each county is or may be entitled to, under the provisions of this act, with the acts and journals of the present General Assembly, or sooner, if practicable.

And it is hereby made the duty of the clerks of the circuit courts, to hand over to the officers of their respective counties a copy of this act, as provided for in this section.

All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with or contrary to the meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and this act shall be in full force and effect, from and after its passage.

A.B. GREENWOOD, Speaker

of the House of Representatives

SAM'L ADAMS, President of the Senate

Approved, the 3^d Feb., 1843

A. YELL.

CHAPTER III

ALBERT PIKE

Albert Pike excelled in many fields and no less in the militia. He married Mary Ann Hamilton from Arkansas Post. The setting for the wedding was the old plantation home of the bride's guardian, Colonel Terrance Farrelly. The ceremony was performed by Judge James H. Lucas on 1 October 1834. (Note: Colonel Farrelly served as Adjutant General in the Territorial Period).

A company of Artillery was formed in the fall of 1836 in Little Rock. It was formed to protect the settlers from Indians because the regular troops were sent to Florida to fight in the Seminole War. John T. Fulton was elected as Captain he later resigned command on 4 July 1837. The company was later called Pike's Artillery.

The winter uniform was full suits of black broadcloth, the coat swallow tailed, faced with red. The trousers had a wide gold band of braid running down the outside seams, the headgear was black, shakos, with red pom-poms. The summer uniform was grey blouses with red trimmings, with duck trousers, and gray fatigue caps. The uniforms were purchased in New York by a member of the company who went there for that purpose. Each member paid for his own uniform.

The company fired a 13 gun salute on Independence day each year.

In 1840, when Governor Yell was inaugurated, they conducted a parade.

In 1841, when General Zachary Taylor passed Little Rock, on the

Artizan they observed the occasion. Pike stationed his boat troops on the bluff behind the old state house. They fired a General's salute and the guns on the boat returned the salute.

In 1845, Pike's company then known as the "Little Rock Guards", assembled in the United States Armory on 3 July and after being fully equipped marched about two miles to the E. L. Johnson farm where they fired a 27 gun salute at sunset and camped for the night.

The next sunrise they fired a 13 gun salute in commemoration of the day of Independence. At noon they fired another 13 gun salute. The ladies were invited at 1000 to see their drill. At 2pm they were served lunch. The officer were seated by rank. Capt. Pike presided. General Jessup was the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Late in the afternoon the tents were struck and the troops were marched back to town. A dinner was held at the Anthony House.

The company fired a 13 gun salute at sunset.

A letter from Colonel James H. Sims to Albert G. Pike, Adjutant General, State of Arkansas, at Little Rock, dated 24 November 1845 is in the Gully Papers. Colonel Sims requested arms and equipment

for his Regiment. He noted that Arkansas had never received its complete allowance from the general government for arms and etc.

Arkansas probably never received their complete allowance because returns were probably never completed. A circular was sent from the United States War Department dated 8 January 1846 to tell the Adjutant General of each State to submit a report of the returns of the militia on or before the first Monday in January of each year. It noted that a printed form was established in 1829 for their purpose and yet many states were not complying with the reports. The circular noted also, that it should be borne in mind that the annual distribution of arms, and etc, to the several States, was made according to the strength of the militia duly reported according to law.

The circular gave as authority an act of Congress passed 12 March 1803 which required the submission of the report.

General Pike evidently was made Adjutant General while he was Captain of Pikes Artillery. His tour of duty as Adjutant General was short because the Mexican war called him to defend his beloved country.

Pikes company was volunteered in the Mexican War. They were scheduled to go to Fort Smith to relieve the regular troops there, however, they wanted to fight. They were taken in as Cavalry troops. This required new training, and a new organization. Pike was again elected Captain, Hamilton Reynolds 1st LT, and William H Cousins 2d LT. On 20 June Pike's Company left to assembly at Washington, Arkansas. The

Arkansas men marched from Washington, Arkansas to Shreveport to San Antonio.

In San Antonio they were assigned to Gen. Wool. The Arkansas troops did not like General Wool at all. They were to follow him to battle.

A squadron was formed of Pike's Company and Preston's Company. They were to be advance guards. They crossed the Rio Grande River at Presido then went to Santa Rosa. Pikes company marched into Santa Rosa with sabers drawn and flags waving. They took their first town without a shot being fired as most of the battle in that area was over. From Santa Rosa they marched to Monclova. After training at Monclova they were involved in the battle at Buena Vista.

Pike said of the militia during the Mexican war while speaking to a body of cadets 'We had citizen soldiers such as I hope you may become; men called from private life, but who had received military education. I do not know how many, and I disparage no other by naming three, two who fell at Buena Vista, and one who survives. I speak of M'Kee and Clay of the Kentucky regiment, and Davis (Jeff Davis) of Mississippi. I have the last before my eyes now, as he sat on his horse for an hour or two among the bullets, after a ball had shattered his ankle; his face pale but composed; his voice calm, his eyes bright, the very ideal of a hero. These and many others were citizen-soldiers whom you may be proud to imitate; the souls of honor, and the mirrors of knighthood; gentle in their

bearing, but firm as the rocks; generous, liberal, warm-hearted, impetuous, brave as Du Guesclin, and chivalrous as Bayard; proud, but naither haughty nor vain, educated, accomplished, ready for any duty or emergency".

Pike was not satisfied with the behavior of a part of the Arkansas regiment at the battle of Buena Vista, and he told about it in the columns of the Gazette. Lieutenant-Colonel John Selden Roane considered the criticism as reflecting on him personally. A challenge resulted, and was promptly accepted. The meeting took place on the sand bar opposit Fort Smith, in the old Indian Territory. Both Pike and Roane fired two shots and missed. Each of these two men were reported to be extremely good shots. The two attending surgeons got the two combatants to settle their differences and they later became good friends.

General Pike's military career will be covered more when the civil war period shall be discussed.

CHAPTER IV

Grandison Delaney Royston

When companies of Militia were assembled in 1845, at Washington, Hempstead counties, at the age of 36 Grandison Delaney Royston was appointed by Governor Thorns S Drew to be Adjutant General of Arkansas Militia. This position he held during the remainder of the Mexican War.

Royston was born in Tennessee in 1808 and died 14 August 1889. He was a lawyer with wide political influence, and questioned the wisdom of Arkansas withdrawing from the union. He served two terms as State Senator prior to 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was chosen to the House of Representatives, Confederate Congress. In 1874, he served as president of the State Convention, when actually the foundation of the present day National Guard was formed.

When the Mexican War broke out in 1846, Arkansas was called upon to furnish one regiment of cavalry and an additional battalion for the protection of the State's frontier, since the regular military forces had been withdrawn. The response was so enthusiastic that several companies in excess of the number needed volunteered.

The Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Volunteers consisted of the usual 10 companies. The regiment participated in the Battle of Buena Vista on February 23, 1847, in which Col Archibald Yell the regimental commander, was killed.

The company mustered in as Company B was made up mostly of men from Pulaski County. It was commanded by Captain Solon Borland when it left Little Rock, but when it reached Washington, in Hempstead County and the regimental staff was elected, Borland was advanced to Major and Christopher C. Danley was elected captain of the company.

Before this company left home, Miss Ellen J Field, daughter of William Field of Little Rock, presented it with a flag made by the ladies of this city. The flag was returned in a public ceremony at the Old State House on December 18, 1848.

The Senate and the House of Representative met in joint session in Representative Hall, with a large audience of citizens, Captain Danley presented the company's flag and muster roll to Ellen Field, who had become the wife of Benjamin DuVal. She in turn presented it to the General Assembly, with a speech that was probably similar to the one she had made two years earlier.

Frederick W. Trapnall, who represented Pulaski County in the House of Representative, accepted the flag and the muster roll for the state, and turned them over to D. B. Greer, Secretary of State, to be deposited in the state archives.

A few days later, H. C. Dye, the Representative from Independence County, tried to arrange for preservation by the state of the flag and muster roll of a company from his county. It was mustered in as

Company D, and was commanded by Captain Andrew R. Porter until his death at the Battle of Buena Vista. A few days after the battle, First Lieutenant Franklin W. Desha was elected Captain.

Dye wrote to Desha, and received in reply a letter explaining that the company flag had been lost in battle, but the muster roll was sent. The following letter was read to a joint session of the General Assembly on January 9, 1849. It is taken from the Senate Journal for the session of 1848-1849.

Hotzeville, Arkansas

December 27, 1848

H. C. Dye, Esq.

SIR: Your letter of the 22d inst., informing me of the reception on the part of the Legislature of Arkansas, of the flag of Capt. C.C. Danley's company, together with accompanying trophies, and the muster roll of the company; and also requesting of me a copy of the muster roll of the company which the gallant and lamented Porter and myself had the honor to command in the arduous and eventful campaign of Mexico, that it might also be presented to the Legislature, as well as placed in the archives of the State, has been received.

Nothing, sir, affords me greater pleasure than to comply with the request which you have so generously made of me. Not that any flattering notice might be made of me, but that justice might be done to him, who poured forth the life blood of his youthful heart,

on the altar of his country's glory and honor, and to those brave soldiers of his, who now sleep their last sleep beneath the barren soil of Buena Vista's field.

Our company has no banner wrought by delicate hands to deposite in the archives of its State, but by its list of killed and wounded, and from those who died from disease, incurred beneath the burning rays of Mexico's sun, I hope it has something more enduring, the recollection of a grateful country, and the truthful and impartial page of that country's bright and glorious history.

It was the fate of our standard bearer (I mean the gallant and faithful corporal Saunders) to loose the flag, in the desperate encounter of our regiment with the brigade of Mexican cavalry but he only yielded it up with his life, having received no fewer than seventeen lance wounds in his body. (Richard M Saunders is shown on the company rolls as 40 years old). Most of the other men in the company were between the ages of 18 and 27.

I am much pleased to hear that the Legislature is about appropriating means for the purpose of erecting a monument to Archibald Yell and the other Arkansas soldiers who died at Buena Vista was approved on January 11, 1851, the next session of the Legislature. The monument was to be placed on the State House lawn, and paid for by private contributions, but it was never erected.)

It will not only be paying a tribute of respect and gratitude to their memories, but it will stimulate after generations to emulate their

glorious deeds, and keep alive within every American's bosom, that flame of patriotism and love of military glory, which is so characteristic of us as a Nation.

I have herewith forwarded to you a copy of the original muster roll of Company D, as the company was received in the regiment. I have furnished a complete list of all the original members of the company, mentioning those who were killed in battle, who died of sickness who were discharged on account of sickness, etc., who were taken prisoners and who were wounded in battle.

I did not have a printed blank form for rolls, as used in the army and consequently had to make the list out on foolscap paper, which I presume will answer; it is only shown who were in the company, and the casualties that attended it. I have also put down the ages of the officers and men.

You will perceive that the most of them were quite young, there being but -- middle aged men in the company. (Now Desha intended to fill in the blank depends upon what he considered middle aged. Two of the men were in their early 40's and six were in their 30's. The oldest man was 43).

You will, therefore, receive the roll, and do what you think best in the matter. With sentiments of esteem, I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

F. W. Desha

Solon Bourland had a short combat career in the Mexican war.

Detachments from the Arkansas and Kentucky regiments were taken prisoner at the hacienda of Encarnacion on January 23, 1847. Major Solon Bourland, who was in command of the Arkansas detachment and a staff officer of the Arkansas Regiment Mounted Volunteers. Captain Christopher C. Danley, who was also captured was the commanding officer of a company from Pulaski County. Both of these men, in later life, became editors of the Gazette.

The muster rolls of the regiment show that 33 other men from Arkansas were imprisoned in the monastery of Saint Jago, at Mexico City, as General Winfield Scott of the American Army, approached Mexico City, Bourland and Danley made their escape along with two of the officers from the Kentucky regiment.

Two scouting parties were bivouaced in the hacienda when captured. Major Bourland was the first to enter the hacienda with the Arkansas troops. Major Gaines was in command of the Kentucky troops. The owner of the hacienda had fled before the Americans had entered. Major Bourland ranked Gaines therefore he assumed command of the joint operation. The Americans did not believe any of the Mexican Army to be in the near vicinity and therefore did not place any pickets or guards out to give advance warning of impending attack. The hacienda was walled with a flat roof. Guards were placed on the roof.

Upon arising the following day the Americans, all 72 men and officers, found themselves surrounded by about 3,000 of General Minon's

regular Mexican Cavalry. It was useless to try to defend the hacienda as food, water and feed for the animals were critically low.

Reinforcements were not available.

The surrender of the Americans without a shot was part of the argument that in later years existed between Albert Pike and Solon Bourland.

While Solon Bourland did not become a hero in the Mexican War at least two other officers did. Albert Pike was aggressive and led his men well. It may be he was a natural leader or the training that he had received in the militia may have paid off. At any rate his actions were never questioned.

Pike had evidently resigned as Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas to enter the war. Such heroism may not be topped by any other Arkansas of his time except Archibald Yell.

The Mexican War can not be covered without mentioning Colonel Yell. His career had been one outstanding accomplishment after another. He served in the territorial militia; was adjutant General, Governor and congressman. He resigned his seat in Congress to lead the Arkansas Volunteers to war.

Much has been written concerning American heroes of this era, however, very little has been written about this great man. The heroes at the Alamo deserve their place in history. This action brought attention to the cause of the Texans to the rest of the world. So should the

action of the little band of Arkansas militia men commanded by Colonel Yell.

The Mexicans had been doing very well in the war. A turning place was established at Buena Vista on that fateful day when Colonel Yell led his men, through severely out numbered thru the Mexican ranks. In this battle the Arkansas Volunteers were being badly pushed back by the aggressive attack of the Mexicans. They were about to give way. Yell sensed the situation and exerted leadership seldom seen in any military operation. He spoke to the men, gave them encouragement and led them into the thickest of the battle.

The Arkansas Volunteers followed their galant leader and turned a possible defeat into victory. No more group of Americans could be more proud of their accomplishment than these militia men of Arkansas.

When the battle was over and the casualties were numbered many brave soldier was found but one especially should be noted. Colonel Yell had given his life by leading the charge. He could have retreated. He could have sent his men into battle.. He did neither of these he went to the front of the ranks and led his men even though it meant sure death for him he knew the men would follow and that they could win if they followed. This man should ever be remembered when the Arkansas National Guard reminisces about their accomplishments.

Through the years many plans have been made to place Colonel Yell in his rightful place in history. Each time the plans have fallen short.

It certainly would be appropriate for some National Guard unit to memorialize Colonel Yell in their unit.

After the Mexican War, interest in military affairs subsided, and Pike's Artillery became inactive. During the late 1850's, another company was organized, said by some historians to have been a reorganization of the old Pike's Artillery. This company was known as the Capital Guards, and went into the Confederate army as Company "A", Sixth Arkansas Infantry Regiment.

Right here comes in the history of the first Arkansas flag, Governor Conway *** after addressing the boys in one of his happy strains of eloquence and patriotism, said to Bingham: "Taint these boys a \$500 flag and the state shall pay for it."

Pike was elected captain, with some of the young men already grown up as the lieutenants.

Albert Pike, Captain; George Smith, John C. Peay, Richard Fatherly, Gordon Peay, Henry Ashley, Ben Johnson, James Johnson, Columbus Danley, David Douglass, Charles Galloway, Frank Smithson, Chess Cunningham, George Worthern, Nick Peay, Henry Pitcher, George Morrison, R. H. Johnson, William Danley, David Shall, James Galloway, John Adams, Jim Fagan, Tom Newton, Charles Bertran, John Reardon, Julian Field, D. C. Fulton, Dr. Adams, C. E. Nash, Samuel Hempstead, Alden Woodruff, William Newton, Lambert Reardon, William Field, William Pope, Colonel (Ebenezer) Walters, Ed Galloway, George Boggs, Dock Crease.

ROSTER ARKANSAS REGIMENT MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS 1846-47

Staff

Archibald Yell	COL
Roane, John S	LTC
Borland, Solon	MAJ
Mears, Gaston	Lt and Adj
Ross, Benjamin F.	Adj
Vandaven, H M	Quartermaster
Roane, Edwin H	Surgeon
Glenn, John W	Asst Surgeon
Houston, Josia	SGT MAJ
Houston, John S	SGT MAJ
Frousdale, Cincinnatus	QM SGT
McVicear, James	QM SGT
Pinkerton, Samuel	QM SGT
Norrison, A F	Commissary
Parker, George W	Asst Commissary Off
Leroy, James H	Pymaster

COMPANY "A"

Moffett, James S	Capt	(Company mustered in at (Washington Ark 1 July 1846 (for 12 months. Mustered out (20 June 1847 at Camargo, Mexico. ((
Taylor, H W	1LT	
Frosdale, Cincinattus	2d Lt & 1 LT	
Scott, Walter F	2d LT	
Cochoran, Addison	2d LT	
Rushing, William R	1st SGT	

Macon, Levi	SGT
Mason, Samuel W	CPL
Hamilton, Robert L	CPL
Shinn, Jacob I	CPL
Poplin, Madison L	CPL
Logan, Thomas	Bugler
Aylor, John W	Bugler
Eubanks, N K	Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Allen James F

Burlison, Joseph T

Beeson, James W

Britt, Jefferson T

Bruca, Andrew

Brown, Simion

Bunch, James A

Busan, Marcus T

Carleton, William

Chambers, Bennett

Copeland, James C

Dow, Calendar

Edminston, Andrew W

Edminston, Napoleon B

Empson, James A

Franklin, Marcus

Garner, James L

Cordon, John M
Grayham, Moses
Hand, Joseph
Harkey, Silas M
Harkins, E R
Howell, Amosa B
Howard, Erwin
Hollager, George W
Hughes, Starling
Johnson, Isaac H
Johnson, Isaac
Keyser, James L
Kellogg, Stephen
Linzey, William
Logan, James B
Logan, David
Lowrey, Barclay H
Louallen, John A
Lowthers, Napoleon B
Macone, John
Maddix, Simeon
Maddix, Harvey
Moffett, William
McAlister, Joseph
McAlister, William
McNay, John
McCune, William

Murdock, James
 Norwood, George
 Parker, Henry
 Parker, Merideth W
 Petray, Johan A
 Petray, William S
 Reasoner, William
 Read, Leonard
 Ross, Alfred W
 Roye, Maddison
 Shinn, Silas M
 Smith, James H
 Stout, James
 Teague, Andrew
 Underwood, Anderson G
 Virden, James
 Walker, Andrew
 Willson, Moses
 Whitlock, Alexander
 Wood, William I
 Williams, Martis S
 Yarbrough, Willis

COMPANY "B"

Boreland, Solon	Capt
Danley Christopher C	1LT
Hamilton, Isaac D	1LT

Gaines, Nathaniel T	1LT
Carr, Hiram	2d LT
Giles, Hoseah M	2d LT
McIlabb, Wiley	1st SGT
Turner, William	SGT
Jefferies, Samuel	SGT
Henry, John A	SGT
Buncup, Jonathan W	SGT
Dowson, Henry	CPL
Ramsey, Isaac	CPL
Peake, Alfred B	CPL
Denton, Thomas I	CPL
Leroy, James H	Bugler
Deihl, Christian	Bugler
Bilby, Oliver H P	Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Beard, Isaac N
 Blakely, Benjamin
 Bostick, John H R
 Brower, Jeremiah H
 Bybee, Adam
 Cloose, John A
 Coultrop, James
 Colquitt, Samuel H
 Cook, Walter
 Cox, Robert M
 Danley, Joshua M

Denton, William I
Bowd, Horatio
Donahu, Willis
Frally, John L
Field, I Witt
Feukenbenner, Carr
Foster, John E
Gollier, Benjamin
Griggs, Samuel P
Hare, Ethan
Hodges, Isham
Hogan, Almarine
Hogan, Woodson B
Humpheries, John B
Hughes, Benjamin F
Isabel, William
Kirkpatrick, Wesley
Kelly, Thomas I
Lavers, George
Love, James H
Lucas, William
Mooney, Charles S
Magness, John
Martin, Ezekiel P
Morris, David

Morrison, Daniel T W
Osbourne, John
Osbourne, Andrew J
Pelham, John B Jr
Pirtle, John
Hurth, William R
Roberts, William
Roberts, Joel
Rowland, James
Rowland, Samuel S
Rowland, Thomas G
Rowland, Joshua
Russelly, William
Russell, Willis
Sarasin, Ferdinand A
Smith, James A
Sneed, James
Turowski, Lewis A
Vanmeter, Ebenezer
Walker, Green
Whitten, Count
Williams, Lewis P
Weems, Zare

COMPANY C

Ficklin, John S	Capt
Imboden, A H	1LT
Tucker, Henry G	2d LT
Mitchell, James A	2d LT
Hammond, William H	1 SGT
Alcorn, W F	SGT
Bridges, John	SGT
Johnson, Thomas	SGT
Richey, David L	SGT
Drake, H G	SGT
Ferguson, Hiram	CPL
Finley, Edward	CPL
Bush, Benjamin F	CPL
Tucker, Henry P	CPL
Vinson, William	CPL
Lingo, G W	Bugler
Williams, Isaac	Bugler
Johnson, Henry	Bugler
Harris, William L	Farrier
Johnson, William H	Farrier
"PRIVATES"	
Anthony, J F	
Baldwin, M T	
Berry, J M	
Blackwell, James	
Carr, G W	

Chandler, D F
Childress, B M
Childers, J W
Curtis, Madison
Curtis, W R
Davis, J W
Drake, R K
Forrester, Eligah
Gray, Riley
Gray, William
Harris, J B
Humphries, William
Lapaki, C W
Lynch, C P
Marshall, E H
Mills, James
Miller, W L
Mitchell, J C II
Mitchell, J C 2d
Moore, Charles
Moore, M K
Morris, M A
Morris, M H
Norris, Nicholas
Ogden, Stephen
Ogden, Johnathan
Perkins, William
Toer, W G

Purtle, G W
Ratcliff, Zacheus
Roggsdale, Calvin
Richardson, C J
Richey, J E
Rose, W W
Roals, William
Royster, John
Russell, L M
Sanders, S B
Sharpe, John
Sharpe, Levi
Sharp, Solomon
Sims, Wilburn
Sims, Preston
Smith, Elijah I
Smith, Elijah II
Tucker, Samuel
Twoedy, Robert C
Underwood, James D
Vance, John
Vinson, Clarion
Waddle, C L
Wallace, Mandville
Williams, James O
Winstead, William
Wry, William C

Mustered in 6 July 1846 at
Fort Smith. This unit from
Smithville, Arkansas.

COMPANY D

Floch, John H	CAPT
Hudspeth, Charles M	1LT
Russell, Charles W	2d LT
Rumley, Charles S	2d LT
Cheek, Edgar W	1SGT
Gray, Charles	SGT
Sutton, James	SGT
Ingalls, George	SGT
Dylar, Eldridge	SGT
Sutton, Joshua,	CPL
Crouch, I D	CPL
Hood, Jesse	CPL'
Keeler, David	CPL
Hooper, Obediah	CPL
Dobson, Preston	CPL
Gould, James E	Bugler
Goff, Talcott T	Bugler
Morris, Abraham	Bugler
Johnson, Marcus A	Bugler

"PRIVATES"

Acklin, John

Allen, Lawrence

Anderson, Robert

Blackwell, James M

Blgylock, John

Birchfield, Elijah

Blanchard, Irs

Bushnell, Henry C
Bradley, William
Benge, Prasley G
Bradbury, Samuel
Campbell, Robert J
Coleman, John
Cunningham, Benjamin
Cobb, John
Connolly, Patrick
Cheek, Edgar W
Doyle, John
Dobbs, John
Eastes, Miles
Fessler, Frederick
French, Benjamin
Feam, Samuel
Gillahan, William W
Gallagher, Michael
Hall, John
Harris, Robert
Haughin, Peter
Holybee, Henderson
Hood, Jesse
Hudgopeth, William C
Huie, William H
Irvine, William
James, John

Jackson, Thomas
Koontz, Henry
Landers, James M
Lamb, William R
Laforce, Robert M
Lindon, John
Long, William
Machmer, John
Martin, Thomas
Maulby, William J
McGraw, Thomas
McNutt, Adino
Matlock, Alfred
Mott, Russell
Petty, John
Payton, Adam
Pickens, Abraham
Pilly, Ranson F
Pond, George
Pyron, John
Rafeld, William
Reeder, Buford
Reeder, Ambrose
Reeder, Warren W
Rice, Nathan
Rollin, Jefferson
Rogers, Alfred B

Rogers, James J
 Shelby, Samuel
 Statem, Benjamin
 Statem, George S
 Stephens, James B
 Sowrels, Victor
 Stemmier, John
 Traylor, Reuben
 Todd, William M
 Tubbs, John L
 Tucker, Thomas H
 Wilbourne, Richard
 Ward, Philemon
 Weathers, George
 Wardrup, James
 Young, George W

The company mustered in at Ft Smith 18 July 1846.

It originated in Fort Smith and vicinity.

COMPANY E

Palham, Charles H	CAPT
Turney, Pleasant	1LS
Campbell, John	2d LT
Bateman, J M C D	2d LT
Fost, Urban E	1SGT
Briller, F H	2d SGT
Roy, James A	SGT
Adams, Alexander	4th SGT

Tutt, David K	CPL
James, Elijah	CPL
Pool, George W	CPL
Martin, Frank A	CPL
Robinson, James	CPL
Perry, James	CPL
McLane, James P	CPL
Campbell, George W	CPL
Davis,	Bugler
Watson, F F	Bugler
Irons, G S	Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Barr, Knighten
 Bennett, Harvye A
 Bradley, Ambrose
 Brown, J C
 Campbell, D H
 Cockran, Simeon
 Conner, James
 Coughran, William
 Cox, James
 Curry, Edward
 Curry, Isaac
 Davis, George W
 Eubanks, William W
 Gee, Maryland
 Gist, Jabez

Goode, J C
Graves, Benjamin
Grooms, Henry
Haley, George W
Hinds, Isaac
Holderby, Morgan
Howard, A
Irons, J W
James, Elijah
Jenkins, Stephens
Kinchelow, W B
King, L D
Lanefield, Thomas
Lack, Benjamin J
Langston, Jehoida J
Lloyd, Thomas
Loyd, Levi
Martin, Franklin A
Magill, John
Malcomb, J G
Moore, James
McKnight, Thomas
Parnell, Benjamin W
Perry, William
Perry, James
Petty, Johnathan
Piland, Everett

Pool, George W
Reeves, James M
Robinson, Andrew
Robinson, David
Robinson, James
Sanders, Robert
Scott, William F
Sullivan, T L
Sullivan, E C
Turney, Bowman
Turney, Isaac
Tutt, David K
Tuttle, Moses
Watson, Benjamin
Walker, Samuel
Walker, Ezra
Ware, Allen
Wickersham, Jesse
Williams, John
Syatt, William
Yates, W A
Young, John

Mustered out 21 Jul 46 at Ft. Smith. This unit from Batesville, Ark

COMPANY F

Roane, John S	Capt
Dillard, John J	Capt
Foster, George	1st LT
Stewart, Alexander	2d LT
Willhoff, Leonard	2d LT
Ross, Benjamin F	1st SGT
Latham, George Y	SGT
Spratt, John	SGT
Allouch, William	SGT
Davis, James W B	SGT
Rudy, John	CPL
Stewart, Darwin	CPL
Thompson, David	CPL
Bell, Gideon R	Bugler
Parker, Micajah H	Bugler
Stewart, Benjamin L	Farrier
Lewis, David E	Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Allen, William
Atkins, David
Boyd, James F
Boyd, Andrew
Bone, James
Caddean, Alexander
Campbell, Joseph F
Capps, William

Chew, Alexander B
Compton, James B
Criner, George
Chew, Robert B
Dale, Aaron
Duty, William
Ester, James J
Feen, James J
Finley, John
Fogarty, Owen
Forester, Rufus
Foster, Riley
Hagood, James A
Harris, James M
Hanes, John L
Hart, David
Holoman, William L
Hardin, Howell
Houck, Felix
Houck, William A
Ingraham, Alexander
Johnson, Samuel C
Karraus, Samuel
Kelley, Moses
Little, James W
Larrimore, Thomas
Lassiter, John W D

Marshall, Andrew L
McFarland, William R
Moore, Lewis
Nicholson, Benjamin F
Nesbitt, James C
Katty, Isaac
Perkins, Thomas J
Peyton, George W
Pope, Benton
Price, Reice
Price, George B
Quessenbury, William
Roberts, James C
Smith, James H
Smith, Berry
Smith, Riley
Stinnett, Willey
Story, John
Smith, Benjamin
Taylor, Berry H
Taylor, John W
Thomas, Marcus
Thomas, William C
Vice, John
Waters, James J
White, Solomon
Worley, A A

Wynn, Harmon I

Wym, Harmon II

COMPANY G

Hunter, Edward Capt

Dollarhide, James S 1LT

McKean, William K 1st LT

McCown, Roger 2d LT

Steward, George C 2d LT

Wright, Thomas W 1st SGT

Lyons, Charles G SGT

Holbrook, Benton I SGT

Brooks, Robert G SGT

Pettus, James E CPL

Crosland, William C CPL

Gooch, Thomas CPL

Davis, Isom G CPL

Hull, John W CPL

Hull, Joel A Bugler

Derrick, Washington Bugler

Thompson, Alexander S Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Ashbrook , Aaron

Baker, English

Barnett, Wesley A

Beckworth, Lawrence B

Bradley, Edward

Brewer, William
Cherry, William H
Bennett, Benjamin
Call, Francis A
Coughran, Lewis
Dollarhide, Andrew
Dunlap, Moses W
Eastwood, Hiram
Galkner, George W
Gentry, Daniel
Graham, Joseph R
Groenwood, Bugley
Greer, Josiah William
Hale, William
Harper, Golder
Hamm, Joseph D
Hardwick, James H
Houston, Josiah
Higgins, William L
Higgins, James D
Hughes, James M
James, Isaac N
Little, Josiah F
Matthews, John
Mayfield, Samuel M
McAffee, Allen S

McComb, Henry
McFalls, Hiram
Morris, James
Morris, Henry
Morris, Alfred
Nelson, William
Null, James
Perrin, Robert
Pater, John
Petten, Allen T
Phillips, Solomon
Prater, George C
Pride, Henry C
Poston, William F
Sanders, William C
Self, Cooper
Slaven, Lewis
Slown, William
Skidmore, Gideon
Smoot, Joseph G
Sorrel, Green
Stenett, George
Shannon, Aaron
Smith, Jacob M
Spencer, Jefferson
Steward, George C
Tate, Zacariah

Tollett, Cornelias B

Underwood, George W

Jalton, Alfred M

Willingham, Thomas

Woods, James

Wright, Thomas

COMPANY H

Preston, William C Capt

This unit from Ozark, Arl

Tomberline, Thomas C 1LT

Tomberline, John W 2d LT

Degroffenreed, John K 2d LT

Sayles, Redmond B 2d LT

Harris, Alfred C 1SGT

Guest, Abraham SGT

White, John R SGT

Carpenter, Patterson SGT

Throckmorton, William A SGT 1st SGT

Russell, Johnathan CPL

Tomberline, James W CPL

Reed, Aaron F CPL

Wilmoth, William CPL

Hendrix, David D CPL

Carpenter, Oliver H CPL

Dunn, Frederick R CPL

Hamilton, Francis A Bugler

Taylor, James Bugler

Rector, James P Bugler

Terry, Aaron C	Rugler
Lilly, Joshua	Farrier
Spencer, Charles	Farrier
"PRIVATES"	
Barney, Oliver	
Berton, Thomas	
Bolen, Addison M	
Brown, Henry	
Brown, Franklin W	
Bonsland, Addison M	
Carpenter, Martin	
Carpenter, Joseph N	
Christian, Yancy P	
Clay, William R	
Cureton, Jackson	
Curtis, Joel W	
Degroffenreed, Francis M	
Eppler, Johnathan	
Foster, Alvin	
Gage, Martin	
Hamm, Elijah	
Hamm, Alexander	
Hawkins, John	
Hendrix, David D	
Hudson, Daniel	
Huggins, Richard F	
Johnson, Russel H	

Kilgin, Patrick O
Lilly, Joshua
Martin, Hugh
Martin, Carroll
Maynard, George
McCaslin, James B
Miller, Richard D
Morrison, Thomas
Morrison, William
Nott, Russell
Pearson, Thomas
Pickens, William M
Ray, William
Rector, James P
Rieves, William M
Richardson, W J
Russell, David
Settle, Lafayette W
Self, William T
Smith, William I
Sorrel, James J
Spaegele, William R
Spencer, Charles
Steel, John N
Steel, Richard D
Steel, David R
Tenneson, Harrison N

Tomberlin, Eleasor G L

Towers, William H

Tucker, Andrew J

Tucker, Elijah

Williams, Russell

Webb, Joel H

Wright, Andrew

Webb, Thomas

Wilmoth, Jackson

Wilmoth, William

York, Richard

Mustered in 30 Jun 46 by Capt Preston

COMPANY I

Inglish, William K	Capt
Reeder, Thomas A	1LT
Calvert, William	2d LT
Bouglass, John C	2d LT
Pinkerton, Samuel	1st SGT
Petitt, Charles I.	SGT
Henderson, James	SGT
Cunningham, Anderson	SGT
Neel, Burton	SGT
Crawford, James G	SGT
Hammond, Richard P	SGT
Colbert, Hiram	CPL
Leach, Patterson	CPL

Kitterwell, John	CPL
Morrow, Acy G	CPL
Stacy, Simon	CPL
Berry, Emmanuel P	CPL
Mayfield, William	Bugler
Haly, Miles	Bugler
Donahu, Calvin	Farrier
Henson, William	Bugler
"PRIVATES"	
Adams, James	
Allen, Isaiah	
Angling, Jobe S	
Benson, Bullin	
Benson, Spnncer	
Bland, James	
Bland, Moses	
Bond, George A	
Buchan, Abner H	
Conway, Thomas T	
Crain, Shepherd	
Crawford, William	
Dawson, George T	
Duval, Peter	
Donahu, William	
Franklin, Ephriam	
Garrett, Daniel	
Gentry, Samuel	

Graves, Thomas
Gentry, John S
Glenn, William
Gunter, Robert H
Harrison, William
Haley, Miles
Jean, James
Jester, Joseph
Jester, Steven
Jones, Oscar E
Irwin, John W
Koltner, William A
King, Joseph R
Lindsay, Rufus H
Lindsay, Addison W
Lumsford, James W
Milliner, Jefferson
Milliner, John C
Milliner, David L
McCoil, Elias
Hims, John H
McKnight, William T
Montgomery, Willis
Morgan, John
Neil, Francis
Nichols, George W
Powell, Jesse

Ray, Jacob

Reed, John H

Richard, Wilson

Rector, William G

Robinson, William

Spencer, William T

Simmons, James

Smart, Thomas

Stinson, Anderson

White, John F

Wright, Benjamin F

Williams, Jacob

Whaland, William

Workman, Nathan

Mustered in at Washington, Ark 1 Jul 1846

COMPANY E

Preston, John Jr	Capt
Poa, Lewis S	1LT
Dillingham, Vachel S	1LT
Gilbert, Ezikel H	2d LT
Thompson, David	2d LT
Palmer, John C	1SGT
Dickerson, Thomas H	SGT
Lattimer, James D	SGT
Barker, Piere A	SGT
Risinger, Israel P	SGT
Sullivan, James W	CPL

Finch, Matthew S	CFL
Odle, Albert B	CFL
Hamilton, James	CPL
Rightor, Nicholas P	CFL
Harris, Ebenezer G	Bugler
Sanders, Archibald	Bugler
Snively, William M	Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Allen, James

Alley, Stephen

Becker, Frederick

Burge, Nicholas

Bevil, Edward H

Bryant, Alfred

Clifford, Luke

Cookerell, James

Coree, Samuel

Crawford, Anthony W

Dalley, Joseph

Dickson, George O

Dickson, Thomas M

Dorsey, Augustus G

Duty, Thomas

Edwards, William

Edwards, William J

Elliot, Sanford

Ferebee, Ambrose

Fleener, John
Foster, Nathan M
Gilbert, Philip A
Gilbert, John
Goodman, Solomon E
Gray, John
Guthrie, Matthew
Harrison, George W
Harland, James B
Hawkins, John M
Head, Robinson
Holder, William
Ingraham, James H
James, A Wade
James, Barrett R
Johnson, Wilkinson B
Johnson, Richard H
Jones, James H
Jones, William H
Kendall, Thomas C
Laxon, William
Lloyd, Lafayette
Luster, John
Manning, Isen
Mantlock, Abner
McBroom, John
More, William E
Munsay, William D

Murphee, Dennis

Neil, James H

Palmer, James D

Price, Ransom H

Rappier, William

Ren, Thomas W

Robinett, Moses

Seaborn, Alexander

Seiple, George

Simms, Joel D

Smith, J Freeman

Spencer, Joseph N

Sullivan, James W

Thompson, Andrew J

Tolinson, Lorenzo B

Webb, Joseph

This company mustered in at Washington Arkansas 10 July 1846,

by Hoffman, W Captain USA

ARKANSAS BATTALION INFANTRY AND MOUNTED RIFLES

Gray, William	LTC
Davis, Caleb	2d Lt Adjutant
Dasham, Oliver	Sgt Maj
Eubank, William	QM Sgt
Casey, CC	Principal Musician

Mustered into service 22 Jul 46 at Ft. Smith, Ark by James H Prentiss
Asst Adj USA Mustered out at Ft Gibson, Indiana Territory 20 Apr 47
by S Loomis LTC 6th Inf USA

COMPANY A

Collins, F B	Capt
Ward, R W	1LT
Gilliam, P E	2d LT
Ring, J E	2d LT
Cloud, H G	SGT
Wilson, H G	SGT
Hardgraves, James	SGT
Gilliam, James T	SGT
Arbaugh, G W	CPL
Johnson, William	CPL
Hays, John	CPL
Hyden, William T	CPL
Hays, Anderson	CPL
Johnson, Thomas	Musician

Gilleland, Reuben C Musician

Marney, Samuel Musician

"PRIVATES"

Arnold, William

Armstrong, Jasper M

Armstrong, William

Baskins, Robert

Basham, Oliver

Basham, Calvin

Boyer, William H

Been, John

Belew, Raney

Belt, William

Browers, Michael

Butts, Henry G

Cargall, William

Carlisle, James

Cassy, C C

Clark, B S

Clay, Henry

Cloud, William

Cloud, Alexander

Cripp, James M

Dark, William

Davis, Vermillion

Davis, William

Daley, James

Duncan, William I
Ferguson, James M
Gilleland, James
Gilleland, Reuben P
Grace, William
Greenwood, William P
Grider, William
Hamilton, A I
Hamilton, George
Hazel, Aaron
Hickenbotham, Pulliam
Hiles, David
Hill, Marcus
Hogan, Alston
Holt, Willis
Houston, Izaac
James, Joseph
Johnston, Francis
Johnson, Riley
Johnston, Thomas
Kates, Isaiah
Lappater, T H
Mathews, Abraham
Mathews, James A
McFadden, Reuben
McKee, William
Moore, Thomas

Normand, William
 Oadham, Robert
 Pierson, John
 Prim, John P
 Riffe, Christopher
 Riley, James
 Rowbottom, B H
 Ryan, John
 Smith, John
 Smith, Claybourne
 Smith, S W
 Stewart, Samuel
 Stewart, Thomas
 Summers, Calvin
 Tomlinson, Hiram
 Warren, Noedham
 Williams, William
 Williams, John
 Zachary, Ezeriah
 This unit composed of personnel from Clarksville and Mulberry, Arkansas
 Mustered in to active service 1 Jul 46, at Fort Smith, Arkansas by
 James H Prentiss asst Adj Gen USA

COMPANY B

West, David	Capt
Rye, Stephen	1LT
Brown, Newton W	2d LT
Davis, Calib	2d LT
Lenton, T J	1 SGT
Willis, Wiley G	1st SGT
Willis, J S	SGT
Williamson, G W	SGT
West, T B	SGT
Duvall, J E	SGT
Lewis, Joseph	CPL
Williamson, C M P	CPL
Harky, J K	CPL
Dickson, A A	CPL
Wheeler, Alexander	CPL
Eno, Joseph	Bugler
Vick, J A	Bugler
Benefield, Willis	Fifer

"PRIVATES"

Anthony, J K
Augustine, J W
Boon, J P
Brady, John
Brasheers, Isaac
Brignance, J F
Brown, J B

Bruton, A R
Chambers, J C
Couch, William
Crouch, Solomon
Davis, James
Dickson, J C
Dillard, J G
Duvall, William
Ellis, Ryan
Fowler, J P
Graves, Jacob
Haire, Aaron
Hifley, James
Hill, Larkin
Hufsteadler, J P
Hufstedler, W N
Hulse, William
Johnson, W M
Kizer, C J
Kandrick, J W
Lane, W C
Lewis, William
Linam, T J
Maddox, Wesley
Marshall, S H
Marshall, W M
McElya, Hiram

Hobley, Clement
Haeley, G A
Nelson, Hugh
Nelson, William
Ogle, Brown
Owens, W N
Olliver, J M
Park, George
Park, Johnathan
Parish, David
Parish, G J
Prince, Mark
Reed, Isaac
Reed, Charles
Rye, H W
Severs, John S
Story, Melvin
Stout, William
Tatom, A C
Tackett, M D
Tedford, Wm H
Taylor, Jesse
Taylor, Washington
Tomlinson, William
Vick, Alfred
Warner, John W
White, George W

Whittle, J W

Whittle, John

Williams, J L

Williams, W M

Yates, G S

Yates, Elijah

Mustered in 1 Jul 1846, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, This unit from
Pope County, Arkansas

COMPANY C

Patrick, George W Capt

Patrick, James W 1LT

Hill, John F 1LT

McCain, William A 2d LT

Stewart, Joseph 2d LT

Fagan, James F 2d LT

Adams, John D 1st SGT

Logan, James SGT

Nesbitt, Robert SGT

Perry, John D SGT

Prior, William P SGT

Shropshire, Hudson I SGT

Adams, William H CPL

Gibson, Allen CPL

Goldsworthy, Jobe CPL

Turner, John M CPL

Williams, Pleasant CPL

Horton, Jesse M Bugler

White, John F	Bugler
Frost, Robert A	Carrier

"PRIVATES"

Aden, Washington
Arbaugh, William
Arnold, Ralph
Ashworth, Benjamin H
Awalt, William
Baskin, James
Beeble, John H
Bell, Jesse H
Bickerstaff, John
Black, James
Brady, Austin P
Cameron, Phillip K
Campbell, Allen
Carpenter, Moses W
Coleman, James
Conley, John G
Davis, Alexander
Fetner, Lewis
Feate, John D
Gentry, William H
Gentry, John
Gibson, William
Hamm, James
Hickey, John R

Hodges, Pleasant
Hogan, David
Jackson, Mark
James, George
Karns, James W
King, Thomas
Lee, Richard M
Logan, Pleasant B
McGill, Joe Abb
Mansco, Josiah
Matheny, John'
May, William B
Mastin, James
Merryman, Doctor A
Merryman, Reuben
Martin, James
Nesbitt, John C
Newton, William M
Overton, Addison D
Patrick, George L
Parker, George W
Puckett, Thomas
Riggs, John
Roland, John F
Russell, Lewis
Sincoe, Houston
Sickle, Joseph

Shropshire, Joseph W

Stewart, Samuel D

Tatum, Thomas

Ward, Jesse

White, William

Willis, Hohn

Yates, English S

Company D

Porter, Andrew R Capt

Desha, Franklin W 1LT

Finley, Robert F 1LT

Searcy, Jesse 2d LT

Searcy, Richard 2d LT

Bateman, William H 1 SGT

Bogard, Zarah D SGT

Byrd, Micajah SGT

Cason, Simeon SGT

Chandler, Marcus CPL

Chrisman, Martin CPL

Jones, William D CPL

Matthews, James CPL

Jordan, Edward W Bugler

Garrison, William C Bugler

Richmond, James Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Adams, Robert

Bennett, Calvin H

Bowen, Norman C
Brown, John B H
Cason, James
Chandler, M P
Chandler, S E
Clark, Hiram
Clark, John
Crooks, James W
Edwards, William L
Foster, Jacob H
Freeas, Theobald
Golden, William
Golden, Richard
Golden, Isaac
Gray, George W
Hardin, Jonathan
Hardee, Ranson H
Henson, Albert
Hess, Solomon
Higgins, Green H
Hogan, Eli
Holland, William
Holland, James C
Holland, Reuben
Hughes, William C
Johnson, Wid
Ledford, Thomas

Magness, John
McGrunder, Loyd
Mosier, Henry
Morgan, Thomas
Nelson, Moses
Odom, John
Oateen, James
Parker, Daniel C
Penter, Harrison
Penter, James
Phipps, William
Ramsey, George W
Saunders, Richard H
Screw, George
Senrey, William B
Sherill, Jesse
Sholl, Albert
Shell, William
Smalley, Winfield S
Stephens, Hartwell
Smith, Lewollen
Tuggle, Washington
Taylor, Clairborne
Tooley, Anderson
Trimble, John N
Waggoner, Andrew J

Waggoner, Robert H

Waggoner, John L

Waggoner, Francis L

Weaver, Gilbert

Wilson, Samuel W

Wilson, Jesse G

White, Jackson

Wolf, Enoch

COMPANY E

Fike, Albert	Capt
Reynolds, Hamilton	1LT
Cousin, William H	2d LT
Feay, John C	2d LT
Stevenson, John C	1st SGT
Sullivan, Christopher,	1st SGT
Stevenson, James T	SGT
Whitely, Lambert A	SGT
Byrd, William J	CPL
Crease, Henry	CPL
Hick, William F	CPL
Toler, William H	CPL
Wolfe, Charles W	CPL
Blanden, William H	Bugler
Crouch, Augustus H	Bugler
Schnider, Joseph	Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Adamson, William
Anson, Hiram
Bales, Steven
Barnes, William K
Bolton, Franklin
Bordon, John D
Brock, A Hamilton
Brock, James
Bookin, Samuel
Brownlee, Thomas
Butler, Sterling C
Cellers, C Andrew
Collins, Hugh
Collins, Joseph A
Dismantke, Elisha E
Duff, Richard L
Eagle, George A
Eagle, Joseph
Erwin, Edwin I.
Farrilly, Robert C
Farrilly, Daniel O
Freshlow, Cameron
Freychlay, Herman
Garner, Joseph H
Goodsesson, John
Gray, William C

Gray, Joseph L
Gray, Henry C
Clascow, William
Hammond, Elijah
Hammond, William H
Harrison, George F
Hannegan, Enos
Heddricks, James H
Hinkston, Sampson G
Hinkston, John M
Hogan, John
Johnston, Isaac
Jones, James
Jones, Jesse
Knapp, George
McVicar, James
Morrison, George S
Mosely, John R
Musser, George
Newman, Milton P
Newman, William C
Patterson, William
Pachiemer, Jacob
Pursley, David
Poe, William T
Pate, Edward
Reed, James

Reese, George I
 Schweitzer, Jacob
 Schlatter, Adam
 Sitzes, Lawson
 Smith, Elias D
 Smith, S Woods
 Terry, John Tharpe, John D
 Wassery, Morgan
 White, Newton J
 Wolfe, Charles W
 Woodruff, Alden M

COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT STEPHEN B ENYART FROM FAYETTEVILLE, AR

Enyart, Stephen B	Capt
Heel, James P	1LT
O'Brien, Elijah	2d LT
Rieff, Joseph	2d LT
Berry, Albert L	1SGT
Skelton, James	2d SGT
Cline, George M	3rd SGT
Trammel, George F	4th SGT
Sanders, Arthur L	CPL
Hudson, Andrew J	CPL
Kimbrell, Solomon L	CPL
McPherson, Joseph	CPL
Hart, Wilson B	CPL
Ledford, William	Bugler
Thomas, John	Bugler

Guydon, Henry Farrier

"PRIVATE"

Anderson, David

Adams, Ervin

Armstrong, Jesse G

Ballard, James D

Bates, Harvey M

Bates, William

Berry, James

Baylor, Charles G

Bereland, Samuel

Beyon, William

Bowen, David

Blakemore, Jesse L

Brewer, J R

Brodie, William B

Cain, Hiram

Chapman, Wilson

Clark, George

Cox, Jesse

Cox, Nathan

Crittendedn, Moses

Crawford, Moses W

Davis, Nicholas B

Davis, Maxfield C O

Denny, William

Dunham, John P
Farbush, Curtis
Ferguson, Thomas
Fisher, John
Fletcher, James W
Gardner, George
Gann, Isaac
Givins, James M
Grubbs, Jacob
Hains, David G
Hamilton, James
Hamilton, Ephraim
Harrell, William
Harris, Brazilla F
Harris, William
Hassock, Henry E
Hays, William M
Hart, Wilson D
Henry, James
Helfy, James
Hulse, William A
Hodges, John
Hukill, James S
Hudson, Berry
Hughes, James C

Irby, Benjamin F
Johnson, John A
Keelin, Joshua
Lynch, Edward
Merrill, Peter
Morris, Abraham
McAlroy, Phillip
Oldham, David B
Oldham, Jesse K
Parks, James
Pettigrew, William J
Phillips, Thomas J
Pollock, John
Putnam, Daniel J
Reiff, Americus
Reiff, John H
Reynolds, Cyrus L
Riddick, Andrew J
Rowton, William H
Sanders, Elijah
Schmidt, William
Sizemore, Asa
Skelton, John
Standifer, William S
Standifer, Thomas
Taylor, James
Tunnell, Nicholas M

Tunnel, David

Tice, John

Wells, William

Westmoreland, Wilburn

Wilcox, James H

Wilcox, Nathan B

Williams, William I

Williams, John

Young, James

Mustered in 15 Jun 47, at Fort Smith by FS Flint, 6th US I

This unit from Fayetteville, and Fort Smith, Arkansas

CAPTAIN ALLEN WOODS COMPANY

Allen, Woods	CAPT
Felch, J H H	1LT
Simpkins, John	1LT
Conway, Thomas J	2d LT
McGrueder, Lloyd	2d LT
Crouch, T V	SGT
Young, George W	SGT
Rafeld, William	SGT
Hudspeth, Quentin	SGT
Burchfield, E H	CPL
Tubbs, John L	CPL
Todd, William L	CPL

Conway, Thomas J	2d LT
McGrueder, Lloyd	2d LT
Crouch, T V	SGT
Young, George W	SGT
Rafeld, William	SGT
Hudspeth, Quentin	SGT
Burchfield, E H	CPL
Tubbs, John L	CPL
Todd, William I.	CPL
Oats, Thomas	CPL
Church, S	Musician
Johnson, M D	Musician
Hudspeth, James M	Musician
"PRIVATES"	
Ayers, Williard	
Allen, Lawrence	
Bennett, Sam	
Barnhart, William	
Bledsoe, Isaac	
Bradley, James S	
Cooper, John W	
Culbertson, W D	
Campbell, R J	
Dobson, Presley	
Elwood, James	
Edmonson, John D	
Finnegan, Thomas	

Givson, P R
Gallagher, Michael
Gray, Charles V
Henderson, H
Hall, George
Hudspeth, W O
Inforce, R M
McMurtrey, William
Mathurin, O
McMurry, John
Morgan, William J
Paden, Andrew
Pyrn, John
Rogers, J J
Rodin, William
Rominus, W
Stemler, Jacob
Statam, Ben
Statam, George
Statam, Albert
Sutherland, James
Stephens, James B
Sever, Levitt
Sanders, Robert
Short, Eli
Tichnall, John A
Willia, A John

Warner, John W

Warwick, William

This company was organized from Ft. Smith and Huntsville, 1846, It did service at Ft Wayne and Dripping Springs, in Indian Territory. It did not get into the Mexican War. It went to New Orleans and was known as company C, 12th U S Infantry, with this organization it took part in all the major operations on the war.

CAPT GASTON MEARS COMPANY, Arkansas Mounted Volunteers

Mears, Gaston	Capt
Ross, Benjamin F	1LT
McAfee, Allen L	2d LT
Morrison, Daniel T W	2d LT
Campbell, Thomas	1st SGT
Turanski, Louis A	2d Sgt
Murray, James	3rd SGT
Vandergriff, Howard	4th SGT
Matheney, J B	SGT
Bender, Eliss,	1st CPL
Duty, William	2d CPL
Parker, William E	3d CPL
Odam, John	4th CPL
Hines, Edward	Bugler
Dean, William	Bugler
Gilbreath, Victor	Bugler
Hodges, Isham	Farrier
Hogue, John	Farrier

"PRIVATES"

Alexander, Henry
Ash, Egbert
Adin, George Washington
Atkins, David
Baggs, Bernard
Black, Adam
Brower, Jeremiah
Bennett, Benjamin
Burke, Robert
Baker, Daniel
Bramble, Thomas
Brinker, Clark
Burrows, Francis
Burleson, Joseph
Coyle, Peter
Cherry, William H
Crumb, Henry
Crane, Nelson R
Catron, James M
Defratt, John
Diggman, Dominick
Dunlap, Moses W
Danker, John

Dawson, Henry
Davidson, Thomas H
Decker, Alonzo
Dewitt, George
Eastwood, Hiram
Eagle, R N
Franklin, Ephram
Franklin, Francis
Frymire, Henry
Foster, Alvin F
Graves, Jaysen
Gillett, Leonard M
Gentry, John
Griffin, John W
Gooch, Thomas
Hindman, R T
Hitchcock, Thomas
Herrold, Robert
Haywood, James A
Hunter, Charles
Hogg, Samuel
Johnson, Isaac H
Jordan, John
Kemper, Frederick
Kelley, Patrick
Kelley, William
Kirkman, Noble
Kirtley, Francis

Kirtley, Francis
Lockhart, William
Laycock, John M
Lomas, Ralph I
Lannon, Isaac
Lowry, Barkley H
Leeper, Greenup
Lowe, Edgar M
Lacy, John
Martin, James
McFarland, Robert
McFall, Hiram
McGillicuddy, John
Marshall, Josiah B
Mathews, John
Minturn, John
Mimms, John H
Melton, Gilford M
Morris, Thomas
Mohan, James
Moore, Lewis
Nettleton, James
Nicholson, Benjamin F
Nucent, Alexander
Parker, Micajah
Patton, Harrison
Peterman, Charles

Price, Reece
Phumsey, William
Russell, Willis
Riley, John S
Ramsey, Eli
Self, William
Szymanski, Charles
Story, John M
Smathers, George
Stewart, Robert M
Sarasin, Ferdinand
Shriver, John
Spencer, Ephraim
Towers, William H
Tennison, Harrison
Upperman, George
Vice, John
Vandergrigg, James H
White, John M
Willett, Francis
Weaver, Frederick
Weems, Zira

This unit mustered in 30 Jun 47 at Buena Vista Mexico by Capt Thompson. This company from the various communities from over the state. Rate of volunteers exceeded the demands of the army. They went along until they could be absorbed in the regular service.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION list the
 Mexican War Volunteers of Company "A" as follows:

Harris Flangin, Captain	John Peake
T. G. Mosely, 1st LT	Cooper Self
I. H. Eason , 2d LT	G. W. Goodman
Joshua Phillipa, 1st SGT	Johathan Gullick
T. L. Stroope	David Delaitre
G. W. Nichols	Robert Wilson
T. P. Stroope	Joseph Pepsworth
H. L. Pullen	James Brown
Ben S. Duncan	L. M. Jaufter
John R. Mosley	John F Keath
F. G. Mosley	E. Walthrop
M. P. Berry	Robert Johnson
John P. Stroope	Isaac Gates or Kates
T. Waldrum	William Bott
T. R. King	Cor. Smith
T. S. Peppen	W. Masnight or Massey
William Peake	I. G. Murphy
T. Browing or Browning	William McCollum
A.S.B. Greene	Isaac D. King
J. R. Allen	John T. Wingfield
John T. Langley	L. B. Stroope
J. M. Callaway	John Wilson
Francis B. Millar	Elias B. Smith

W. S. Sloan

William R. Pullen

J.B. White

William R. Francis

Timothy Long

John Ashburn

B. F. Hughes

Thomas P. Evans

MEXICAN WAR VOLUNTEERS COMPANY "A"

Louis Leight

James Stroepe

Wesley Kilpatrick

William Mainard

-----Matlock

Samuel H. Colewaith

Charles Broadway

James Wardlaw

James R. Ashburn

Thomas P. Brewer

T. Burgis

J. K. Graham

David Henderson

Armstrong Stell

Stephen Bales

F. W. Trammel

G. W. Trammel

CHAPTER V

D.B. Greer

D. B. Greer, Secretary of State 1847, acted as Adjutant and was instrumental in receiving and safe keeping the Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Volunteers' flag. The flag returned was Company "B", which was made up of mostly Pulaski County Volunteers. Efforts to recover flags of all 10 companies were unsuccessful, however, Company "D", from Independence County was said to have been captured after its bearer and had been "slashed no fewer than 17 lance wounds in his body".

CHAPTER VI

Allen Wood

The General Assembly of 1850 passed a resolution as follows:

****** Resolve that the thanks of the General Assembly did the same are hereby tendered to the brave and gallant Capt Allen Wood the subordinates and privates of his company for their distinguished service in the late war with Mexico, and part of the day of 20 August 1847, in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, near the Mexican capitol whilst in command of the 12th Regiment of the U S infantry. Be it resolved that Capt Wood be and he is hereby required to file a correct list of all officers and men that served under him, as Capt in the late war with Mexico, noting those who died in battle, or in sickness, and the place of their death, with the Secretary of State, that the same may there remain in the archives of the State for future information as a token of regard for their gallant success. Be it further resolved that the thanks of the General Assembly be and the same are hereby tendered to Capt Stephen Engert, the subalternates and privates of the Company.

Capt Engert was required to file a similar report:

******* During the same assembly a committee took under advisement and consideration the supervision of the Woolage road leading from Little Rock, to Ft. Smith which generally follows present day State Highway 10. This road had been mapped and used by

Colonel Elias J Woolage, in the removal of Choctaw Indians, in the 1830 period. Colonel Woolage was to have 'discretionary powers to keep said road in repair', 11 Jan 1851.

Arkansas rewarded its service men well, through the issue of Military warrants. These warrants were issued to veterans, in 160 acre lots, with 40 acres to each child in his family being an additional consideration. Much of this land eventually fell into the hands of speculators.

Muster Rolls of a company of Mounted Gunmen in Jackson County under the proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

Shelby Smith	Capt
Jeremiah Webb	1LT
J. Grohon Witherapoon	2d LT

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

John Henderson	1SGT
Isaac Holden	2dSGT
William Brown	3rd SGT
Henry Fortenberry	4th SGT
Green B Sylvia	1CORP
Anderson McMonus	2d CORP
John Wilson	3rd CORP
D I Vance	4th CORP

John J Wilson	Bugler
Wm Whetstin	Bugler
Elisha Palmer	Blacksmith

"PRIVATES"

1. Wm Mitchell
2. Davis Donglop
3. John A Robinson
4. Barton Buchanan
5. Alvin McDonald
6. Jasper Greenbram (Greenhorn)
7. Seth W Morgan
8. John Lennons
9. Joseph R Hinkle
10. Jones Johnston
11. Wm M Browing
12. Vincent Gainer
13. Jonathan Robinson
14. John Lrinerat
15. R.W. Norwood
16. Ramsom Norremow (Nanemow)
17. Whitis Turner
18. Isaac N. Greenhorn
19. Jona M Brown
20. Sylvester Nanemow (?)
21. Augustia Camp (?)
22. (?)
22. James W Orrack

"PRIVATES" (Cont'd)

23. Jonathan S Fortenberry
24. Thompson Herrild
25. D. M. Condey
26. John Whitehear
27. Wm Bragila
28. Richard Holding
29. Jones Melton
30. W.H. Roggsdall
31. Jacob Thomsen
32. A. J. Taylor
33. Littleton Henson
34. John Brown
35. John D. Cloud
36. Robert Crump
37. Josiah McMouns
38. Jerry B Goodman
39. Wm Holderby
40. Wm Turner
41. Micojah Johnson
42. Samuel Ray
43. William Hayner
44. Miles Wilson
45. A.R. Brown
46. Thos. H Williams
47. J B Doupert
48. Greatry Mergon
49. Thos. Sutherland

' PRIVATES" (Cont'd)

- 50. Thos. Harper
- 51. Abraham Tally
- 52. Philip Sutherland
- 53. Thos. Crittenden
- 54. Elijah Beaver
- 55. James F Wilson
- 56. Richr. G M Corron
- 57. Samuel Turner
- 58. F. S. Fettes
- 59. John Pierce
- 60. Wm Barnes
- 61. Robert Clemmons
- 62. Davis Johnston
- 63. John Floyd
- 64. James Raymond

N. B. The election for Non-Commissioned officers is only temporary and will be made over on arriving at the rendezvous.

S.S.
Cof

I Shelby Smith Captain of the Company of Mounted Gun men, raised in Jackson County Arkansas under the proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas, Certify that the amended and forgoing Muster Roll, containt true and an accurate statement of the strenght of said company. Elizabeth Ark June 17, 1846 Shelby Smith, Capt, Comp

B G James H Prentiss served as Assistant Adjutant General
June 1846-1847.

Militia Account Books dated 13 April reveal that Peter T
Crutchfield served as US Depository Officer and disbursing
agent to 29 July 1858.

Solon Borland, Captain of troops in the Mexican war can not
be omitted from any history of Arkansas. When two captains
of his old regiment the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles disagreed
and duelled on a sand bar near the Arkansas River, over the
conduct of the war, it was only natural for the public to turn
to a new leader. This leader was Capt Solon Borland. Poor
Health plagued him but did not dampen his patriotism. When
Arkansas first called for volunteers , Borland, then a Colonel,
raised the Third Arkansas Cavalry. He soon resigned his
commission because of poor health. A druggist by profession
he offered his services when all hospitals were placed under
martial law in Little Rock. A Board of Doctors declined his
offer because of his health and he died within three months.

The next extensive use of the Militia came during what was
called "The Marion County War". Governor Roane was faced
with a problem where the local authorities evidently were
unable to cope with the situation. Conflicting reports were
received. On September 16th 1849 Governor Roane wrote General

Allen Wood the Adjutant General that reliable information had been received that some individuals were unwilling to abide by the law in Marion County. He directed General Wood to go to Yellville and investigate the matter and if necessary to call out the militia to restore peace in Marion County.

The above was brought about when a group of men killed Loomis B. King, William B. King Sr. and Junion on the 31st of August 1849. A copy of the letter of Davie Walker Judge of Supreme Court reported this naming the killers.

George Adams the constable reported that he summoned all the men he could get (67) to try to arrest the killers. They were in the woods and defeated Adams. He also reported there was not a Colonel Commandant of the Militia in his county nor in the surrounding counties.

Colonel S. D. Shaw reported in a letter to the governor that the situation was bad in Searcy County and worse in Marion County. He reported that the people who requested the militia were not honest and that they had no reason to call for the militia. He reported that General Woods was doing a good job but he felt that the General wished he had not called out the troops.

General Woods ordered Captain Denton to assemble his company and report immediately to some point on the road from Yellville in Marion County to Lebanon in Searcy County. He said the men to be arrested were in Wylep Cove in Searcy County.

On October 7, 1849, General Wood told Captain Denton that only one company was needed and that he was to discharge his troops.

On October 3, 1849, General Wood wrote an order to Sergeant A. F. Son to take six men and go to Conway County and arrest Hoshiah King and take him to Yellville to testify against Jesse N. Everett for the murder of Ioomis L. King.

General Order #17 dated October 23, 1849, Headquarters Yellville
SIR: I can not dismiss you from the Service as sergeant and aide without expressing my approbation of your entire conduct during your contumance, having discharged the greater portion of the troops, however, it is expedient that I should despend with further service on your part, you are therefore honorably discharged from the service of the State of Arkansas with the good wishes of

L.M.' Cox
Aidicamp

A Wood
Adjutant General of Ark

'From the Oldham Papers the following letter

Col T D Shaw, Lebanon, Searcy County 27 Sept 1849

To Governor of Arkansas

SIR: Concerning the affair in Searcy and Marion Counties, dismay is spreading to adjoining counties. Nine men were fired on by the Militia. Capt Denton's conduct toward 7 men, treated like outlaws, or men concerned in the murder of the Kings. Sheriff Mooney and 7 others, good men as the county held, were dragged out of beds and took to Tellville where they were forced to sleep and remain in a filthy stable at Hampton Tutts. The prisoners offered to pay their own expenses if taken from the dirty stable and put into a clean place. Col Shaw states he "belives the Governor wasent fairly advised and misrepresented in a shameful manner".

"From the Oldham Papers the following statements"

Cause of the Marion County War was as reported 30 Sept 49, when Jesse N Everett, Archibald Everett, William H Everett, Nelson Shatton, John Everett Jr, George Haulet, Jesse Everett Jr., Alexander Cowan, Robert Adams, and Thomas F Stephenson, with pistols and rifles and shotguns willfully and deliberately murdered Loomis G King, William King Sr and William King Jr. Aiding and counseling Jesse Mooney, Matthew Adams, John Adams, John W Cowan, Ansel Regnolet, Elgin Ely, Thomas Land, William Royalston, Joseph Goodal, Henry Stephens, and John Everett. These men are said to have met and planned the murder of the King brothers, Allen Wood the Adjutant General wrote "these men are running loose, some 67 men are said to be armed to

prevent arrest. No assistance is expected from the Sheriff since Jesse McMoney was the duly elected sheriff.

Troops from Carrollton under Capt Denton were ordered toward Wileys Cove, per Order Number 3, as drawn and signed by James Cox. Captain Mitchells company from Lebanon Searcy County had a full roster of officers and 68 enlisted men. John M Byers prosecuting attorney requested help of the militia.

"From the Gulley Collection the following

There was a letter written to Governor Roan from Sam Leslie of Wiley's Cove, Arkansas dated 17 February 1850 in which he said the Marion County War was out of proportion. He asserted that the individuals who killed the Kings were afraid to give up because they feared for their life and that they could not get a fair trial. He also indicated that the two political parties were at odds thereby causing part of the unrest.

The office of the Adjutant General took much of General Woods time. He was living a considerable distance from the seat of government. We find that he resigned for this reason as indicated in the following letter from the Gulley Collection:

Huntsville Arkansas July 28, 1851

SIR: Through your Private Secretary, M.L. Bell I received a

communication inclosing documents, which call upon me for my official report as Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas.

I have for sometime felt that my great distance from the Capitol, induced much unnecessary trouble upon your department as well as myself. It even has and yet does offer me great pleasure to be able to serve my country in any capacity; yet, being well aware that you have available Gentlemen near the Capitol equally as well or better qualified to fill the office, I have determined to return the documents - and cordially tender my resignation.

I feel grateful to your excellency for the honor conferred upon me, and while I tender my resignation, present, also, my gratitude for favor and best wishes for the prosperity of your Excellency's Administration.

His Excellency

A. Wood (Signed)

John M Hampton

Adjutant General of Ark

An act to pay certain Militia call into service by General Wood, under instructions of the Governor of the State, to restore the supremacy of the laws and to suppress insurrectionary movements in Marion county, in the months of September, October, November and December, 1849.

SECTIONS

1. Special appropriations made to be paid upon warrants of the Auditor to divers persons, whose names were returned upon the muster roll of Capt Wm. Mitchell's company of militia called into service by Gen'l Allen Wood, under instruction of the Governor; in the months of September, October, November and December, 1849.
2. Special appropriations made to be paid upon warrants of the Auditor to divers other persons named in the muster roll of Capt. Wm. C. Mitchell's company.
3. Special appropriations made for divers other persons named in the muster roll of Capt. Wm. C. Mitchell's company.
4. Special appropriations made to pay divers other persons named in the muster roll of Capt. Wm C. Mitchell's company.
5. Special appropriations made to pay divers other persons named in the muster roll of Capt. Wm. C. Mitchell's company.
6. Special appropriations made to pay divers persons named in the muster roll of Capt. Tilford Denton's company.
7. Special appropriations made to pay for forage, rations and transportation of camp equipage of Capt Denton's company.
8. Special appropriation made to pay for forage, rations and transportation of camp equipage of Capt Mitchell's company.

9. Special appropriations for other forage, rations and transportation of camp equipage of Capt Mitchell's company.

SEC 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, that the following amounts, be, and the same are hereby specially appropriated, and shall be paid upon warrants of the Auditor out of any money in or which shall be in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated; to the following named persons, being two months pay to each of them according to his rank as shown by the muster roll returned by Wm. C. Mitchell, Captain of company "A" to-wit: To Wm. C. Mitchell, captain \$200, Hampton B. Fancher, 1st LT \$150; Abraham F. Son, 1st SGT \$60; Wm. Cameron 3d Corporal \$44; Wm. B. Long, 4th Corporal \$44; and to each of the following named privates, \$40, viz; Thomas Crane, Thos. Cheatham, Patrick H. Sanders, Mian L. Rush, James Martin, Stephen A. Bow, William C. Denning, William M. Rudd, Jas. J. Rudd, Thos W. Fancher, William W. Kenner, making in all the sum of nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, and shall be paid on the warrants of the Auditor to the following named persons, being one month pay to each of them according to his rank, as shown by the muster roll returned by William C. Mitchell, captain of company "A" to-wit: Miles Harper, 2d LT \$75, James Biby, 1st SGT \$25, John Edmundson, 2d SGT \$25, Ephraim Hamilton, 1st Corporal \$22, Francis Miller, commissary \$50; and to each of the

following named privates twenty dollars (\$20) viz: William Hawk, Lewis Thompson, John Means, Thomas Means, Ezekiel Lovell, Gideon Wood, William P. Tutt, Littleton Farnelle, Robert E Trimble, Pleasant M. Johnson, Richard Witherrow, Isaiah Hawker, John Bowen, James Hamilton, Harman Thompson, Warren Sams, Thos. Long, Thomas Boran, John B. Phillips, Samuel Phillips, Sebron G Sneed, Green J Morris, Francis M. Collier, Felix Grundy Miller, William H. C. Cloud, Berry Hutson, William Dunlap A.J. Osborn, Isham Stinnett, Willson Williams, Andrew J. Riggins, and William Riggins, making in all, the sum of eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, that the following amounts, be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in, or which shall be in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the following named persons---being one month and seven days pay to each of them according to his rank as shown by the muster roll returned by William C. Mitchell, Captain of company "A" to-wit: Samuel H. Ewing, 2d SGT \$29; Joseph C. Coker, 3d SGT \$29; James M Jones, 4th SGT \$29; John T. Baker, 1st Corporal \$26; Job C. Key, 2d Corporal \$26; and to each of the following named privates twenty-four dollars, viz: Joseph Spears, Thomas Y. Robinson, Isaac Napier, William Cecil, Charles R. Mitchell, Robert Trotter, Jr., James W. Wright, Filmore Cameron, Robert Trotter, SR., Binks Lafferty, William Hood, William Burke,

William C. Mitchell, Jr., William H. Beller, Basil G. Parker, David Trotter, Jr., Eli B. Cambell, Peter Daniel, David Trotter, Sr., George E Taylor, Samuel N. Flinn, John H. Sneison, Issac Rush, Thomas Jones, David S. Neese, William F. Sow, Eli S Dobbs, Wm. Ramsey, William Brisco, William Houston, Issac T. Gillam, Alexander Brantley, J. W. Vance, Alexander Fancher, James Rowland, Solomon Cecil and W.H. Potts, making in all the sum of one thousand and twenty-seven dollars.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, that the following sums, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to pay the following named privates (who were discharged at their own request) for nineteen (19) days service, as shown by the muster roll returned by William C. Mitchell, Captain of company A to-wit: Thirteen dollars (\$13) to each, Joseph Cecil, James Cecil, Robert Harrison, John W. Dake, John R. Cecil, Malcomb Thompson, Henry D. Scott, William P. Stroud, Beal Gaither, David R. Holmes, Laban M. Stroud, John H. Parker, Archibald D. Napier, William B. Staples and John Cecil; to pay Ichabod Davis for seventeen days services, twelve dollars; and to pay William Koff for eleven days services, eight dollars; making in all the sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, that the following amounts or sums of money, be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in or which shall be in the Treasury of the State, to pay the following named persons for services rendered as pilots

to company A" commanded by Capt. William Mitchell as shown by the muster roll returned by him, viz: To Nathan Clements, for forty days service \$40; Moses Rowlett, for thirty days service \$30; Fielding Wilburn for thirty days service \$30; William Hash for fifteen days service, ten dollars, and to John H. Baker for fourteen days service \$10.50; making in all the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, that the following amounts of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in, or which shall be in the Treasury of the State, to pay the following named persons, being one months pay to each of them according to his rank as shown by the muster rolls of Tifford Denton, Captain of Company B" to-wit:--- Tilford Denton, Capt \$100; Josiah Petty, 1LT \$75, Jackson A Cox, Commissary Sergeant \$30, James M. Berry, Commissary \$50, James Loyd, 2d SGT \$25, Rowlin Boyd, 3rd SGT \$25, Thomas Potts, 4th SGT \$25, Charles Hulsey, 1st Corporal \$22, Lafayette Payner, 2d Corporal, \$22, Dickson D. Spears, 3rd Corporal, \$22, Jessoe McElroy, 4th Corporal \$22, and to each of the following named privates twenty dollars (\$20) to-wit: William Arnold, Pleasant Boyd, James M. Blovins, William E. Baker, James Brackett, Levi Brackett, Larkin Bunch, Granville F. Chism, Jonathan J. Dunlap, William H. Dunlap, James Gage, Warren Gage, Thomas Faucher,

Theodore C. Fluty, Jeremiah Harris, Hiram Hulsey, William
Hutson, Alfred Hulsey, Berry Hudson, Henry Hudson, Augustus
W. Harris, Stephen K. Jackson, William Kelly, Cyrus Killiam,
Thomas M. Laffoon, Albert G. Lafferty, John Morris, Green J.
Morris, Felix G. Miller, James Morris, Pleasant Morris,
Charles Moys, William W. Meek, Davis Potts, William Payner, Jr.
Ananias Poplin, Middleton Payner, John W. Roberts, William
Riggins, Andrew J. Riggins, Thomas Raines, Harvey Riddles,
Thompson Ramsey, William M. Raines, John Rains, Moses Rowlett,
James M. Roberts, Schron G. Sneed, John Snow, Jr., Isham
Stinnett, Anthony Smith, Philip Smith, Oliver Sharp, Abraham
Sity, Clarence K. Terry, Thomas Wilson, William Weaver,
Fielding G. Welburn, Gideon Weaver, William Watkins, Samuel
R. Whiteley, John Wilburn, Jr., Solomon Warrick, and John
Wilburn, Sr., making in all one thousand six hundred and ninety-
eight dollars.

BEC. 7. Be it further enacted, that for furnishing forage and
rations to Captain Denton's company of seventy-four officers
and men, eleven days, and transportation of camp equipage by
James M. Berry, the sum of four hundred and eleven dollars,
be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay said Berry.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, that for furnishing forage and
rations for Captain Mitchell's Company of fifty-seven officers

and men, seventeen days, and transportation of camp equipage by William C. Mitchell, the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-seven cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay said Mitchell.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, that for furnishing forage and rations to Captain William C. Mitchell's Company of seventy-five officers and men, forty-three days, and transportation of camp equipage, by Francis Miller, the sum of five hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-one cents, to Thomas Jefferson, forty five dollars and twelve cents; to Hansfort P. Tutt, twenty-two dollars and fifty-four cents; and to William Boller, the sum of seventeen dollars and ninety-seven cents, be, and the same are hereby appropriated.

T. B. Flournoy, Speaker of the
House of Representatives

John R. Hampton, President of
th Senate.

Approved 21st Dec., 1850

John Selden Roane

An Act to provide for the organization of the Militia when out to suppress insurrections.

SECTIONS

1. When militia called out to suppress insurrections, and not organized, sheriff of the county when such militia are called out to order an election of officers upon the assembling of said companies, regiments or battalions.

2. Sheriff to appoint judges and clerks of elections and to certify to Governor the result of said elections, officers elected to be deemed commissioned until Governor transmits commission according to returns of election.

3. Officers elected under provisions this act to be reported and as though commissioned by the Governor.

4. This act to go into effect from after its passage.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, that at any time when the militia of the State shall be called out to suppress insurrections, when the same shall not be organized, the sheriff of the county, when such militia is called out shall order an election of officers of such regiments, battalions and companies, immediately upon the assembling of said regiments, battalions or companies.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that said sheriff shall appoint competent persons as judges of such elections, and two clerks of said election, who shall be qualified as the law directs, and who shall conduct the election, as now provided for by law. The return of the said elections shall be made to the sheriff ordering the same persons shall transmit to the Governor certificates of such election, and shall also furnish each officer so elected with a certificate of his election, who shall be authorized to proceed and act under said certificate as a

commissioned officer, until his commission shall be transmitted to him from the governor.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, that all officers elected under the provisions of the foregoing sections, after they shall have received the certificate of election from the sheriff authorized to grant the same, shall be obeyed and respected as though they were commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, that this act shall go into effect from and after this date.

Approved 6 January, 1853.

The following photostatic copies of letters and muster rolls are extracted from the Gulley Papers of the Arkansas History Commission.

COPY OF GOV. ROANE'S ORDER TO GENERAL WOOD

Executive Office L.R., Ark

Sept 16th 1848

Allen Wood

Adjutant General of Arkansas

SIR: Reliable information having been received at this office that portion of the citizens of Marion County in this State have been guilty of the most flagrant violations of law, and in contempt of the regular constitution authorities refuse obedience to all legal process, and by force of arms hold at defiance the officers of the law, acknowledging neither moral nor legal

restraints; so that the lawabiding portion of the community feel that their lives are insecure in that section of the country.

To the end therefore that the supremacy of the laws may be established, I have thought proper to direct you to repair immediately to Yellville in Marion County the seat of the alliged outrages. Examine into the State of the fact, and if in your opinion it is necessary for the efficient execution of the laws that the Militia of the State be called out you will issue the proper orders and take all proper steps, to place a sufficient force at the command of the proper legal officers to enable them to execute all legal***you will take such other steps as the necessity of the case may demand in order to bring about a restoration of good order and obedience to the laws of the country.

You will in the execution of the important trust confided to you, exercise your same discretion and good judgement, and make due report to one of all your transactions in this behalf.

Respectfully

John Selden Roane

Governor of Arkansas

General Wood

Huntsville, Arkansas

COPY OF LETTER TO SHERIFF OF SEARCY COUNTY

Executive Office, L.R., Ark
September 27th 1849

William Thornhill Esq

Sheriff of Searcy County

SIR: Reliable information has reached me, that a portion of the men engaged in the murder of the Kings in Marion County are now at large in Searcy County.

You will doubtless conceive it your duty at once to arrest these men and turn them over to such officers of Marion County as the law directs to the end that legal proceeding may be had in the premises. In case there is no safe jail in Marion County you will cause them to be secured in some jail as near the place of trial as you may think safe. You are, if necessary, authorized to call upon as many citizens of your county as you can deem necessary to make the arrests, all good citizens as matter of course will see you in the discharge of this duty.

In taking measures to secure the permanency of law and good order you will use discretion and be moderate but firm.

I am with respect your obt svt

John Selden Roano

Carroll County, Arkansas

September 29, 1849

SIR: You will proceed with your company to Marion County Arkansas to some point on the road leading from Yellville in said county of Marion to Lebanon in Searcy County near the point where said road crosses to rush out.
(?)

It is understood that the band of Fellon whom it is your object and your order to arrest is now in Wyls Cove in Searcy County - Capt W. C. Mitchell will proceed immediately to the latter point and it is expected that the parties will retreat from Searcy County to Marion so soon as they learn the approach of Captain Mitchell's company in to Searcy County.

You will therefore hold yourself and company in readiness so to intercept these persons and seize upon them at any point.

You will make all necessary inquiries into the charges and legal principles which have been issued, or which may be issued from the proper authority and arrest the defendants therein named and closely confine them untill further orders reach you.

You will observe the strictest order and discipline in your company -- all officers and privates in your company shall conduct themselves civilly toward the citizens and strangers of Marion County.

You shall suffer your officers and soldiers to molest no one --
You shall observe the laws and support and enforce the execution of the laws.

You shall command all the armed parties in said county; to disperse armed parties that may be completely assembled and if in your sound discretion you consider it necessary to order to sustain the supremacy of the Laws of the State. You may call to your assistance such numbers of troops of the good and peaceable citizens of said county of Marion, or adjoining counties as will be necessary to put in force the Laws -- You will not let your officers and men take sides with either of the belligerent parties--You will not suffer any of said parties to join you -- Your object and your orders are to assist the constituted authorities to put in force the Laws, and for this purpose you may send any such number of troops with any officer in any portion of said county (to which your operations are confined) (with further orders) as may appear necessary to execute the commands of all units or place in the hands of such officers.

If in your opinion you deem it necessary for the comfort and convenience of your troops you can employ a wagon and team to accompany your command and if you think necessary you may employ some persons or person to feed your command, and furnish forage for their horses.

And in the hire of teams contract for provisions for your men and forage for horses you must use all necessary economy so as to run the State to as little expenses as possible --

Examine all the contracts yourself and be careful not to allow an extravagant price for anything. You will furnish me as soon as practicable with a copy of your muster roll with the rank and grade of each officer.

You will report to me daily at Lebanon in Searcy County if convenient to do so. And if anything happens in your opinion necessary report to me by ~~express~~ immediately.

TO

A Wood

Capt Tilford Denton

Adjutant General of the
State of Arkansas

Lebanon Searcy County Arkansas
October 1st 1849

General A. Wood

Dr Sir: It having come to my knowledge that Loomis King, Wm King and Wm King Jr sometime since came to a violent death in the county of Marrion and that Jepe T. Everett and others are charged with the murders of said Kings and that the said Jepe T. Everett and three others have been arrested by you under the orders of the Governor. And it is said that Iasiah King and James King are material witnesses is for the State in the examination of said charge, and that said witnesses are now absent from said county of Marion perhaps in the county of Conway and are apprehensive of danger of personal

violence if they attend at Marion County at witnesses against the persons charged with said offence unless they are placed under the protection of a guard for their protection. You are therefore requested to detail a guard with directions to repair to the place where said witnesses may be found and guard them to Yellville for the purpose of securing an examination of said charges, that justice may take place.

Respectfully your obedient servt

John N Byers
Prosecuting Attorney
for the 3d judicial
circuit of Arkansas

Headquarters Lebanon Oct 3d 1849

SIR: You will proceed immediately with six men and the corporal well armed and well mounted, to Conway County in this State.

On your passage to Conway County do not suffer your men to insult or molest anyone -- and do not let anyone know your object, or the purpose for which you are going to Conway.

You will arrest Hosiash King and James King and proceed with them immediately to Yellville in Marion County, from which point you will report to me at the earliest opportunity.

You may make known to said Kings that the object of arresting them is for the purpose of having them testify in the case of the State of Arkansas versus Jesse N. Everett for the murder of Loomis Y King, Wm King Sr & Wm King Jr.

TO A F Son, SGT

A Wood

Adjutant General of Ark

Headquarters Yellville Marion Co Ark

Oct 7th 1849

SIR: I am of opinion that one company of the troops is amply sufficient to aid the civil authorities at this place in the support and execution of the Law! And therefore deem it necessary to disband one of the companies--- You are the junior captain, and therefore think it advisable that you should march directly with your command to Carrollton, where you will discharge your troops -- you will then make a full and detailed report to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, of all bills of expense, and your muster roll so that settlements may be made and soldiers paid for their services; and you will also keep a copy of all your papers, muster roll and all accounts yourself.

I highly approve of your conduct in properly obeying all my orders and commands, and am pleased with the orderly department of your subordent officers and privates.

TO Capt Tilford Denton

By order of A Wood, Adj Gen of Ark

Yellville Oct 7th 1849

General A. Wood

SIR: Agreeable to your orders of October the 3rd I proceeded to Conway County. On arriving there I opened the sealed orders, and learned that Little *** King had left the State of Arkansas and had gone to the State of Missouri at a place called the Old Lead Mine. I then found Hosia and James King who were on their way to Yellville, a few miles from home in Conway County in company with 21 citizens well armed of Conway County. The most of them were the men that helped arrest Loomis G. King when the Everetts took him and on the account of the outrage of killing said King was going home and James King to Yellville as witness against Jope H. Everett together.

Yours respectfully

A. H. Son, SGT

Yellville Oct 13th 1849

TO Allen Wood, Adjut Gen'l of Arkansas

SIR: Having in my custody four persons charged with the murders of Loomis Y. King and others, which said persons are in my custody by and under the orders of the circuit court of Marion County now about to adjourn. And where as the State of public feeling is very unsettled in the County of Marion at the present time. I deem it prevalent as well for the protection and safe keeping of said prisoners as to preserving the public peace

to solicit you to remain in this county and assist the civil authorities in perserving the peace.

Yours Respectfully

John Hargrave Sheriff

Headquarters Yellville Marion County Ark

Oct 13 1849

TO His Excellency John Seldon Roane Gov of the State of Arkansas
SIR: The circuit court at this place adjourned this evening until court in course; And I learn from Mr. John H Dyers the attorney for the State that the prisoners who, I informed you I had arrested, were indicted for the murder of the Kings- The prisoners are Nelson Stratton, Jesse H Everett, Robert Adams, and Alexander Couri. They are all indicted for the murder of William Y. King, Sr., William Y King Jr. and Loomis Y King -- seperate indictments for each individual murdered -- this evening I received a written request from John Hargrave the sheriff of this county requesting me to assist him in aiding the civil authorities in a supporting of the laws, and maintaining the peace in the county; the sheriff also represents to me that he does not believe he can find twenty-five men in this county who is not highly prejudiced on one side or the other -- and that it will be utterly impossible for him to keep the prisoners himself in this county; and also that he does not believe that he could safely take them out of this county.

Now Sir, I am of opinion that nothing but my arrival at this point, with my command saved the county from one of the bloodiest scenes witnessed in a civilized land -- the members of the bar have expressed their opinion that had I not arrived at Lebanon, no court would have been holden at that point -- Nor at this place and it appears a general impression that a general battle would have ensued between the parties-- It is very difficult to inform you fully of the state of excitement here -- and there are many persons here who I think are in danger of being 'shot down--The excitement reaches all classes and conditions of life, and the fire of a gun is noticed by all with apparent anxiety----I am clearly of opinion that bloody deeds will be perpetuated here if I remove my troops from here. The company consisted originally, and does now consist of seventy-five men, a Captain, one Lieutenant -- Maj Cox is my aid, and also surgeon; in case of sickness amongst the troops-- I have given orders to Captain Mitchell, to be as saving and prudent in the disbursement of money as possible --- and I am of opinion that he will act with most prudence in the matter.

Now with respect to my position here I have this to say; one party is unanimous in requesting me to remain here with my company--and all that portion who appear anxious to see the Law executed are anxious for me to remain--but from all I can see and learn, my presence here is gauling to the friends of the

prisoners -- It is true many of the friends of the prisoners appear to be quite friendly and exert themselves in favor of my remaining here; but it is evident that but few of them are sincere--and it will take a strong guarding to keep them all in check -- Place the prisoners in the hands or with the contrroll of one party, and it is likely setting them at liberty. Place them under the contrroll of the other party and a war must ensure-- such, sir is as near as I can represent to you the condition of affairs here -- and I am sorry to say that if there is any difference as to the peace of Searcy or Marion County, it is in favor of Marion--I think I will send some of the troops into Searcy in a few days-- The prisoners have many friends there, and they appear to be resolved in taking the Law into their own hands and go in armed parties threatening and ordering whomever they please to leave the county.

There are six others whose names and personal descriptions I give you below, who are equally guilty with the prisoners and were present aiding and abetting in the murder of the Kings, but who have not been arrested.

William H Everett: about 40 years of age of moderate size weigh about 140 pounds -- rather freckled face, and dark hair.
Jessee Everett: about 23 years old--weighs about 150 pounds fair complexion and light hair

Archabald Everott: about 25 years old weighs about 135 or 140 pounds -- low heavy set -- round nose -- sandy hair, and bad countenance.

John Everett Jr: about 19 years old small and boyish in appearance -- fair complexion and light hair -- weighs about 120 pounds.

Thomas F Stephens: about 30 years of age -- rather talkative and plausible-- yellow or fair hair-- roman nose, and of middle status -- was raised in East Tennessee

George Hamlett: about 25 years of age -- dark skin and dark hair weighs about 130 pounds -- heavy built under middle statue.

I recommend for your consideration, the propriety of offering such a reward as will induce persons to bring theses desperadoes to justice-- Now sir I will remain at this point until further orders from you -- and I wish you to give me immediately on the receipt of this such orders as may appear to your Excellency best in this affair --- You will send a commission to Captain Mitchell, and Lieutenant Hampton Faucher.

You will be careful to send all communications to me at this point by Batesville.

The Everett party are using all and every means in the reach of a mad and infuriated party to poison the minds of the people and strangers against the ~~opposite~~ party-- They are styling

themselves the honest party, and that they can not get justice. The opposite party are asking for the law to be administered, and appear willing to abide the consequences of impartial law. They are acting as for as I can learn on the defensive -- I learn that some of the Everett party will be down to see you, and no doubt will make many statements contrary to my communications -- But sir, I have been careful in noting how matters are arranged and have given you a statement from facts.

I write you this for your own special information and not by way of report. I have kept copies of all orders and communications, and as soon as I can leave here, I will make you a full and detailed report.

Yours respectfully

A. Wood

Adjutant General of Arkansas

Headquarters Yellville Arkansas

Oct 24, 1849

SIR: You will take one sergeant and corporal and twenty-three privates and proceed with Jap N. Everett and Wilson Stratton prisoners now in your care to the residence of John Hargrave, Sheriff of this county which is eighteen miles from this place you will then order all the privates back to camp but then you will accompany the Sheriff to Smithville in

Lawrence County and immediately return to Yellville and await
for further Orders.

TO Capt W. C. Mitchell

By order of A. Wood

Adj Gen of Ark

State of Arkansas)
) Set
County of Marion)

To the Sheriff or any constable
of the county of Marion and State of Arkansas.

GREETINGS: Whereas on the 3d Day of September A.D. 1849 in
the county and State aforesaid, information hath been given
to me on oath that on the 31st day of August A.D. 1849, in the
county and State aforesaid Jesse N. Everett, Nelson Stratton,
William H. Everett, Archibald Everett, John Everett, Jr. George
Hamlet, Jesse Everett Jr, Alexander Cowan, Robert Adams and
Thomas Stephens did with Pistols, Rifles, Shot Guns, and muskets
wilfully maliciously and deliberately shoot, kill and murder
Loomis King, William King Sr, and William King Jr. then and
there being, and that on the day and year last aforesaid at the
county aforesaid, Jesse Mooney, Matthew Adams, John Adams, John
Cowan, Ansel Reynolds, Elsin Ely, Thompson Sam, William Rozalston,
Joseph Goodall, Henry Stephens and John Everett, Sr not being
present at the killing aforesaid, did counsel advise and encourage
the killing and murder of the said Loomis King, William King Sr
and William King Jr in manner aforesaid; you are therefore

commanded to take and apprehend the aforesaid. Jesse Everett, Wilson Stratton, William Everett, Archibald Everett, John Everett Jr., Alexander Cowan, Robert Adams, George Humlet, Thomas Stephens, Jesse Mooney, Matthew Adams, John Adams, John Cowan, Asael Reynolds, Elgin Ely, Thompson Sam, William Royalston, Joseph Goodwell, Henry Stephens and John Everett Sr, if to be found in the State of Arkansas, and bring them before me or some Justice or Judge of the State within and for the county of Marion aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand as Judge of the Supreme Court within and for the State aforesaid.

(Signed Davis Walker
Judge of the Supreme Court
of Arkansas

(Return to-wit)

By virtue of the above write to me directed I did forthwith proceed to summon all the men I could get in my county, which was about sixty seven men well armed, and we made an attempt to arrest the aforesaid criminals, whom we found in the woods well armed with guns, pistols and together with several others who were protecting them, and I was compelled to retreat with my company as I was unable to arrest the said criminals, and we have no Col. Commandant of the militia in this county or any adjoining one to call upon for assistance. I have forwarded the foregoing to you. The Sheriff of our county to wit Jesse Mooney, is one of the accused murders, and is standing against

the civil laws and unless your Excellency will order out men to aid me it will be impossible to bring said offenders to justice. They have publicly declared that there are eight men they intend to kill before they leave the county.

(Signed) George Adams Constable

State of Arkansas)
)s s
County of Marion)

I Thomas E. Wilson, Clerk of the circuit court in and for the county of Marion or hereby certify that George Adams, whose name is affixed to the above return is acting constable in and for the county aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have here unto set my
hand and affixed the seal of said county at
officer 8th Sept A D 1849 G. E. Wilson, Clerk

State of Arkansas -

I David B. Greer, Secretary of State of the State of Arkansas or hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and accurate copy of the wit of David Walker the return of George Adams and certificate of the clerk taken from this in full in this office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Secretary of the State this

*** January A.D. 1852.

D. B. Greer

Lebanon Searcy County Arkansas

Dear Sir: I now write you a few lines in answer of your letter dated Sept 27. I received yours on the 3rd of Oct. You requested me to write to you immediately in relation to affair in Searcy & Marion Counties. The reason for my delay was occasioned by me going to Marion to court. I thought I could give you more satisfaction by going to Marion County Since I came home sickness has prevented my writing until now the State of affairs is to be learned in our counties. The excitement is great in Searcy and worse in Marion and it is spreading into the adjoining counties. What the end will be is hard to foretell. The ordering out the militia for mather the unfortunate affair of the nine men being fired on not by the militia but by some men picked up at Lebanon and them the enemies of the Everetts. Some of them glad to get some excuse to shoot at the Everetts. In Marion County Capt Denton conduct towards some seven men he took as out laws or men concerned in the murder of the Kings. The sheriff Mooney and said others as good men as the county held. They are the most of them were dragged out of their beds and took to Yellville and there forced in to a filthy stable of Thompson Tutts the Prisoners demonstrating against being forced in to such a hole. Mooney he offend if they would take them to the tavern or to the court house or any vacant house there that he would pay all expenses of the guard and for their land hut all in vain in they must go to Gattisfey the tenant that had them in charge tho not by any legal authority these two unfortunate

circumstances has created more excitement than a little the false statements that has been published in the papers has had some influence in prejudicing the minds of the people who do not know the true state of the case. The first statement that came out in the Banner was all most entirely false except the killing of the Kings that part was true. The men that claim to want protection I fear are not the right grit and I believe if you had been fully advised the militia would not been sent to see us. I tho expect you have received some awful accounts concerning the situation of some of the people in this country but as far as I know not one honest man called on the Governor for assistance. There are some bad men in this country and they become alarmed for fear of their safty and they have misrepresented matters in a shainfull manner. I hope we will get things set to right and let the whole truth be revealed without favour or affection and then the world can see how matters stands and judge for its self. I have got acquainted with General Wood and I think him a fine man, but he is furled in regard to matters not knowing the true portion of affairs. I have ventured to give it as my opinion that he wishes he had never come down. If my family keeps well I expect to be at the rock before long and then I can give you a better relation of things. Write to me on the reception of this epistle your friend and fellow servant.

TO His Excellency
Gov. John Selden Roane

I S Shaw

Commanded by Captain William C. Mitchell ordered into service
by General A. Wood of Arkansas

Men where no mention is made of their discharge are held in
reserve by of General Wood, with orders to hold themselves in
readiness at a minits notice. was disbanded on Thu 11th Nov 1849.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT WM. C. MITCHELL COMPANY "A" Mounted Gunmen

No.	Names of men & rank of Officers	When enlisted	When discharged
	William C Mitchell, Capt	Sept 29 1849	
	Abram F. Son First Sgt	Sept 29 1849	
	Samuel H Ewing, 2d Sgt	Sept 29 1849	5 Nov 1849
	Joseph C Coker, 3d Sgt	Sept 29 1849	5 Nov 1849
	James M Jones, 4th Sgt	Sept 29 1849	5 Nov 1849
	CORP		
	John T Baker, 1st	Sept 29 1849	5 Nov 1849
	Job C Kill, 2d	"	"
	William Cannon, 3d	"	
	William B Long, 4th	"	
1.	Francis Miller, commissary	"	
2.	Alexander Fanchier, PVT	"	
3.	Thomas Fancher, PVT	"	
4.	William Rudd, PVT	"	
5.	James Rudd, PVT	"	
6.	Wade Hampton Potts, PVT	"	

No.	Names of men & Rank of Officers	When enlisted	When discharged
7.	William C Denning, PVT	Sept 29 1849	
8.	Patric Henry Sanders, PVT	"	
9.	Stephen A Bow, PVT	"	
10.	Thomas Cheatham, PVT	"	
11.	Alexander Brantly, PVT	"	
12.	J Walter Vance, PVT	"	
13.	Milam L Rush, PVT	"	
14.	James A Rowland, PVT	"	
15.	James Martin, PVT	"	
16.	William Kenner, PVT	"	
17.	William C Daniel, PVT	"	8 Nov 1849
18.	Joseph Sparks, PVT	"	5 Nov 1849
19.	Thomas Y Roberson, PVT		5 Nov 1849
20.	John H Baker, PVT	21 Oct 1849	5 Nov 1849
21.	Isaac Napier, PVT	Sept 29 1849	"
22.	William Cecil, PVT	"	"
23.	Charles R Mitchell, PVT	"	"
24.	Robert Trotter, Jr, PVT	"	"
25.	James W Wright, PVT	"	"
26.	Tillman Camron, PVT	"	"
27.	Robert Trotter, Sr, PVT	"	"
28.	Binks Lafferty, PVT	"	"
29.	William C Mitchell, PVT	"	"

No.	Names of men & rank of Officers	When enlisted	When discharged
30.	William H Beller, PVT	29 Sept 1849	5 Nov 1849
31.	William Harp, PVT	19 Oct 1849	"
32.	Baqquel G Parker, PVT	28 Sept 1849	"
33.	David Trotter Jr, PVT	"	"
34.	Eli B Campbell, PVT	"	"
35.	Peter Daniel, PVT	"	"
36.	David Trotter Sr, PVT	"	"
37.	George E Taylor, PVT	"	"
38.	Samuel N Flier, PVT	"	"
39.	John H Snelson, PVT	"	"
40.	Isaac Rush, PVT	"	"
41.	Thomas Jones, PVT	"	"
42.	David S Nease, PVT	"	"
43.	William F Son, PVT	"	"
44.	Eli S Dobbs, PVT	"	"
45.	William Ramsey, PVT	"	"
46.	William Brisco, PVT	"	"
47.	William Houston, PVT	"	"
48.	Isaac T. Gilliam, PVT	"	"
49.	Joseph Cecil, PVT	"	Oct 18 1849
50.	James Cecil, PVT	"	"
51.	Robert W Harrison, PVT	"	"
52.	John W Dake, PVT	"	"
53.	Ichabaud David, PVT	"	Oct 17 1849

	Name of men & rank of Officers	When enlisted	When discharged
54.	John R Cecil, PVT	29 Sept 1849	18 Oct 1849
55.	Malcolm Thompson, PVT	"	"
56.	Henry D Scott, PVT		"
57.	William P Shoud, PVT	"	"
58.	Beal Gaither, PVT	"	19 Oct 1849
59.	David R Holmes, PVT	"	"
60.	Saban M Shoud, PVT	"	"
61.	John H Parker, PVT	"	"
62.	Archibald D Napier, PVT	"	"
63.	William B Staples, PVT	"	"
64.	John Cecil, PVT	"	5 Nov 1849
65.	William Hood, PVT	"	"
66.	Thomas Crain, PVT	"	"
67.	William Berks, PVT	"	"
68.	Nathan Clements , PVT	"	"
69.	William Eoff, PVT	"	"

State of Arkansas)
) s s
County of Carroll)

I William C Mitchell do hereby certify
that the annexed is a complete muster
roll of officers and privates of Company
"A" commanded by Captain William C Mitchell
and ordered out by Gen Allen Wood of Ark
Nov 11 1849 William C Mitchell
Capt of Company "A"

CHAPTER VII

Era of Peace

In 1855 the legislature provided for the removal of public arms to the seat of government. This included the weapons at Tulip in Dallas county. The Arkansas Military Institute was at that time located in Tulip. The militia was reduced considerably in stature by this act.

In the Gulley Collection we find two letters from N. B. Pearce to Governor Conway dated 21 March 1858 asking the Governor to make him a colonel of a Regiment and permit him to organize a Regiment under a new law passed by Congress in which the President was asking for volunteers.

N. B. Pearce will be discussed more fully in the Civil War period.

We do not find any further use of the militia until near the Civil War. The nation was growing and Arkansas was in the midst of this expansion. The Indians were for the most part acculturated to their new homes.

In January 1861 the legislature amended the military laws of Arkansas to improve the posture of the militia. Act Number 218 of 1861 is included here in its entirety.

No. 218 AN ACT amendatory of the Militia Laws of the State of Arkansas.

SECTION

1. Certain persons and officers exempt from militia duty.
2. Commanding officers of regiment to establish new companies; no regiment to consist of more than ten, nor less than five companies.
3. Brigadier general to divide regiment composed of more than ten companies; major general to divide brigade composed of more than five regiments; governor to divide division when composed of more than four brigades.
4. Companies to consist of 32 to 100 non-commissioned officers and privates; battalions to consist of not less than three, nor more than six companies.
5. Divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, by who commanded.
6. Governor's staff.
7. Governor to appoint adjutant; his salary and duty.
8. Staff of major and brigadier generals; colonel's staff; duty and pay fife and drum allowed to each company.
9. Removing out of bounds of regiment, office vacated; vacancy, how filled.
10. Uniforms of officers; company uniform.
11. Company musters; how often held.
12. Regimental musters.
13. Regimental court-martial.
14. Accounts for service; how certified.
15. All laws conflicting with this act repealed; and this act in force from its passage.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the militia law of this state be so amended that all executive officers, judges of the supreme and circuit courts, clerks of the supreme and circuit courts, post masters and their clerks, post riders, ferry men on public roads, all licensed preachers of the gospel of every denomination, justices of the peace, keepers of public grist mills whose names are recorded, probate judges, all practicing physicians and druggists, shall be exempt from performing all military duty, except in cases of insurrection or invasion.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the commanding officers of each regiment within the state, shall have power to lay off and establish new companies from time to time within their commands, as they may think best for the militiamen therein; Provided, however, No regiment shall consist of more than ten nor less than six companies.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That any brigadier general of this state shall divide any regiment in his brigade, whenever the same shall consist of more than ten companies; and any major general shall divide any brigade within this division whenever the same shall consist of more than five regiments; and the governor shall also (divide) any division whenever the same shall consist of more than four brigades.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That no company shall consist of less than thirty-two, nor more than one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall any battallion consist of less than three nor more than six companies.

SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That each division shall be commanded by one major general; each brigade by one brigada

general; each regiment by one colonel commandant; the first battalion of each regiment by one lieutenant colonel; and the second battalion by one major; and each company by one captain, one first, second and third lieutenants, and five sergeants and four corporals.

SECTION 6. Be it further enacted, The staff of the governor shall consist of one adjutant general, who shall rank as brigadier general, one quarter master general, one commissary general, one paymaster general, one inspector general, one judge advocate, one surgeon general, and such aids-de-camp as he may see proper to appoint, who shall rank as colonels of cavalry, and when called into actual service, either by the authority of this state or of the United States, shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as officers of hislike grade.

SECTION 7. Be it further enacted, That the governor shall appoint an adjutant general, whose duty it shall be to do and perform all the duties that may be required of him by law, and to furnish all forms and blanks for returns by him received, which shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the brigadier generals, major generals, and the executive of the state, and he shall receive for his services the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the state, not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 8. Be it further enacted, That the major generals shall appoint the same staff officers as the governor, and shall also appoint two aide-de-camps; brigadier general shall appoint like staff officers as the major generals, and one aid-de-camp; each Colonel commandant

shall appoint one adjutant, one sergeant major, one quarter master, one commissary, one quarter master, sergeant, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon, one drum and fife major, which musicians shall be allowed two dollars for each day they may be engaged in performing their duties at any regimental, battalion or drill parade, and one judge advocate, and captains shall appoint for their respective companies a drummer and fifer; each regiment in this state, upon the requisition of the colonel commandant or the governor shall be allowed one drum and fife to each company in each regiment, and the governor is hereby authorized to purchase the same out of any moneys in the treasury of the state not otherwise appropriated; and colonels of regiments shall give bond and security in at least double the amount of the value of the property so furnished, for their preservation; and captains of companies shall in like manner be responsible to the colonel of their respective regiments; Provided, that the property so furnished may be recalled by the governor at his discretion.

SECTION 9. Be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer of this state shall remove out of the bounds of his proper division, brigade, regiment, battalion or company, or shall be elected to any office of higher grade, or shall absent himself therefrom for more than twelve months at any one time, except upon the duties of his office, the same shall be declared vacant, which vacancy shall be immediately filled, according to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 10. Be it further enacted, That all militia officers elected or appointed under the provisions of this act, shall provide themselves with the proper uniform within six months after their

election, which uniform shall be the same as is required to be used by officers of like grade in the United States Army, except commissioned officers of companies, who shall be allowed to adopt any uniform which they may see proper; Provided, They do not select any uniform such as is worn by an officer of higher grade; no provisions of this act shall be so construed as to exempt or excuse any non commissioned officer or private from appearing at drill or parade on account of his superior office not appearing in full uniform.

SECTION 11. Be it further enacted, That the captains of the several companies within this state, shall have a company muster at least twice every year, at such time and place as the commanding officer may think best for their convenience; Provided, however, That they shall always have also one additional muster on the Saturday preceding each regimental and battalion muster in their respective regiments and battalions.

SECTION:12. Be it further enacted, That the commissioned, non-commissioned and staff officers of each regiment shall meet at the place of holding regimental musters, (the commissioned and staff officers in uniform,) armed with a good rifle or smooth bored gun, for the purpose of being trained and instructed in military tactics, by the adjutant of the regiment under the supervision of the colonel on the two days preceding the regimental muster in each year; the adjutant at such drills shall call the roll, note all absentees, and take notice of such officers as are not armed as required by this act; and in case of the absence of the adjutant, the officers present shall perform the duties required of him by turns, as may be agreed upon by themselves.

SECTION 13. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a regimental court martial in each regiment in this state annually, at or near the place of holding regimental musters, on the second Thursday in November, and succeeding days if necessary; such courts shall consist of at least seven members who are commissioned officers, and the officer highest in grade or the senior officer present, shall be president of such court, which court shall have power to examine all persons brought before them and exempt such as may be adjudged incapable of performing military duty during their inability, and to inquire into all neglects or omissions of duty of all officers, (Colonels excepted) musicians and privates belonging to the regiment, and assess fines as follows, for said neglect or omission of duty, viz. Upon any lieutenant-colonel or major, not less than five nor more than twenty dollars; upon any regimental staff officer or commissioned company officer, not less than three nor more than ten dollars; upon any non commissioned officer, musician or private, not less than fifty cents nor more than five dollars and all costs; and if any officer, musician or private, or bystander, shall be guilty of any contemptuous or disorderly conduct during the time of any parade, or sitting of any court authorized by this act, he shall be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars; the president of the court martial, besides his duties and privileges as a member, is the organ of the court authorized by this act, he shall be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars; the president of the court martial, besides his duties and privileges as a member, is the organ of the court to keep

order and conduct its business; he shall speak and act for the court in each case when the rule has been prescribed by law, regulations or its own resolution; in all their deliberations, the laws shall secure the equality of the members; the judge advocate shall summon the necessary witnesses for trial, but he shall not summon any witness at the expense of the state unless satisfied that his testimony is material and necessary to the ends of justice.

SECTION 14. Be it further enacted, That the amounts for actual service rendered, shall be certified by the captains of companies and the colonels of the regiments to which such companies may belong, to the governor, who shall certify the same to the auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the treasurer, and said warrant or order so drawn, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 15. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED, January 21st, 1861.

JOIN TODAY

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

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

Thank you for your interest and support.

Arkansas Militia Heritage Preservation Foundation

Membership Application

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Place of Employment: _____

Military Association (if applicable): _____

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

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

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