

ARKANSAS MILITARY JOURNAL

**A Publication
of the
Arkansas Militia Foundation**

VOL. 3

SUMMER 1995

NO. 4

IN THIS ISSUE:

**ARKANSAS MILITIA
1860 - 1865
THE CIVIL WAR
VOLUME I**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Major General (Ret) James A. Ryan

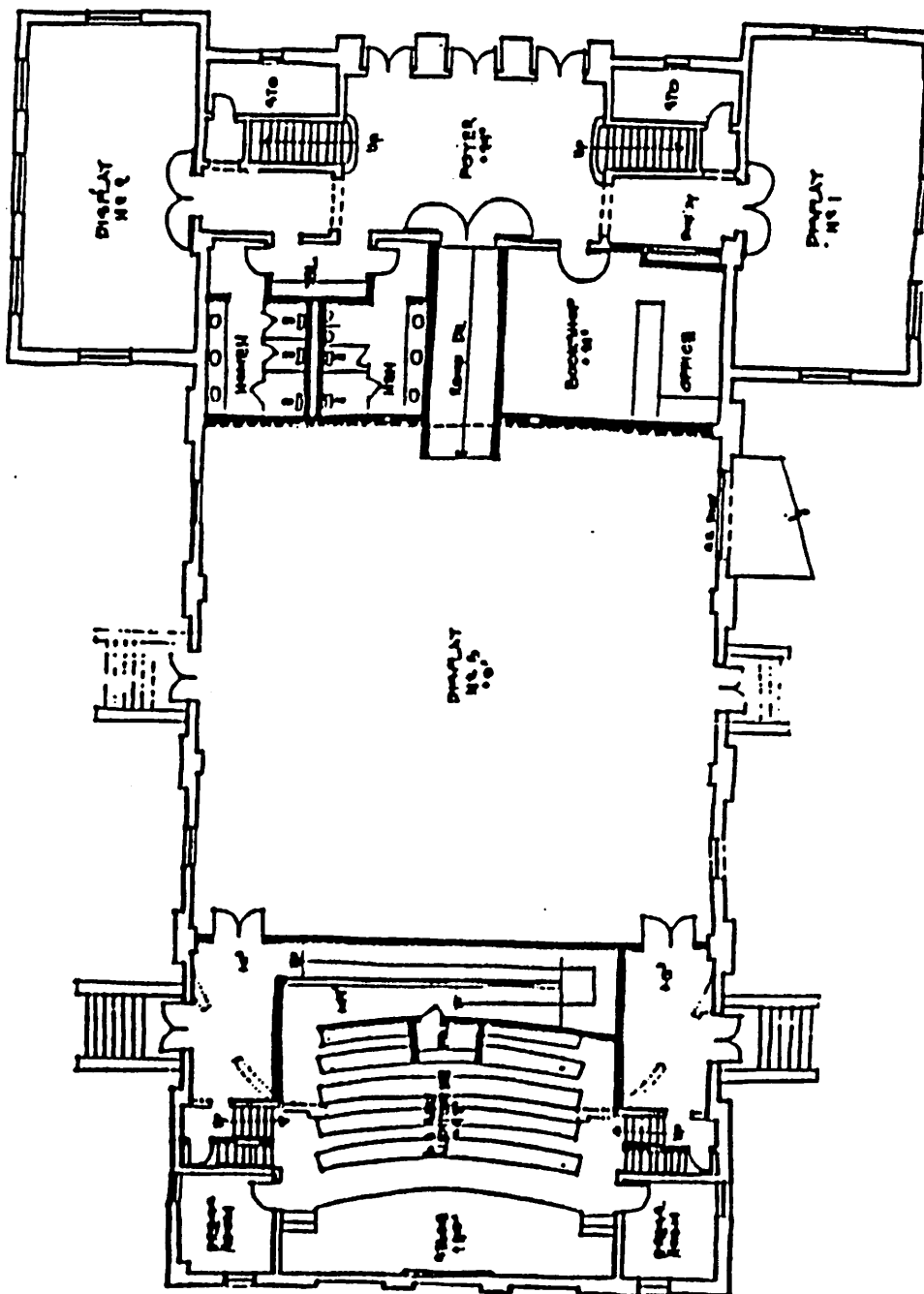
Secretary:
LTC Tom Thomas

Members:

MAJ Larry W. Curtis
MAJ Woody Bohannon
SSG Nathan Barlow
SGT Michael Jeu

**Incorporated
27 June 1989
Arkansas
Non-profit Corporation.**

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



The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas Militia 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-HIS, 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 third 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.

CHAPTER I

General T. D. Merrick

The Perils of the Civil War

The militia had lost prominence after the war with Mexico and Arkansas was not prepared for the events that it would face in the war between the States. There had long been a difference of sentiment on slavery between the industrial north and the agricultural south. To even antagonize the north more industry was beginning to move south to the warmer climate and abundant supply of labor both slave and free. For many years States were admitted to the union in pairs, one slave to one free. The sister state for Arkansas was Michigan.

Arkansas and other slave states were changing attitudes many slave owners were freeing their slaves, however, most continued to work for their former masters. Some moved further west and some went to the industrial north. The influx of former slaves to the north added to the labor problems of industry. In many instances they were ill prepared for skill jobs, but were willing workers who were trying to establish a new life.

The northern citizens were not anxious for their new competition in the labor market nor were they anxious to make friends with the former slaves. It became apparent that the only way to keep the slaves down south was to abolish slavery nation wide. The south did not believe that the central government had the authority to dictate the policy of slavery.

Thomas Jefferson had said that the public mind could not bear the idea of gradual emancipation. Then with a prophetic vision he added "Yet, the day is not distant when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free". Jefferson also could see the problem of the acceptance of the emancipated slaves because he added, "Nor is it less certain that the two races equally free can not live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them." His answer to this problem was the same as that of Abraham Lincoln, colonization.

When Lincoln was elected president the south began to see the events that would force them to immediately free the slaves or to resist by force.

Arkansas had just elected a new governor. He was immediately faced with the problem of citizens who wished to resist the central government. Governor Rector wrote Captain James Trotten at the United States Arsenal in Little Rock. "Sir: Now in this city a considerable number of citizens of this state who have come here, under arms, with the avowed purpose of taking possession of the US Arsenal. Reliable information has been received that a large force of citizens are on the march to this place for the same purpose. This movement is prompted by the feeling that pervades the citizens of this state that in the present emergency the arms and munitions of war in the Arsenal should be under the control of state authority.

This movement although not authorized by me, has assumed such an aspect that it becomes my duty, as the executive of the State, to interpose my official authority to prevent a collision between the people of the State and the Federal troops under your command. I therefore demand in the name of the State the delivery of the possession of the arsenal and munitions of war under your charge to State authorities, to be held subject to the action of the convention to be held on 4 March next. This course is the only one which can possibly prevent the effusion of blood and the destruction of the property of the citizens of the Government. I beg leave to assure you that the steps which the citizens have seen fit to take is not prompted by any personal distrust of you, but the jealousy which naturally exists towards the authorities of the United States, under the present unhappy condition of the country. This communication will be handed you by T D Herrick, general of the First Division of Arkansas Militia, who will call on you personally, accompanied by his staff and who will receive from you your response. Captain Totten, answered the letter by setting forth 3 conditions which he expected to be met. He agreed to evacuate the post by 3 o'clock PM tomorrow (7 Feb 61)"

General T D Herrick served as Adjutant General of Arkansas, he being the division ranking general. There had been very little use of troops except for ceremonies and Herrick acted very little as Adjutant General. Records are very vague concerning this period.

The population of Arkansas had more than doubled during the decade between 1850 and 1860. The 1860 United States census credited the State with a population of 435,450, of which 324,335 were free and 111,115 were slaves. Of the free population one fourth were Negroes, because in 1859 a law had expelled free Negroes from the State.

More than half of the people of Arkansas had been born elsewhere, but only 3,741 were of foreign birth. Most of the native Americans living in Arkansas at this time came from the southern states, but the free states were also well represented.

The slave population had increased from 47,000 in 1850 to 111,115 in 1860. In six counties, the slaves outnumbered the white people, but there were five counties where fewer than 100 slaves were enumerated.

There were no large cities in Arkansas. Little Rock was a town of 3,727 people, Camden had 2,219, Fort Smith had 1,530 Pine Bluff had 1396 and Fayetteville had 967. These were the five largest towns in the State.

CHAPTER II

Edmund Burgevin

When Governor Rector established his administration he selected his brother-in-law as Adjutant General. His principal duties consisted of overseeing the two divisions of state troops each of which had 4 brigades. Major General Thomas D. Merrick the division north of the Arkansas River and Major General James Yell was headquartered at Pine Bluff with the Southern Division.

The position of Adjutant General soon took on proportions greater than any in history. In January the legislature approved the following act which started Arkansas toward supporting a full time Army that participated in many battles in the early part of the Civil War.

CHRONICLES OF ARKANSAS, The Years of the Civil War report an act to appropriate money for the purpose of arming the Militia of this State when formed into Volunteer Military Companies, and for the other purposes.

SEC I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of arms for the use of the volunteer Militia of this state in the Manner following: Thomas J. Churchill and Christopher C. Danley be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, for the State, to act in connection with the Governor, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and determine the kind of arms, accoutrements

and munitions of war-keeping in view of the interests of the state by purchasing the best articles for the least amount of money; and payment for said arms shall be made upon the joint certificate of said Commissioners, and the certificate of the Governor that said arms and other matters have been received by him or by a proper agent of the State.

SEC 2. Whenever the several colonels or Captains or any of them, shall notify the Governor that a volunteer company of not less than fifty men including the commissioned and non-commissioned officers has been formed and organized, he shall be, and he is hereby required to cause to be delivered to every such Colonel, or Captain, arms and accoutrements suitable to such company so formed and organized.

SEC 3. In order to secure the said arms and accoutrements from waste, and to provide against any losses to the State, said arms, when purchased, shall be under the control of the Governor and that each Colonel or Captain of an independent company, upon the receipt of any arms for any volunteer company under his command, shall enter into a bond to the State of Arkansas, in the full value of said arms and accoutrements, conditioned for the safe keeping and return of the same in case the said volunteer company should from any cause disband.

SEC 4. This act shall be in force from its passage. Approved January 21st 1861.

False rumor tells of reinforcements for arsenal; Rector organizes defense.

Tuesday, February 5, 1861, to the complete surprise of the people of Little Rock, the city was suddenly filled with soldiers.

The first arrivals were from Pine Bluff, estimated at about 200 men. They reached there in the evening and marched around town.

Before another day had passed, several other companies arrived, and rumors were circulated to the effect that others were on the way.

The number of those that actually came was estimated from 800 to 1,000.

No complete list of the companies was ever published, but there was a partial list in the Gazette of February 9. It included the Phillips Guards, Captain Otey; the Helena Rifles (also called the Vell Rifles), Captain Patrick R. Cleburne; the South-western Guards, Captain James H. Sealie; and the LaGrange Cavalry, Captain Gist. All these were from Phillips County.

From Jefferson County, there was a company commanded by Captain Collins, and the Jefferson Guards, commanded by Captain Carlton. There were also companies from Prairie, White, Saline, Hot Springs, Montgomery, Monroe, and St. Francis Counties. The governor later called out the two militia regiments from Pulaski County.

Several historians have named Captain Pat Cleburne as the commander of the combine forces, but he actually commanded only one company. When the troops arrived, Captain Johnson of Helena was in command. Later former Governor John Selden Roane assumed the command, and still later Brigadier General George M. Holt of Pulaski County. This was probably after the Pulaski County militia was called out.

The volunteers made it clear that they had come to take the Arsenal, in response to an order from Governor Rector, who denied any knowledge of such order. It was the understanding of the volunteers that the people of Little Rock were eager to seize the Arsenal, and needed their help. Nothing could have been further from the truth, for most of the people of Little Rock were indignant about the whole affair.

Upon the arrival of the volunteers, Captain James Totten immediately moved his Federal troops and cannons into the basement of the main Arsenal building, known as the tower building, and prepared to resist an attack if necessary.

Thursday, February 7, 1861. At about 11 o'clock in the morning, Governor Rector received Captain Totten's letter, written the preceeding day, in which he had asked for assurance on three points:

1. That Rector would take the Arsenal in the name of the United States Government, and hold it in that light until legally absolved from the responsibility.
2. That safe passage in any direction would be guaranteed, and that the Federal troops could take all public and private property they brought with them.
3. That their withdrawal would be considered an honorable evacuation, not a surrender.

The governor's answer was, "After mature reflection I propose to accept your first, second and third propositions, with the following understanding: That being informed your command brought no cannon with

you---so none are to be taken away.

"You shall have a safe passage out of the State in any direction you may please with your command, provided, however, you do not station yourself within the limits of the State of Arkansas or on the borders thereof.

"Whatever your command, either of private or public property, brought with them, you will be permitted to take away."

Totten then wrote the following letter to the governor.

Little Rock Arsenal,

Little Rock, Arkansas

February 7, 1861

His Excellency H. M. Rector, Governor of Arkansas:

SIR: Being entirely without instructions to meet the grave responsibilities to suddenly thrust upon me, and the solemn circumstances by which my command is now surrounded, and believing that the Administration of the Federal Union would deprecate and condemn any act of mine which might bring on collision and bloodshed between the U.S. troops under my command, and the citizens of the State of Arkansas, and furthermore, believing that civil war would immediately and inevitably result throughout the country from the effusion of blood at this point, or elsewhere in the U. S. connected with the political topics of the day, I regret the necessity which forces me to retire from this arsenal with my command.

It is, however, without the sanction of the US Government that I do this, and entirely results from my judgment and discretion, under existing circumstances, and for the reason above stated.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of this date, and the lateness of the hour makes it necessary that this response be brief.

It is, however, understood that in consideration of Your Excellency's guarantee that the conditions demanded in my communication of yesterday shall be complied with, certain amendments referred to in your letter of this date excepted, I shall retire from the arsenal on or before 12 o'clock tomorrow AM. Your Excellency will please cause to be prepared, or permit me to do so, the final papers embodying the conditions upon which I retire from the arsenal, as already understood between us, which is necessary for my protection with the Federal Government.

I am, very respectfully,

JAS. TOTTEN

Capt, 2d Artillery

Commanding Post

Rector replied, making arrangements to meet with Totten at 11 o'clock the next morning to draw up the necessary papers, and to relieve the Arsenal at noon.

Meanwhile news of the affair had reached Washington, and Arkansas men there sent several telegrams to men at Little Rock urging them not to attack the Arsenal. They were sent by Senators Robert Ward

Johnson and William King Sebastian, Representative T. C. Hindman, Albert Rust, Albert Pike, and C. B. Johnson. They were addressed to Governor Rector, Richard H. and James B. Johnson, John Pope, and Edmund Burgevin.

The answer sent the next day by Edmund Burgevin to C. B. Johnson was: "Spoke too late, like Irishman who swallowed egg. Arsenal in hands of Governor."

Also on February 7, Senator Johnson issued an address to the people of Arkansas, recommending that the state secede and join the new Confederacy. "But I do not anticipate serious hostilities between the North and the South," he said.

Totten's Adjutant was a young Georgian, LT St. Clair Dearing. He tendered his resignation on Feb 7, but remained on duty until it was accepted. He later became LTC with the 25th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, Confederate.

Friday, February 8, 1861. Rector and Totten drew up a memorandum signed in duplicate, stating all the points agreed upon the previous day. Totten then issued the following order to his troops: "The troops of this command, consisting of Company F, Second Artillery and all the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department, will be prepared to move today from this post to a camp to be selected by the commanding officer on the banks of the Arkansas River. The command will depart as soon as the necessary transportation can be provided."

In the afternoon, all of the volunteer troops assembled and marched to the Arsenal, with Governor Rector at the head of the column. One of the visiting companies declared that if they did not enter the grounds first, they would make a charge on the Little Rock company, so they went first.

The federal troops were already gone, but Captain Totten was there to turn the property over to the governor. It was said to have included 9,000 stands of arms, 40 cannons, and a large amount of ammunition.

Rector made a speech in which he acknowledged for the first time that it was he who had ordered the three cannons placed at the wharf on Feb 3, in anticipation of the arrival of S. H. Tucker with reinforcements, for Totten's command.

Now that the Arsenal was in his hands, Rector ordered it garrisoned by 100 men. This force was much smaller a day or two later, and by March 15, there were only 23 members of the Phillips Guards stationed there.

The seizure of the Little Rock Arsenal was deplored by Unionists and Secessionists alike, except for the more impetuous men who failed to consider all of the possible ramifications. The leaders of the movement were certainly Secessionists, and no doubt they were convinced that it would strengthen their position sufficiently to send a majority of secession delegates to the Convention.

Other Secessionists who were not quite so rash, did not agree. They felt that the seizure was premature, and that no attempt to take the Federal posts in Arkansas should be made at this time.

Evidently their main reason was the fear of failure, which might be disastrous to their cause. But they knew nothing of it until the volunteers arrived at Little Rock, and it was too late to stop it.

Nobody could believe that so many companies from so many localities would converge on Little Rock at the same time and for the same reason unless some master mind had planned it and passed the word. It was too much to attribute to coincidence.

It was obvious that the principal recruiting had been done at Helena and Pine Bluff, and the word passed from there to the adjoining counties. It was equally evident that the plan had originated at Little Rock.

It was generally known that Edmund Burgevin had sent that telegram to Helena which had given the impression that Governor Rector wanted volunteers to take the Arsenal. It was also known that J. A. Ashford had informed Rector of the rumored reinforcements aboard the S. H. Tucker, which had prompted the Pine Bluff people to join in the affair.

On February 11, the Little Rock military companies escorted Captain Totten out of the city, to Fletcher's Landing where his command was in camp. They were accompanied by a large crowd of men and women from Little Rock.

The talk of the town that day was that Burgevin and Ashford should be run out of Little Rock, and Burgevin made matters worse by ⁱⁿ impudently getting/to a fight and drawing his sword on a man. The next day there was a meeting to "see about telling Ashford to leave the city," but so far as is known no such actions were taken against either of them.

The people realized that Burgevin and Ashford had played only minor parts in the matter, and that the strategist responsible for it had covered his tracks so well that it was impossible to prove his guilt.

The prime suspect was Governor Rector, although he steadfastly denied all knowledge of it and insisted that he had had nothing whatever to do with it until he was requested to assume the responsibility by the citizens and the City Council.

The fact that the state was paying all the expenses of the volunteers made the governor still more unpopular. Large sums of public money were expended for food, shelter, blankets, transportation, and other necessities for the volunteer troops.

Thus the men who had expected to emerge as the heroes of the hour learned to their surprise that the people found their heroes in the enemy camp.

St. Clair Dearing, a young second lieutenant on Totten's staff, won the admiration of all, for his devotion of duty in spite of his Southern sympathies. Although he had resigned from the US Army on

February 7, he remained on duty until the resignation was officially accepted, and counseled with Totten throughout the difficulty.

Totten was also highly respected for the diplomacy with which he handled the problem, and the people of Little Rock felt that it was to him they owed the peaceful ending of an explosive situation.

Since he had spent most of his boyhood at Little Rock, and since his family was still here, and he was known to sympathize with the South to some extent, it was believed that he would probably resign from the US Army if Arkansas seceded, and that he certainly would if war came.

The fact that he did not resign was attributed by some to the influence of his Northern-born wife. He stayed with the Federal Army and was breveted Brigadier General for "gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." In July of 1870, he was dismissed from the service for intemperance, and died the following year.

The same year that Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the US, Charles E. Mitchel, of Washington, was elected to the US Senate, along with W. K. Sebastian. Sebastian was expelled from that body for being a Southern sympathizer, and Mitchel resigned when Arkansas seceded.

CHRONICLES OF ARKANSAS, The Years of the Civil War "Lincoln Issues His Call to the Troops" states that on Monday, April 15, 1861, President

Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation which terminated whatever
sim hopes for peace that remained after the siege of Fort Sumter.
The text of the proclamation follows in part.

***A PROCLAMATION, Whereas, The laws of the United States have been
for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof
obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida,
Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas by combinations too powerful to be
suppressed b the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the
powers vested in the Marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States,
in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws,
have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the Militia
of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of
75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the
laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be
immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War
Department.

Tuesday, April 16, 1861, Circuit Court was in session at Beton when
news arrived of Lincoln's proclamation, and a great many people were
in town to attend court. A mass meeting was ~~ehld~~ ^{ehld} that afternoon at
the courthouse. George C. Watkins spoke in favor of immediate secession,
and resolutions were passed endorsing secession and requesting the
Convention to meet.

James Fleming Egan, later a Conferedate general, introduced another
resolution which was unanimously adopted, pledging the defense of

Arkansas and endorsing the action of Governor Rector in taking the Arsenal at Little Rock.

At Fayetteville, that night another meeting was held to raise military companies to act as a home guard.

Thursday, April 18, 1861. At Brownsville news had been received of the secession of Virginia on the previous day, and a celebration was held that evening. The courthouse square was illuminated with nearly 300 candles on the paling fence and in the observatory at the top of the courthouse.

The danger of fire from such a celebration was apparently not even considered, but the people of Phillips County lost their courthouse by fire on the same night.

The Scott County Court was in session when news of the proclamation reached Waldron, and an impromptu meeting was called. George W. Featherstone, captain of the Waldron Cavalry, read the dispatches and said that the time had come to make the decision.

At Pine Bluff the people were tremendously excited, according to a telegram from William P. Grace. Two volunteer companies were being raised, and a public meeting was being planned.

Friday, April 12, 1861. Unaware that the guns of Fort Sumter were spelling out the first chapter of the Civil War, the people of Little Rock attended a military ball which was one of the highlights of the social season.

The ball was given by the Capital Guards, and the ladies of the Episcopal Church prepared and served an elaborate supper. The young men appeared in full uniform, but the Gazette said "they were outshone by the sparkling eyes of the beauteous fair, who graced the occasion."

On the same day, President Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Confederate Congress, to convene at Montgomery on April 29.

Saturday April 31, 1861. While the siege of Fort Sumter was brought to a close, Major John J. McAlmont drilled his battalion of the 13th Regiment of Arkansas Militia, on the grounds of St. John's College at Little Rock.

The command consisted of four volunteer companies and three militia companies. The volunteer companies were the cavalry company commanded by Capt Thomas J. Churchill; the Capital Guards, commanded by Capt Gordon N. Poay; the Totten Artillery, commanded by Capt William E. Woodruff, Jr., and the Peyton Rifles, a new company commanded by Capt Daniel Ringo, Jr.

They were reviewed by Major General Thomas D. Merrick and Col. Craven Peyton and all the companies were highly praised.

This was the prescribed day for battalion musters in the Arkansas Militia. A similar drill was held in Johnson County, near the residence of Major James B. Wilson on Horse Head Creek. The Secessionists took advantage of the occasion, and combined it with a public meeting attracting a crowd estimated at about 1,000.

At about 10 o'clock the announcement was made that a brass band was marching down the road from Clarksville, with a Confederate flag flying. This was probably the first time most of these people had seen the new flag of the Confederacy, and it was an occasion worthy of some sort of ceremony.

Within ten minutes, 300 mounted men were ready to ride out to meet the flag led by Major A. C. Jacobs of the 10th Regiment of Arkansas Militia. Soon the procession returned, the band playing "The Southern Marseill Praise" as it came over the hill to the parade ground.

The infantry was formed, and presented arms with open columns through which the flag and its escort passed. They countermarched, and the line of horsemen formed, and Major Jacobs ordered three cheers for Jeff Davis and the Confederate States.

The drill concluded, another procession formed, with the Confederate flag at the front, followed by the band. Next came Johnson County's Convention delegates, Felix Batson and W. W. Floyd, followed by the county's representative in the state legislature, Col I. Robinson. The rest of the crowd marched behind them to the place where the Militia battalion had formed.

The meeting was then called to order by Robinson, and Batson and Floyd spoke for about two hours on the subject of their experiences as Secessionist delegates to the Convention.

A resolution was passed requesting David Walker to call the Convention together again, and if he should refuse, calling on the governor to convene the legislature.

The final activity of the day was the recruiting of a company of selected infantry, to serve as minute men, and to be tendered to President Davis. Captain Lynus Armstrong enrolled the company of 100 men.

Meanwhile the Unionists continued to promote their cause. The Gazette of April 13 announced that speeches would be made at Pine Bluff on April 29, in favor of the co-operation of the border slave states, and against immediate secession. Names of the speakers were not announced. These speeches were never made, for by April 29 there were very few people in Arkansas who were willing to campaign for the Union.

In the same issue of the Gazette, there was an editorial captioned "Let Arkansas be a Unit after the August Election." The editor urged the minority to go along with the majority as soon as the election results were known. It was obvious that the Gazette still expected that the majority would vote for co-operation and against immediate secession.

This was the Gazette's last Union issue. Before the next issue appeared on April 20, the news of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's proclamation had reached Arkansas, and the editors of the Gazette joined the Secessionists with enthusiasm.

The National Intelligencer of Washington, D.C. announced on April 13, that President Lincoln had appointed Hugh G. Wilson as register of the Land Office at Clarksville, and James R. Berry as register of the Land

Office at Huntsville. They never accepted the appointments.

LTC W. H. Emery, 1st United States Cavalry, was still at Fort Smith, preparing to go to Fort Washita. He wrote to his superiors at Washington reporting that the movement of troops to Fort Washita from the other forts in the Indian Country had been started. The ammunition supply for Fort Smith, Cobb, Arbuckle, and Washita had been seized at Napoleon, and Emery could see no safe route for transportation of supplies in the future, since he was almost certain that Arkansas would secede.

Emery said, "Owing to the turn affairs have recently taken, the position of an officer from a Southern State out here on duty has become extremely embarrassing; so much so as to impair his efficiency." A native of Maryland, Emery asked to be relieved of his command and allowed to return to Washington to explain his position, promising to resign his commission if his explanation was unsatisfactory. Evidently there was no distrust of him, for he later became a major general in the Federal Army.

In April, 1861, Secretary of War Simon Cameron, issued the call to Arkansas to furnish 780 men. Governor Rector's reply was: "In answer to your requisition for troops from Arkansas to subjugate the Southern states. I have to say that none will be furnished. The demand is adding insult to injury. The people of this commonwealth are free men, not slaves, and will defend to the last extremity their honor, lives and property against Northern mendacity and usurpation."

A convention was called by the governor, and every county in the State was represented. David Walker was elected president of the convention, and resolutions were passed to refer to the people of Arkansas the matter of whether they would co-operate with the Union or secede.

The matter was never referred to the people, for dramatic events followed in such rapid succession that David Walker called another meeting of the convention on May 6, 1861, and the Ordinance of Secession was passed 69 to 1. The one NO was cast by Isaac Murphy, of Madison County.

A provisional Congress was then called to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, on May 18, 1861, at which Arkansas delegates were: Augustus H Garland, Robert Johnson, Albert Rust, H.F. Thompson and W W Walker.

Here at Montgomery, Alabama the Constitution of the Confederate States was formed. Leading in the movement was August H. Garland, who ~~was~~ ^{remained} as a member of that Congress until the war ended.

War now having been declared, the next step was the organization of Arkansas fighting men into companies, regiments, brigades and armies.

The first company to organize was the Hempstead Rifles. It was composed of the best blood and brains of Hempstead County and was commanded by that gallant veteran of the Mexican War, Col. John R. Gratiot -- a West Point graduate.

OFFICERS: John R. Gratiot, capt; Daniel W. Jones, 1st LT; Benjamin P. Jett, 2d LT; George Taylor, 3d LT; James J Erwin 1st SGT;

Chambers B. Utter, 2d SGT; William Phillips, 3d SGT; and M. L. Langston, 4th SGT.

STAFF: William C. Smith, Surgeon; Cadman Pope, Chaplain; J. Montcalm Simms, Quartermaster, and J. A. Rawles, Issuing.

PRIVATES: Ed. E. Alexander; L. W. Alexander; S. C. Allen; F. B. Barnett; A. S. Aaron; John Albright, John Blevins; A. W. Blevins; Jacob Bee; Eli Brackman; A. J. Bass, R. O. Caughan; H. G. Conway; W. J. Carruthers; Homer Cross; T. K. Cabtree; Hugh A. Blevins; John Downman; T. D. Daniels; John R. Davenport; William J. Ferguson; Charles J. Tussell; H. Griffin; W. H. Garland; John Graham; James Hill; Oliver F. Hay; D. H. Hawks; Charles Feyton; E. T. Reynolds; Jesse A. Ross; William Himes; David Reeder; John Reeder; J. L. Stuart; W. H. Smith; G. W. Milley; James Sissell; Joel W. Thomas; D. C. Harry; George Sissell; H. R. Russell; F. Saunders; R. W. Jones; J. F. Saner; W. N. Johnson; Joseph Thomas; W. F. Mears; H. B. Williams. William Hart; J. L. Whitmore; Ed Jett; G. H. Worsham; J. T. McIver; W. W. Weldon; Henry Martin; T. J. Wiley; C. E. Mitchell; James L. Stuart; John H. Neely; Thomas C. Smith; G. S. Oxley; J. F. Skinner; C. D. R. Preston; J. E. Sissell; James R. Rather; J. W. Street; Thomas H. Simms; W. H. Wilson; J. H. Williams; H. J. Whitmore; J. A. Watt; Joseph Bright and A. L. Warner.

CHRONICLES OF ARKANSAS, The Years of the Civil War "Second Convention Call Made Official states that on Thursday, April 18, 1861, The people of Arkansas waited impatiently for David Walker to call the Convention together. Dr. L. D. Hill of Perryville, Secessionist delegate from

Perry County, said in a letter to the True Democrat on April 19:

"The fate of Arkansas is dependant upon the will on one man."

If the convention was to meet before August 19, a proclamation by Walker, as President of the Convention was required.

Anticipating that Walker's proclamation would come very soon, Dr. Anson W. Hobson of Camden, Ouachita County's delegate, sent a circular to the other delegates, suggesting that they assemble at Little Rock by April 29. He said, "There is no longer any hope of adjustment, and we cannot draw the sword against the South." He had been a Conditional Unionist in the first session.

Saturday, April 20, 1861. At last, David Walker issued his proclamation for the Convention to meet on Monday, May 6. He wired the editors of the Gazette and True Democrat to "send out the news at once".

Saturday, April 20, 1861. Confederate flag-raising were impressive features of several of the public meetings held on this day. Probably the most dramatic scene of the day was the flag raising at the meeting in Mine Creek township, Hempstead County.

Behind the speaker's stand was an old 33-star United States flag. John R. Gratiot, captain of the Hempstead Rifles, ascended the stand and threw the flag down, and raised the Confederate flag in its place amid enthusiastic applause.

Saturday, April 27, 1861. C. C. Danley, editor of the Gazette, who had returned from Fort Smith the previous day, suggested that state

troops should occupy Fort Smith and the line from there to the corners of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and the Indian country.

Monday, April 29, 1861. Military companies were rapidly being organized and sent to Fort Smith to protect the western frontier. Others were on the way to Little Rock to volunteer for the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment.

At El Dorado, Hugh Brown was drilling a company, having been selected by its members because he had attended Kentucky Military Institute.

Tuesday, April 30, 1861. The volunteers who had taken possession of Fort Smith a week earlier, returned to Little Rock on the steamboat Lady Walton.

As they came down the river at every stopping point there were cheering crowds, brass bands playing "Dixie," and artillery salutes.

They were received at the wharf at the foot of Commerce Street. From the wharf they marched to the home of Governor Rector, who made a patriotic speech and discharged them from the service of the state, for the time being.

The garrison at Fort Smith had not been left unattended. Several companies were there, and were being drilled three times a day. Captain Corcoran's company was mustered into service on April 29, and a large cavalry company from Johnson County was expected to arrive within a day or two. Other companies had been tendered from Franklin, Scott, and Sebastian counties, and companies from Washington, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, and

Scott counties were on a standby basis, pledged to aid Fort Smith if necessary.

The Camden Eagle reported that two local companies, the Camden Knights and the City Guards, would march for the "seat of war" on Thursday.

A meeting was held at Centre Point on April 23, and a call made for the Convention to meet, indicating that the people were not yet aware that Walker had already issued a proclamation to that effect.

On the 24th the citizens of Caroline township, Prairie County, met at Austin. Resolutions were passed endorsing secession and joining the Confederacy, approving of the Fort Smith expedition and the seizure of United States supplies, endorsing the action of the county court in appropriating \$10,000 to arm and equip the county's volunteer companies.

1st Arkansas Infantry assembles after secession ordinance, moves to Virginia. On the day Arkansas seceded from the Union, most of the companies which made up the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment were assembled at the Little Rock Arsenal, waiting only for the ordinance of secession to be passed before carrying out their orders to proceed to Lynchburg, Va.

While Arkansas was still a part of the United States this regiment had been raised in two weeks time for the service of the Confederacy.

On April 22, Confederate Secretary of State L. P. Walker wired Governor Henry M. Rector, commenting on his refusal to send troops to the United States Army, and requesting that he provide one infantry regiment for the Confederate Army.

The regiment was to consist on 10 companies of not less than 64 men each, enlisted for a term of not less than 12 months. Arms were to be provided by the state, and the men were to furnish their own uniforms, but would receive their value in commutation. On April 23, Rector wired Walker that he had no authority to promise an Arkansas regiment to the Confederacy, but he felt sure the Convention would take such action.

Although the chief executive in his official capacity could not cause the regiment to be raised, there was nothing to stop private citizens from doing so. Rector turned Walker's request over to T. B. Flournoy, John B. Thompson, W. H. Dronaugh, and James B. Johnson, agreeing to see that the regiment was armed and equipped by the State.

The four men immediately wired Walker for authority to raise the regiment. Flournoy signed the telegram as Colonel and Thompson as LTC. Walker replied the same day, accepting the proposed regiment.

By April 24, the governor had withdrawn his offer to arm the regiment, because he had been forced to send all available arms to Fort Smith except some flintlocks.

By this time, five companies had been offered for the regiment, and recruits were being promised that the regiment would remain in Arkansas if necessary for the defense of the State.

Meanwhile, a controversy was developing over selection of the officers for the new regiment.

On May 4, the Gazette mentioned a conversation with Capt Thomas J. Churchill who said he had first tendered the regiment to President Davis. Churchill pointed out that the officers must be elected by the regiment, to conform with Arkansas laws. He was a candidate for Colonel.

Eight of the 10 companies rendezvoused at the Little Rock Arsenal, where the officers were elected on Wednesday evening, May 8. Capt James Fleming Fagan, who commanded the company from Saline County, was elected colonel, although he had not been a candidate for the position. Capt J. C. Munroe of Clark County was elected LTC, and John B. Thompson of Pulaski County, who had helped raise the regiment, was elected major.

The original plan was for the Jackson Guards to go to Des Arc by steamboat, and to march overland from there to Little Rock. When they arrived at Des Arc the Captain A. C. Pickett, received a telegram from Governor Rector instructing him to telegraph the company's vote for Colonel, and proceed to Memphis. The company took Pickett's advice and voted for Flournoy.

Except the mention of Churchill's candidacy, the Gazette did not comment on the election until May 11, when the results were reported and the regiment was complimented for insisting upon choosing its own officers, and upon selecting the best qualified men available. Fagan's service in the Mexican War gave him a decided advantage over Flournoy.

On Thursday, May 9, three companies left Little Rock under Major Thompson's command, on the steamboat Little Rock. One other company was taken on board at Pine Bluff. This detachment consisted of the Etowah Guards of Pulaski County, 70 men, commanded by Capt. William F. Martin; the Crockett Guards of Arkansas County, 116 men, commanded by Capt. Robert H. Crockett; the DeWitt Guards of Arkansas County, 70 men, commanded by Capt. D. B. Quertermous; and the Monticello Guards of Drew County, 103 men, commanded by Capt. James Jackson.

The Jackson Guards, commanded by Capt. A. C. Tackett, left Jacksonport on May 5, on the steamboat Mary Patterson. When they reached Grand Glaize, they found a large crowd waiting to say goodbye to them, including the uniformed Calize Rifles.

The remaining five companies of the 1st Arkansas left Little Rock on May 11, on the steamboat Chester Ashley, with Colonel Fagan in command. Fagan's wife and two children accompanied him. His wife was the former Myra Elisiff Beall, sister of William N. R. Beall, who later became a confederate general. Some weeks later Fagan's four-year-old daughter Irene, was christened the "Daughter of the 1st Arkansas" in a ceremony at Brooks's Station, Va.

The detachment commanded by Fagan consisted of the following companies; Capt. Asa Morgan's company from Union County; Capt Charles Stark's company from Clark County formerly commanded by James C. Munroe; Capt W. L. Crenshaw's Camden Knights, from Ouachita County; Capt. Dan McGregor's company from Pine Bluff; and Capt. Wm. A. Crawford's Saline Guards, formerly commanded by Fagan.

Union County, commanded by Capt Asa Morgan; one from Hempstead County commanded by Capt John R. Gratiot; one from Conway County, commanded by Captain Robert W. Harper; and one company each from Desha County, Chicot County and Hot Spring County. Not all of these were accepted.

Governor Rector had already refused to supply the 780 men demanded in Lincoln's proclamation of April 15, but Edmund Burgevin sent the following message to the Adjutant General:

Adjutant-General's Office

Little Rock, Ark

April 27, 1861

Col L. Thomas, Adjutant-General Federal Army, Washington City.

Sir: I am directed by his excellency the governor to acknowledge the receipt for Special Orders, No. 106, from the War Department at Washington. That order is based upon the presumption of the State of Arkansas being willing to furnish the quota of troops required of her for the Federal Army--a presumption entirely improbable, and, I can assure you, utterly impossible.

Further, I have to inform you that I had the honor on Tuesday night, April 23, 1861, at Fort Smith, to order the seizure of the person of Maj. R. C. Gatlin, Fifth Infantry, as prisoner of war, and who is now at large on parole of honor not to serve against the State of Arkansas or the Southern Confederacy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDMUND BURGEVIN

Adjutant General of Arkansas

Thursday, May 2, 1861. The list of ten companies composing the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment, C.S.A. appeared in the True Democrat. They were: Captain Pickett's company from Jackson County, Captain James E. Fagan's company from Saline County, Captain Hales company from Hot Spring County, Capt Robert Crockett's company from Arkansas County, Captain Krenshaw's company from Ouachita County, Captain Quartermasters' Company from Arkansas County, Captain McGregor's company from Jefferson County, and companies from Desha, Clark, and Hempstead Counties.

The company from Hempstead County was reported as commanded by Wyatt G. Thomas but its captain was actually John R. Gratiot. The regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Little Rock immediately, and May 8 was set as the date it would embark for Lynchburg, Va.

The ladies of Little Rock had converted the Theater Hall into a sewing room.

By the evening of May 7, they made 200 round jackets and more than 75 pairs of trousers for men with the 1st Arkansas.—

Monday May 6, 1861 a meeting of the citizens of Cadron township Conway County, was held. A home guard was organized by the election of H. H. Atkins captain; J. M. Venable, 1st LT; Russ W. Benedict, 2 LT and C. W. Harrison 3d LT.

Wednesday, May 8, 1861. Ordinance No. 10 was introduced, amended, and indefinitely postponed. It provided for appropriation of funds in the hands of the receivers of public moneys in the land districts of

Datesville, Champagnolle, Washington, Fayetteville, and Helena for arming and equipping volunteer companies in those districts.

A petition from citizens of Sebastian County, asking that Col. H.D. Pearce be appointed commander-in-chief of state troops on the western frontier was referred to the committee on military affairs.

A resolution was introduced, authorizing the governor to accept the organized volunteer companies tendered for the defense of the state. After considerable discussion, it was withdrawn, but later in the day the subject was brought up again.

A provision was added that the companies would not receive pay until mustered into service. A substitute resolution was offered, limiting the number of regiments to ten, and providing that they would be kept in their home counties at their own expense until called into service, and then accepted in order of application. The original resolution and the substitute were referred to the committee on militia.

Two other resolutions were introduced and referred to the same committee. One of them provided that the two military companies in Polk County would be given enough powder and lead to defend the county during the present crisis, and to make their services available if they should be called into Confederate service. The second required military companies to give bond for arms furnished them by the state.

H.B. Burrow, who was temporarily in command at Fort Smith with the state rank of brigadier general, wrote to Cyrus Harris, governor of

the Chickasaw Nation. He offered military aid to occupy and hold the forts recently evacuated by the U.S. Army. He had appointed Col. A. H. Word and Capt. Sparks as commissioners to confer with Harris on the subject.

The Dan Arc Citizen reported that an attempted insurrection had been thwarted by the arrest of some 15 Negroes at Searcy. The insurrection was planned by Rev. Charles Cavander, A Methodist minister who lived at Oil Trough Bottom in Jackson County. The scheme was said to be "to massacre a whole section of country, then capture Memphis, and establish a middle confederacy."

Saturday, May 11, 1861. Ordinances were introduced in the Convention pertaining to methods of defense of the western frontier, creation of a military board, and regulations for volunteer troops to be raised for state service.

Ordinances No. 23, to amend Chapter 113 of the Laws of Arkansas, was adopted. This regulated the military force in the service of the State, and provided for two brigadier general to be elected by the Convention. H. B. Pearce was elected to command the 1st Division, and Thomas H. Bradley the 2d Division, both by acclamation.

On the same day, at Little Rock, Albert Pike wrote to Robert W. Johnson to suggest the best ways to handle the defense of the Indian country west of Arkansas.

Outlining his plan in detail, Pike used the expression "if I were in command", but he stoutly insisted that he did not seek the command.

About 600 people attended a meeting in Monroe township, Sevier county, to raise and organize a cavalry company. The original intention was to offer the company for the defense of the western frontier of Arkansas.

The company, which enrolled 52 men that day, was to rendezvous at Ultime Thule on May 16.

Capt William E. Woodruff, Jr. announced that his artillery company would drill Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:30 at Little Rock.

From an undated issue of the Van Buren Press, the Gazette reprinted articles, pertaining to Gen. N. B. Burrow's command at Fort Smith. He had two companies from Fort Smith and two from Crawford County, including Capt Perkins' company of Cavalry and Capt. Foster's infantry company. DeRosey Carroll was recruiting men for his company, and had it almost filled. A company of 80 men had been organized in Lafayette township, as well as a home guard of 60 men.

At Little Rock, a home guard was organized, and Dr. Lorenzo Gibson was unanimously elected as its head. Each member was to provide his own arms, and Samuel Hempstead and Charles P. Bertrand were appointed to draw up regulations.

The Pulaski Cavalry company met to effect a better organization, with a view of forming one company of a regiment to be offered to the Confederacy.

Since no uniform had been adopted for Confederate or State troops, the Gazette offered suggestions to military companies on the colors they selected. The article said that soldiers were hit in battle according to the colors they wore, in this order; red, rifle green, brown, and Austrian gray.

A letter to the True Democrat from Fayetteville said that Gen. Thomas D. Merrick of Little Rock had been there several days, and was about to garrison old Fort Wayne in Benton County. For this service, he had accepted a Benton County company, commanded by Capt. John A. Arrington, and a Washington County company, commanded by Capt. T. J. Kelly.

A letter from B. D. Raney of Laura Town, Lawrence County, told of a meeting of the citizens of Laura Town and vicinity, to organize a home guard.

Monday, May 13, 1861. In the Convention, a letter was read from John B. Ogden clerk of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, tendering his records, papers, and office furniture to the Convention for disposition.

Ogden's office had recently been seized by order of Brig. Gen.
N. B. Burrow.

Ordinance No. 30, to create a military corps for active service in
Arkansas, was introduced and ordered printed.

James Yell, while commanding state troops at Hopefield, had borrowed
\$5,000 from Thomas H. Bradley for the subsistence of the troops.
Yell now introduced Ordinance No. 30, for reimbursement, which was
adopted.

A resolution instructing the governor to purchase all the sulphur in
the state, to be used to manufacture gun powder, was referred to the
Committee on Military Affairs.

Ordinance No. 32 was introduced and tabled. It provided that the
Pulaski County volunteer companies should retain public arms in
their possession, and that the governor should be required to return
to the Capitol Guards the arms he had made them relinquish.

The only explanation found for this proposed ordinance is a card
signed by Capt. Gordon M. Peay, in the Gazette of May 25. Capt Peay
denied a rumor that the governor had ordered the Capitol Guards to
Fort Smith, and they had turned in their arms rather than to go.

A resolution setting aside one company in each county to serve as a
home guard, if the Committee on Military Affairs considered it expedient,
was referred to that committee, and the Convention adjourned for the
day.

Captain James McQueen McIntosh had been ordered to report to McCulloch at Little Rock, and \$25,000 was appropriated for the immediate use of the command.

Capt. John R. Gentry's Haverford Riflemen left Little Rock that night for Fort Smith, the first company of the new regiment. Woodruff's Artillery had also been ordered to the frontier.

Brig. Gen. Nicholas Barton Pearce, having been assigned by the Convention to the command of the western frontier, wrote to President Davis to request instructions and copied of "Hardee's Tactics". He was about to leave for the new assignment, and his temporary headquarters would be at his home at Oage Mills, Benton County.

Governor Rector made it clear that he resented that appointment of the generals without consultation with him, as commander-in-chief of the militia. On May 11, he had received Pearce's resignation as Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Arkansas Militia, giving as a reason his appointment by the Convention as brig. General.

Rector immediately demanded that he define his authority as brigadier general, and complained to the Convention that the appointments were probably unconstitutional.

A resolution was adopted permitting the militia in Perry County to elect officers, and extending it to Prairie County and other counties choosing to accept its provisions. The Convention then adjourned for the day.

The 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment, State troops encamped at Camp Rector, opposite Memphis, elected Patrick Ronayne Cleburne as its colonel, Patten as LTC, and J. E. Gleen as MAJ. The officers of this regiment and of the 1st Battalion of Arkansas Artillery, also at Camp Rector, recommended Col. J. J. Gaines for MAJ of the artillery battalion. The Convention would have to appoint a Major for the artillery but had already authorized that the infantry regiment was to elect officers.

Wednesday, May 15, 1861. At Mound City, where state troops were encamped for defense of the Mississippi River, Miss Etta Bocage of Pine Bluff presented a flag to the Jefferson Guards. It was received by Capt. Carlton.

A military company and home guard unit were organized in a meeting of the citizens of Mountain Home and vicinity, at the store of Casey and Russell. Col R. D. Casey made a speech in which he expressed distrust of the current rumors that Lincoln had proposed an armistice.

Thursday, May 16, 1861. The Convention elected C. C. Danley, editor of the Gazette, and Benjamin C. Totten, the delegate from Prairie County, as members of the newly created military board to serve with Governor Henry M. Rector.

Capt. T. J. Churchill received authority from President Davis to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen for the Confederacy. It was directed by the Secretary of War to rendezvous at Little Rock, and prepared to go to Fort Smith. Companies from above Little Rock were to join the regiment on its way to Fort Smith.

By the time these orders came on May 16, ten companies had already been accepted for the regiment, and were waiting for orders to rendezvous.

At camp Rector, the camp of the Arkansas volunteers at Mound City, Miss Lillian T. Rozelle of Pine Bluff presented a flag to the Jefferson Guards, to be presented to the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment, state troops. Capt. Carlton received the flag, and in turn presented it to Col Patrick R. Cleburne, who received it with a long and eloquent speech. The Memphis Avalanche published Miss Rozelle's speech and a poem, which she probably wrote, as she was later well known as an Arkansas poet.

Gen. Dandridge McRae announced his retirement from the command of the State troops on the eastern border, having evidently assumed command when Gen. James Zell went to Little Rock for the second session of the Convention. Then Gen. T. H. Bradley issued a general order, announcing his staff and assuming the command.

Ordinance No. 35, providing an oath to be taken by all military and civil officers, and by all who were in the military service of the State, was discussed amended, and finally adopted. A resolution was passed, removing the injunction of secrecy from all ordinances and resolutions passed, and permitting those required to take the oath before the Convention to examine the ordinance.

Charles W. Adams, member of a select committee reported Ordinance No. 50, to transfer a part of the state's military forces to the service of the Confederacy. It included no provision for distribution of the

arms and ammunition stored at the Arsenal, because Gen. Thomas H. Bradley had not yet received the part allotted to him.

The transfer of troops were necessary to prevent a conflict of authority between Confederate General McCulloch and Gen. N B Pearce, who held state rank.

A resolution which accompanied the ordinance instructed Col. Thomas C Peek who was in charge of the Arsenal, to turn over to Albert Pike all the subsistence stores and that Pike have them taken to Fort Smith. Here they would be subject to Pearce's order, and he in turn would advance whatever supplies McCulloch needed until he could get his own from the Confederacy. One month's rations for three companies were to be left at the Arsenal.

Wednesday, May 22, 1861. Consideration of Ordinance No. 50 providing for transfer of State troops, was resumed and the ordinance was adopted after some amendments. The resolution which accompanied it was also adopted. Neither was to be made public.

The Convention then elected James Yell as a major general, holding state rank. He received 43 votes, and his only substantial opponent, Solon Borland, received 20.

A report from the ways and means committee was adopted, recommending payment of a debt of \$859.60 to S. H. Tucker & Co. for clothing and other articles furnished the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment, and certified by Col. James F. Fagan.

A resolution was introduced, ordering three military companies to report to General Pearce at Fort Smith. They were Captain Echols' company from Calhoun County, Captain Lyon's company from Ouachita County, and Captain Killgore's Columbia Guards. Echols' and Lyon's companies were at the Arsenal, and the Columbia Guards were on the march to Little Rock,

Wednesday, May 22, 1861. The Military Board held its first meeting, in the governor's office with Governor Henry M. Rector presiding.

The artillery company commanded by Capt William E. Woodruff, Jr., was ordered to start immediately for Fort Smith. The members of the company were to be sworn into the service of the state at some point between the city and Little Rock.

The three companies quartered at the Little Rock Arsenal were placed under the command of the senior officer present, who was to perform the duties of commanding officer of the post. These companies were commanded by Capt Richard Lyon, Capt John T. Trigg, and Capt Phil H. Echols, Dandridge McRae was appointed mustering officer to receive these soldiers into the service of the state.

It was further ordered that no more military companies should march for Little Rock or any other place of rendezvous until ordered to do so, but the board recommended that the citizens continued to organize and drill companies at home and have them ready for duty when needed.

Thursday, May 23, 1861. A petition from the officers of the First Arkansas Infantry Regiment, state troops asking that Col J J Gaines

be appointed major of the artillery battalion was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Ordinance No. 56, to suspend operations of an act of the General Assembly amending militia laws, was introduced and adopted.

Ordinance No. 57, fixing rank and authority of the Military Board as superior to all officers holding commissions under state authority, was introduced and adopted.

A letter from Governor Rector was read, saying he was too ill to leave his room, and asking that a committee be appointed to administer the oath at his home, since 11 o'clock had been fixed as the deadline. Ordinance No. 58, authorizing this procedure, was passed and the Convention recessed briefly while James Totten and A. W. Hobson went to the Rector home. Meanwhile, C. C. Danley and B. C. Totten as members of the Military Board, took the oath before the Convention.

After the recess, Ordinance No. 59 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It authorized the Military Board to recall to the Arsenal all arms distributed under an act of the legislature approved on January 21, or otherwise distributed by the governor, if public interest required their return.

T. J. Churchill issued an order to all members of the Pulaski Light Cavalry to return their arms and accoutrements immediately to LT G.S. Morrison at his store. The Little Rock Grays called for recruits.

James B. Johnson was captain of this company, and lieutenants were James J. Franklin, Thomas W. Newton, and August Larrantree.

Monday, May 27, 1861. The Convention, Ordinance No. 63 was introduced and withdrawn after considerable discussion. It would have called Maj. Gen. James Yell, East Ark Div, and his staff into active service until the Confederacy had enough troops in Arkansas to protect the state, "without regard to any authority or hindrance of the Military Board."

Ordinance No. 64 to authorize the Pulaski County Court to appropriate money to aid in purchasing horses to mount a company for the Confederacy. It was adopted, and a related resolution was also adopted, directing enough supplies to Col. T.J. Churchill for his regiment, then in rendezvous at Little Rock, and charge them to the Confederacy.

Tuesday, May 28, 1861. Since there was not enough surplus money in the county treasury to buy the horses needed, the Pulaski County Court authorized the issue of warrants in the amount of 1,000 to Capt M.G. Galloway commanding officer of the Pulaski Light Cavalry.

The Chicot County Court appropriated \$20,000 "to place the county in a proper state of defense."

The Military Board sent this dispatch to President Jefferson Davis: "Arkansas is invaded by Federal troops on her northeastern boarder. Last night we dispatched a courier to Gen. McCulloch, who is on the northwestern frontier, asking him to command our forces. We urge upon you the importance of sending another general officer to Arkansas.

The exposed condition of our frontier makes this necessary.

Albert Pike left Fort Smith for Tahlequah, in the Cherokee Nation. Traveling with him were his secretary, William Quesenbury, his son, Walter L. Pike, and William H. Faulkner, a young man of Little Rock. There were also three servants and a driver. When he reached the Creek Agency, Capt. William Warren Johnson joined him, and became his aide. General McCulloch assigned the cavalry company commanded by Capt. Thomas Iles as a military escort. This company was in the service of the State.

At Little Rock, new uniforms were being made for the Capital Guards then numbering about 70 men. This company was scheduled to go into camp the next day to await marching orders, which they thought would come about Monday.

At a citizens' meeting at the Fulton County Courthouse at Salem, resolutions were passed forming a home guard unit. Its purpose was to arrest and bring to trial all suspicious characters who profess or proclaim themselves to be abolitionists, black republicans, or opposed to southern rights or institutions favored in Fulton County, or while passing through."

A vigilance committee of 12 men, appointed by the home guard, would make the rules governing the home guard, and conduct the trials of those arrested. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, although Captain Evans, who lived in a neighboring township and could not vote voiced an objection.

After 108 had enrolled in the home guard, they formed a military line and marched to the public square, under the command of Captain Anderson. A large number of women had assembled in the public square opposite Hill Billingsley's hotel, and they presented a Confederate flag to the home guard. After the ceremony, Capt. H. V. Shaver called for volunteers, and 23 or 24 more men enrolled.

Sunday, May 26, 1861. Eastern Arkansas was thrown into a state of panic by a report that a large body of Federal troops, part of Gen. W. S. Harney's command, was at Doniphan, Mo., 12 miles from the Ark. line with plans to capture the town of Pocahontas.

The entire countryside immediately went into action to repel the invasion. Within a short time, Randolph County had 1,000 men armed and ready to fight. At nearby Jacksonport, an infantry company had been raised and equipped with rifles and shotguns, provisions for four days had been cooked, and a large cavalry company was on its way.

The daughter of Isaac Williams, who lived in the Black River swamp about seven miles from Pocahontas, was publicized as one of the heroines of this day. She heard the news in the evening, and within two hours she had mounted a horse and notified her father at the home of a neighbor, returned home and moulded all the lead into bullets, hidden the gunpowder and bullets under the house, and spread the alarm to the residents of the neighborhood.

Colonel Peyton was ordered to call out his regiment immediately and put his men under arms. He sent for Major Lewis and Robert C. Newton, who were guests at a party at Colonel Carroll's home.

Captain Dandridge McRae was ordered to go to Searcy and notify all men subject to military duty between Little Rock and Searcy, and throughout White County, that the state needed every man.

On the same day, the entire male population of Lake Village, in Chicot County, was called out to fight a natural enemy -- the overflowing lake. The flood destroyed most of the cotton and corn crops, but the town was saved.

Thomas C. Hindman reported to the Secretary of War that he would have 10 companies ready for McCulloch's command by June 1, but five of them refused to go elsewhere. Hindman thought he could dismiss them and fill their places by June 15, if provided with money for subsistence and authorized to muster companies in at Helena and send them to Virginia, with the promise that rifles would be given them there. He said the state authorities had refused to provide arms of any kind, reserving them for the troops in the service of the state.

Thursday, May 30, 1861. On the grounds of St. John's College at Little Rock, the ladies of Little Rock presented a flag to Churchill's regiment. Miss Mattie Faulkner, daughter of Sanford C. Faulkner, "The Arkansas Traveler," made the presentation speech, and Captain Matlock accepted the flag on behalf of the regiment.

A telegram was received from Patrick R. Cleburne, and referred to the Military Board. Later in the day, the Military Board sent a group of telegrams to the Convention including one from Cleburne, and requested instruction.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Bradley, commanding officer of the 2d Division of the Army of Arkansas, wired Governor Rector: "My command has revolted; I demand investigation; leaving for Little Rock this evening." To David Walker, Bradley telegraphed: "I have been suspended from my command; I am coming to the Rock,".

Cleburne's telegram was more explanatory, and was addressed to Thomas B. Hanly: Arkansas forces returned from Bearsfield Point; a quantity of material abandoned; scouting party of picked men abandoned; no enemy nearer than Cairo; we are the laughing stock of the Tennesseans; cause damage in the northeast. Arkansas troops had left Mond City for a point further up the Mississippi River, expecting an attack from Cairo.

Capt. C H Carlton of the Jefferson Guards wired W. P. Grace and James Yell: "We have deposed Bradley's appoint Col. Cleburne and satisfy regiment."

Friday, May 31, 1861. A part of Churchill's regiment left Little Rock for Fort Smith, and the rest of the organization was scheduled to depart within a day or two.

The Pulaski County Court appropriated \$2,000 to aid in the purchase of horses for the Border Rangers, commanded by Capt Benjamin F. Danley, and the same amount for the Pulaski Rangers, commanded by Capt. R. W. Stevenson, both companies were in the service of the State.

J.P.A. Parks offered a resolution "that when this convention of patriotic delegates finally adjourned, that they organized themselves into a

company of cavalry and proceed to elect their officers, and march into the western frontier of our State, to meet the enemy in battle."

A move to table the resolution was lost by a tie vote of 25 to 25. Carrigan and Cypert explained that they had voted to table it because "we fear if it be adopted we may never adjourn, or that we would all wish to be officers." Parks then withdrew the resolution.

Ordinance No. 94, introduced by James Yell, was adopted. It appropriated \$5,000 to Gen. Thomas H. Bradley to repay him for advancing money to Yell for the Arkansas troops opposite Memphis, provided Bradley had not retained that amount out of the \$10,000 previously appropriated. Otherwise, the \$5,000 would be placed in the military chest of the 2d Division of Arkansas Volunteers.

Monday, June 3, 1861. The last day of the Convention was an anticlimax. The official journal reads: " Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The journal of Saturday was read, approved and signed. There being no quorum present, on motion of Mr. Stillwell, the convention adjourned, subject to be reconvened at the call of the president, Military Board, or governor, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Cryer passed Saturday.

When the railroad was built across Jackson County it by-passed the town of Jacksonport, the county seat. Located at the confluence of the White and Black rivers, Jacksonport was an important trade center and shipping point.

Jackson Guards, which entered the Confederate service as Company G, 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment, under the command of Col. James Fleming Fagan.

When the war cry sounded Captain A. C. Pickett, a fine lawyer and an old Mexican War veteran, made up our company, and called it the "Jackson Guards."

This company to the number of one hundred and twenty was formed.

The noble women of Jacksonport made our flag. The wife of Judge Robinson bought the silk in Memphis. Mrs. Densford made the stars and all the ladies, old and young worked on it, for love of those who were to bear it in battle.

Misses Mary Thomas Caldwell, Fannie Beard, Pauline Hudson, and others were there. Miss Caldwell presented the colors with a short and touching speech. Sydney S. Gause received it in the name of the company, replying beautifully.

When we reached Des Arc, from which place we expected to march overland to Little Rock, Captain Pickett received a telegram from the governor (Henry M. Rector) to send in by wire our votes for Colonel of the Regiment and then proceed to Memphis.

By Captain Pickett's advice our company voted for (Thompson B. Flournoy) The rest of the Regiment voted for Fagan, who was elected. Fagan ever afterward felt hard toward Captain Pickett. (The regiment was raised by Flournoy J. B. Thompson, and W. M. Bronaugh, under the authority of the Confederate States of America. The manner in which

the election of officers was conducted caused statewide dissension.

The next day we were organized and officers were elected for the twelve months. They were: A.C. Pickett, Captain; L. C. Gause, 1st LT; L. L. Moore, 2d LT; George Payne, 3d LT; James Hunter, Orderly SGT; William Densford, 1st SGT; John R. Loftin, 2d SGT; Peter Bach, 3d SGT; Clay Lowe, 4th SGT; John M. Waddell, 1st CPL; Henry Clements, 2d Cpl; Sam Shoup, 3d CPL; W. E. Bevens, 4th CPL.

We stayed in Memphis four days. On Sunday afternoon with our new banner proudly waving, we marched through Memphis to the depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, where we entrained for Richmond, Va.

Along the line of march were thousands of people and at every station. They came to see the Arkansas troops, and to hear Captain Bob Crockett speak. He was a conspicuous character from the manner of his dress, and also a celebrity from being a grandson of old David Crockett, hence was often called on for a speech.

Saturday, June 1, 1861. The 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment arrived at Fredericksburg, Va. Smallpox had broken out among the Confederate troops in Virginia and the Gazette recommended a general revaccination.

The Military Board ordered three cavalry companies, commanded by Capt. John Critz, Capt. Benjamin F. Danley, and Capt. William T. M. Holmes, to form the 1st Bn of Arkansas Cavalry. Critz's company was to be received, inspected and mustered into service at Searcy by Dandridge McRae.

The L'Anguille Rebels, commanded by Capt L. O. Bridewell, had gone to Helena on the ferry boat Morning Star, and had encamped in the outskirts of the city.

An article from the Helena Shield was reprinted in the Gazette.

"It is said that some men of ample means, foremost in the secession movement, have been careful not to bankrupt themselves by contributions; indeed some have not contributed a dollar."

On the other hand, the same paper cited the case of Capt. G. W. Baldwin of Indian Bay, Monroe County, as an example of unusual generosity. He had provided the uniforms for an entire company of about 60 men, and also contributed liberally to the equipment of other companies from Monroe County.

A gunpowder mill had begun operations on White River, turning out 2,000 pounds every day. It was expected that another would be operating in about a month, and would make about 1,000 pounds of powder daily.

Randolph County had three companies organized and ready for orders, the Dick Johnson Guards, the Jeff Davis Dragoons, and the Arkansas Cane Breakers.

Thomas C. Hindman, at Helena, sent his dispatch to the Secretary of War: "Will certainly lose five companies if not ordered to McCulloch's command immediately. Will have more trouble than I suppose in filling up if they leave. Hope you will order me to Fort Smith immediately."

At Booneville, 64 men were mustered into Scott County's volunteer company. A flag was presented to them by Miss Kate Scott, and received by 3d LT. George Wilson, after which the company paraded through the streets. Other officers were: Capt. William Gipson, 1st LT. John Scott, 2d LT. John Wallin, Orderly SGT; Joe Harrison, 2d SGT; Henry Humphry, 1st CPL; R. B. Loomis, 3d CPT.

Monday, June 3, 1861. Brig Gen Nathaniel Lyon, commanding the U.S. Department of the West, with headquarters at the St. Louis Arsenal, wrote to Adj Gen L. Thomas: "Authentic information exists of the presence at Memphis of General (P.G.T.) Beauregard, and of the movement of Gen. McCulloch with troops and light and heavy arms up the Arkansas and White Rivers.

"Troops from Arkansas have already taken position at Fort Wayne, which is at the northwest corner of Arkansas. Very mysterious and industrious movements of the secessionists of this State towards the southwest indicate an intended co-operation of forces from the South, Arkansas, and this State, to enter it from that quarter with a large armament and force. This I am disposed to believe is contemplated in connection with a movement under Beauregard from the South on Cairo.

The Arkansas River was rising, and was now high enough for any kind of craft to go at least as high as Fort Smith. The remaining companies of the 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles Regiment, commanded by Col. T. J. Churchill, left Little Rock for Fort Smith, the first detachment having gone there on May 31.

About 600 troops had arrived at Camp Walker, some two miles from Maysville in Benton County, and near old Fort Wayne. All the men were in good tents, but continued rain was making them uncomfortable and preparations were being made for the erection of a permanent fort.

At Little Rock on June 5, C.C. Danley resigned from the Military Board, to which he had been elected by the Convention on May 16, less than three weeks earlier. He gave as his reason that "The duties of the office conflict with my private interests in a degree which be ruinous if I remain in the Board."

Thomas C. Hindman at Helena, sent this dispatch to Adj. Gen. Samuel Cooper: "My regiment is for the war. You order me to Virginia, but say nothing about subsistence or transportation. What about that?"

"The companies were accepted by me by authority of Secretary of Ben McCulloch's command. The belief that Arkansas will be invaded makes them anxious to go with McCulloch into northeastern frontiers of this State. I may not hold them if ordered elsewhere. Why not order us not to Fort Smith or to Pocahontas, and after time for drill order us elsewhere?"

"Six companies in camp here; four others at Pine Bluff. All have been subsisted at my expense. Give us final orders immediately, and if public interests requires us in Virginia, assure us rifles and I will come - every company. "

Hindman's troops were confederate troops and not state troops.

Arkansas had considerable difficulty because there was two separate armies being organized at the same time and from the same area, state and confederate.

Thursday, June 6, 1861. Col. Thomas C. Hindman, at Helena, sent a dispatch to the Military Board at Little Rock, saying that this regiment would go to Richmond, Virginia, since the state refused to furnish arms and supplies.

Hindman needed blankets and shoes, and wanted to take the proceeds of sugar stored, at Helena, which he had seized from Cincinnati steamboats and turned over to the civil authorities before Arkansas seceded.

The Military Board had ignored this request, and Hindman's men to become part of the state militia for one year.

"We are soldiers for the Confederate States during the war," Hindman said, "and can not honorably consider, much less accept your proposition. We will remain in Confederate service while the war lasts, whether we have blankets and shoes or not."

"Had you agreed to arm us, if only with flintlock muskets, we would have been assigned to the defense of the Arkansas frontier and maintained without one dollar from the State treasury. I so advised you and the Convention. Yet you refused us arms, and thereby declined our services. We are now ordered to Richmond, Virginia, and will obey the order.

The regiment was accepted into Confederate service as the 2d Arkansas Infantry Regiment.

The Military Board had decided to accept no more state troops, since there were already in service as many as were needed. Pulaski County alone had nine companies either in the field or in preparation for service.

The True Democrat published a complete roster of the Ouachita Voltiguers and the Camden Guards, and a list of the officers of the 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles Regiment.

Another mounted rifles regiment was being organized in Southwest Arkansas. It was to consist of ten companies of 64 to 96 men each, and armed with rifles or shotguns with sabres, each company to have one or the other exclusively by means of trading with others to get uniform arms.

This regiment was being raised by ten men, headed by Harris Flanagan of Arkadelphia. The others were W. H. Hawkins, G. F. Smythe, J. S. Dollarhide, Benjamin F. Hawkins, A. Ray, I. C. Wallace, Wiley P. Cryer, A. M. Clingman, and Samuel Kelley. All except W. H. Hawkins had been delegates to the Convention.

The True Democrat reported that the regiment being raised by James B. Johnson was fast filling up, and that the Confederacy had promised to arm it, if it reported for duty within two or three weeks.

According to the True Democrat, authority to raise the regiment had been granted by the Confederacy to Johnson as colonel, Robert C. Newton as lieutenant Colonel, and John W. Lewis as major.

To the people who had to stay at home and take care of their crops and other business, the True Democrat addressed a suggestion that they organize themselves into guerrilla bands.... "an invading army can not stand a guerrilla warfare," said the True Democrat. "Let us prepare to attack them from every hillside and mountain fastness, from every thicket and hiding place, and we can decimate the greatest army the enemy can march against us."

Friday, June 7, 1861. The New York Herald published a map of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Memphis. Two military installations were shown on the Arkansas side of the river, one at Osceola with 2,000 men and heavy batteries, and one at Fort Rector near Mount City with 5,000 men. Forts Wright, Randolph and Harris were shown on the Tennessee side.

Saturday, June 8, 1861. The six companies of Col. Thomas C. Hindman's 2d Arkansas Infantry Regiment that had been encamped at Camp Davis near Helena left for Memphis, on the way to Virginia. The other four companies had been at Pine Bluff, and probably joined the regiment at Memphis.

Arkansas military units continued to organize and march off to war. Capt. John R. Gratiot's Hempstead Rifles arrived at Fayetteville on Saturday morning on their march to General Pearce's headquarters in Benton County.

William Baxter, president of Arkansas College at Fayetteville, described the entry of the Hempstead Rifles: "Most of them were fine-looking fellows, some of them men of wealth, position, and influence; some of

them in former years were students of Arkansas College.

"Their march had been a long one their drill was perfect, their step and look that of veterans, their arms and uniform all that could be desired; their number though small, seemed large to people unaccustomed to military spectacles; and when with drums beating and banners flying they marched into the College ground and their tents rose as by magic through that hitherto peaceful inclosure, the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds."

"A most liberal hospitality was manifested by the citizens; the ladies serenaded their defenders, and the soldiers in gallant style responded with "Advance the Flag of Dixie."

The Hempstead Rifles remained in Fayetteville overnight, and took part in the ceremony of a flag presentation to the Fayetteville company by Mrs. Lizzie Pollard.

Several other companies were mentioned in the Gazette of June 8. Capt. J. Walker's cavalry company from Franklin County, 96 men, had been accepted for service and ordered to march to Benton County. Capt. P. Perkins's cavalry company from Crawford County had been reorganized and was getting uniforms. This made a total of five companies from Crawford County, two of cavalry, two of infantry, and one of artillery.

One of these companies was commanded by Capt. Joel H. Foster, and had camped on the river bank at Van Buren on the way to Benton County. Before they left this camp, they were given complete uniforms and Dr. Colburn presented each man with a Bible.

Capt. Withers of Drew County had gone to Pine Bluff and telegraphed Little Rock requesting orders to join McCulloch's command, with his cavalry company from Ashley and Drew counties. He was too late, because the Military Board had already decided to accept no more companies, so Withers offered the company to the state on any term for any time. He was a Methodist minister, and two other ministers were in the company.

The Arkansas Travelers was a new company raised in Duncan Township, Pulaski County, Miss Josephine L. Anderson had presented a flag to this company.

The Dixie Grays unanimously passed resolutions thanking the officers of the steamboats Frederick Notrebe and Tahlequah for kind treatment and free passage from Arkansas County to Little Rock, and expressing sympathy in the sinking of the Nortebe. This steamboat was raised and taken to New Orleans to be docked. The resolution was signed by Capt. S. G. Smith, 1st LT A. P. Mason, 2d LT W. F. Douglass, 3d LT J. Dulin, 80 privates and 14 civilian passengers.

Four of the five companies of mounted rangers, which were to form a battalion for state service, were at Little Rock. They were to be mustered into service here on June 8, and then march to Searcy where they would elect their field officer. Two of the companies, commanded by Capt. Ben F. Danley and Capt. Robert W. Stevenson, were from Pulaski County.

Albert Rust was raising a regiment in the Southeast part of the state for Confederate service for the duration of the war. A week earlier he had four companies, and it was supposed that by this time he had a full regiment. This became the 3d Arkansas Infantry Regiment.

Monday, June 10, 1861. The Invincible Guards, commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Dockery, arrived at Little Rock and went into camp at the Arsenal grounds. The company was on the way to McCulloch's command, on the western border.

Tuesday, June 11, 1861. Orders from Richmond were sent to Col. Thomas C. Hindman at Helena, commanding the Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Hindman had previously received orders to go to Virginia, and had left Helena on June 8. No explanation has been found for the conflicting orders telling him to take post in the northeastern part of Arkansas, for the defense of that section.

Governor Rector was to furnish arms and munitions for the regiment, the Confederacy continued to insist. Hindman was told to send in the names of his staff, in order that their commissions might be forwarded.

Wednesday, June 12, 1861. Confederate Adjutant General Samuel Cooper sent a dispatch to Governor Rector, informing him that Hindman had been ordered to go to the vicinity of Chalk Bluff, in northeast Arkansas, as soon as his regiment was armed, equipped, and organized. Since the regiment was to remain in the state Cooper requested that it be armed by the state.

The 3d Louisiana Infantry Regiment and seven companies of Churchill's 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles had arrived at Fort Smith, but the Texas regiment was not expected for at least three weeks. Nearly 2,000 state troops were concentrated in and around Fort Smith, as part of Gen. H. B. Pearce's command.

Anticipating that he might have to repel an attack before long, McCulloch asked Secretary of War, Walker, to put the state troops under Pearce under his own command, since a division of authority could be disastrous. However, Walker had no power to do so without the consent of the Arkansas Military Board, because these troops were not part of the Confederate Army and consequently were not subject to his orders.

At Fort Smith the 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles Regiment held an election for field officers. Thomas J. Churchill, who had resigned and had been unofficially recognized as its commander, was elected colonel by acclamation. Other officers elected were LTC C. H. Matlock and Maj James Harper.

The volunteers of Mary Green and DeKalb townships, Saline County, met to elect officers, at the home of Captain Poe. This company was called the Saline Tornadoes. The officers were Capt M. D. Vance, 1st LT James T. Poe, 2d LT J. A. Shepherd, and 3d LT J. T. Burton.

After the election a flag was presented by Mrs. Barr, and accepted for the company by J.T. Poe.

The Gazette announced that during the six weeks since the war began, the ladies of Little Rock had made about 3,000 military suits, more than 1,500 haversacks, and about 5,000 shirts, and had covered more than 1,200 canteens. Most of the work was done by hand.

Sunday, June 16, 1861. A dispatch was received at Fort Smith from Little Rock, ordering state troops under the command of Brig Gen. M.B. Pearce to be ready to march to the northern border to aid Missouri, and also to raise one more regiment of cavalry.

Carroll County court, at Carrollton, appointed a company of 12 men, called the Carroll County Rangers. They were to serve as a home guard, to patrol the borders of the country with power to arrest all suspicious persons and bring them before a committee for trial. Each of these 12 men would receive a salary of \$30 a month, which was almost three times the salary of Confederate privates.

Tuesday, June 18, 1861. The battery commanded by Capt William E. Woodruff Jr., which had been at Fort Smith since May, received orders from General Pearce to move to Van Buren and complete its equipment.

The battery went to Van Buren on the steamboat Tahlequah. One of the young officers, LT James W. Finley, had become ill at Fort Smith, and he was sent home to Little Rock on the Tahlequah on this same trip. He died shortly after his arrival.

At Van Buren, the battery went into camp on the grounds of the Crawford County court house. It was considered an ideal camp site, partly

because of the grounds were enclosed by a fence, making it a good horse lot. The horses were purchased and impressed by Van Duren's city authorities and leading citizens.

Twice a day, gun drills were held. At first the officers were apprehensive. Since none of them had had any experience with these guns except Woodruff, who had had only two or three drills at a Kentucky military school.

Taking a lieutenant with him, Woodruff went to Fort Smith and watched Capt James Reed's battery drill at the guns. This drill refreshed his memory, and he recalled the manner in which a similar drill had been conducted by Col Bushrod R. Johnson at the military school in Kentucky.

Wednesday, June 10, 1861. LT Louis W. Brown, of Woodruff's Artillery, wrote to the Gazette from Fort Smith, asking that mail intended for members of the Pulaski Artillery Corps be directed to Osage Mills post office in Benton County.

About noon, the 6th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Lyon, left Little Rock with drums beating and colors flying. A large crowd watched the regiment cross the river.

The 6th Arkansas was not yet a part of the Confederate army, but was still under the authority of the state. Its destination was given somewhat vaguely as "the Missouri Line," but a month later it was at Pocahontas.

Little Rock's capitol guards was one of the companies in the 6th Arkansas which left home on June 19. Its members were all from Little Rock or the vicinity and most of their friends and relatives were in a crowd on the bank of the river.

Another company which came in for special attention was the Dixie Grays, recruiting in Arkansas and Jefferson counties.

The Dixie Grays arrived at Little Rock in civilian clothes, and the ladies of Little Rock promptly went to the work to make uniforms for them.

A few days before their departure, a flag was presented to the Dixie Grays by Miss Pleasants, with the usual patriotic speech. It was received by Capt. Sam G. Smith who also made an appropriate speech.

A company of 93 men, raised in the vicinity of Three Creeks, Union County, started for Gaines' Landing, the first lap of their journey to Virginia as part of the 3rd Arkansas Infantry Regiment.

Thursday, June 20, 1861. The new Constitution of the state of Arkansas as amended, adopted, and signed by the Convention, was published in the Arkansas True Democrat.

The editor urged that military jealousies should cease among the volunteers of Arkansas. Not everybody could be an officer, and there would be glory enough for all in the months to come, even the privates in the ranks.

In another article headed "State and Confederate Forces," the editor compared the organization of the two armies and called upon the state to co-operate with the Confederacy instead of hindering it.

In many respects, the state had advantages over the Confederacy when it came to recruiting. State troops could be reasonably certain of remaining within Arkansas, while Confederate troops had no assurance they would not be sent outside the state immediately, and were certain of being ordered elsewhere eventually.

Since the people were most concerned with protection of their own homes and families, many of them preferred service in Arkansas to the possibility of greater glory in Virginia. Moreover, they liked the idea of being nearby in case of family emergencies, and of being at home often enough to take care of their crops or businesses.

State troops were enlisted for only one year, but Confederate troops usually had to enlist for the duration of the war.

The True Democrat, the Gazette, and many other state newspapers advocated the transfer of state troops to the Confederacy, along with the arms, munitions, and other military assets of the state.

The state could not feed or equip her troops adequately, and the expense of maintaining a separate army was fast becoming a serious matter. The shortage of arms was probably the most serious

deficiency of the state, and primarily for this reason only about half the troops offered the state could be accepted, since the state could not afford to feed unarmed troops that could not fight.

Friday, June 21, 1861. Governor Rector, as president of the Military Board, opened negotiations with the Confederate Secretary of War for transfer of the troops, with the following communication:

Little Rock, Ark.

June 21, 1861.

L.R. Walker:

We have a large armed force in the field, say 8,000 men. Missouri calls for aid, which can not be effectively furnished under State authority. We will turn over this force by their consent to the Confederate Government, including arms with the provision that the arms are to be so used as to secure ample protection and security to Arkansas in future. In contemplation of this proposition we have called no general officer into the field; making prompt and speedy answer highly important. It is suggested that an active campaign in Missouri would aid Virginia.

H.M. Rector, Governor, and President Military Board

Saturday, June 22, 1861. Secretary Walker answered Rector's dispatch with the following telegram:

Richmond, June 22, 1861

Governor H.M. Rector, Little Rock, Ark:

The Arkansas troops we will receive with the regiment organized according to the law of Congress, and Arkansas, as every other State will receive watchful care of the Government.

Arkansas and Tennessee were the only Confederate states maintaining separate military forces, the others having already transferred state troops and equipment to the Confederacy. Tennessee was expected any day to make the transfer, and the Arkansas press had been clamoring for weeks for the Military Board to turn over the Arkansas military control to the Confederacy.

Governor Henry H. Rector, who was also president of the Military Board was known to be reluctant to relinquish control of state troops partly because he feared they would be taken out of the state, leaving Arkansas relatively unprotected.

General Hardee came to Little Rock on Sunday, July 14 to complete the transfer agreement. On July 15, the agreement was signed by Hardee for the Confederacy and by Rector, Totten, and Samuel W. Williams as members of the military Board.

Under the terms of the agreement, the state transferred to the Confederacy the following military organizations then in the service of the state; 1st Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col Patrick R. Cleburne; 2d Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. John R. Gratton; 3d and 4th Infantry Regiments attached to Gen. N B Pearce's brigade; 5th Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col David C Cross; 6th Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Lyon; 7th Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. R. G Shaver; 1st Cavalry

commanded by Col. DeRosey Carroll; 1st Cavalry Battalion commanded by LTC Solon Berland; Pulaski Artillery, commanded by Capt. William E. Woodruff, Jr. ; Clark County Artillery, commanded by Capt Roberts McGown, Artillery, commanded by Capt McGown; Trigg's Artillery, commanded by Capt John T. Trigg; and an unidentified artillery company attached to Pearce's command, probably Reed's battery from Fort Smith.

The board also agreed to transfer the arms and ammunitions then in the hands of these troops, and "such other arms and munitions as may hereafter be deemed necessary to be transferred *** and the transportation necessary for field service."

Clothing for these troops were to be furnished by the state, and the Confederate government agreed to reimburse the state.

The Military Board had requested that a Confederate general officer be sent here to command in that part of the state, in co-operation with Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch in Northwest Arkansas.

Although the Confederacy lost little time in complying with the request, the Military Board had called Maj. Gen. James Yell into active service in northeast Arkansas in the brief interim.

When the transfer to the Confederacy was made, the Military Board issued an order recalling Yell, Pearce, and Gen. T. N. Bradley. In the case of Bradley it was a happy solution, for the results of a recent court martial against him had been a recommendation that he be dismissed from the service.

General Yell shared the governor's reluctance to make the transfer
in
and did everything/his power to prevent it.

Soon after Yell arrived at Pocahontas, he made a speech to the troops, urging them not to transfer.

The Gazette branded Yell's activities as seditious, and remarked that if he were court-martialed, nothing could save him except that "his sublimated ignorance entitle him to an acquittal on a plea of lunacy."

Calling Yell into service in the first place was seen as one of the two greatest errors of the Military Board in recent weeks. The other was calling for 10 state regiments right after McCulloch had issued a call for Confederate volunteers.

During the latter part of July the actual transfer of state troops to the Confederacy was begun, under the terms of the agreement made a short time before.

Unless the majority of the members of a company agreed to transfer Hardee rejected the entire company. The experience of Capt. G.B. Blakemore's company the Hindman Guards, was particularly disappointing. This company had been among the first to tender its services to the state, and it had been the third company in the field when the state troops were mobilized.

When time for the transfer came, only 32 members of the company were willing to become Confederate soldiers, and were sworn in. But one more man was necessary to constitute a majority, so the company was not accepted for Confederate service and was ordered disbanded.

Wilson E. Johnson had gone to Richmond to get authority from the War Department to make further transfer of Arkansas troops, beyond the regiments, which had already been offered by the Military Board.

He was back in Arkansas before August 1, with authority to act as an agent of the Confederacy in this matter.

At Little Rock, he made arrangements with the Military Board for the transfer of the ten state regiments which had recently been called out and were then at rendezvous points over the state. All of them were infantry regiments.

Eight of these regiments were at least partially organized. The regiment at Springfield, Conway County, had elected Thomas D. Morricks as its colonel. It entered the Confederate service as the Tenth Arkansas. The regiment in Craighead County, which later became the Thirteenth Arkansas, had elected J. C. Tappan, who later became a brigadier general. The regiment at Pine Bluff, later designated as the Ninth Arkansas, had elected Rev. John H. Bradley. This regiment was called "the Parsons' Regiment" because of the large number of ministers in its rank, although McCarver's Fourteenth Arkansas also made claim to the nickname. Col. E. W. Grant had almost completed

the organization of his regiment at Arkadelphia, which entered the Confederate service as the Twelfth Arkansas.

Johnson formally accepted the eight regiments for the Confederacy, and Hardee was to receive them and muster them into the service. But about August 7, Hardee declined to receive them. He gave three reasons. First, he did not believe Johnson's authority extended to these troops.

Second, although he had not seen the regiments in question and based his opinion on the situation of the other Arkansas regiments he had seen, he took for granted that they were only partially armed. Third, the Confederacy had already established a policy of accepting only regiment enlisted for a term of at least three years or the duration of the war, and three regiments were all 12-months volunteers.

On August 9, two days after Hardee informed his superiors that he had declined to receive these regiments. General Gideon J. Pillow sent a dispatch to Gen. Leonidas Polk, saying that if Hardee did not want the Arkansas troops, he would like to have them in his command. Pillow was then at New Madrid, Missouri pleading for reinforcements.

During this time, Hardee relied heavily upon Col. Thomas C. Hindman of Helena, who commanded the Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Unlike the other regiments in Hardee's command, the 2d Arkansas had enlisted directly into the confederate service, and had never served under the authority of the state.

Some of the troops included in the original transfer agreement were part of Gen. N. B. Pearce's command, and were then with McCulloch in Missouri. The Military Board had authorized Gen. W. B. Burrow to turn Pearce's troops over to the Confederacy, and on August 8, Hardee ordered Hindman to go to Pearce's headquarters and muster in his troops.

Monday, July 1, 1861. The 5th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, at that time still under state authority elected Cross as its colonel.

At Camden, another company was preparing to leave for war. Like an earlier company from Camden, it bore the name Camden Knights. The 1st Camden Knights was now Company C, 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Its captain was W. L. Crenshaw, Capt. J. L. Logan commanded the 2d Camden Knights, which later became Company B, 11th Arkansas Infantry Regiment.

Tuesday, July 2, 1861. The Sevier County Stars left for Fort Smith. This was the 3rd time the company had set its departure date. It was organized early in May to go to Fort Arbuckle, but before its rendezvous date came, it was learned that the fort had been evacuated.

Just before time to leave., J. S. Dellarhide arrived from Little Rock with instructions from the Military Board for the company to remain at home.

Captain John G. McKean, Dr. Lawry, and Dr. Norwood then went to Fort Smith, and received orders from General Pearce to march as soon as possible. It was expected that the company would number

about 100 by the time it reached Fort Smith. It was uniformed with a light blue suit, and armed with the minnie muskets which had been sent to Sevier County under an act of the last legislature.

Friday, July 5, 1861. The 3d Arkansas Infantry Regiment was mustered into the Confederate service at Lynchburg, Va. This regiment had been raised by Albert Rust of Union County, and had left Arkansas during the latter part of June.

Monday, July 8, 1861. At Searcy, there was an election of officers by the First Cavalry Battalion, composed of five companies of mounted border rangers in the service of the state. Solon Borland was elected lieutenant colonel.

Tuesday, July 9, 1861. LT John C. Henderson and SGT Sam Brooklin of Danley's Rangers arrived at Little Rock from Searcy. They reported the company in good health and fine spirits. This company was commanded by Capt Benjamin F. Danley, and was part of Borland's battalion. Most of its members were from Pulaski County.

A farewell dinner was given at Quitman in honor of the Quitman Rifle Company, which marched towards Fayetteville the next day. This company was commanded by Capt A. R. Witt, and consisted of 95 men, of which 11 were from Conway County and the rest were from Quitman and vicinity, then in Van Buren County.

A company flag was presented by Miss Rachel F. Billings, and accepted by Capt Witt.

The Pulaski County Court made its first move to carry out the provisions of the ordinance of the Convention establishing a home guard. The court elected William A. Ashely as General Commander or chief of the home guard of minute men for the county."

His duties were defined as follows: "His tudy will be to keep the guard organized, ready at all time for duty, and issue such orders and instruction, to the company officers, as may be necessary to promote and maintain the efficiency of the corps as a military organization, especially enjoining in those orders that no wanton or irritating acts, while on duty, towards slaves, their owners, or any other person will be allowed to tolerate, the object being to protect not to violate, the rights of any innocent person."

Every able-bodied male citizon over 18 was liable to do duty in the home guard, and they were expected to provide their own arms and to serve without pay. Officers were to be elected in the same manner by which they were elcted in volunteer companies. The adjutant and the sergeant major were to be appointed by the general, and the company sergeant and corporals were to be appointed by the captains.

Friday, July 26, 1861. The situation of Gen Sterling Price's Missouri State Guard had become critical, and a move of some kind now had to be made. There was not enough food and forage to support his men and horses in the vicinity of his camp at Cowskin Prairie, in the southwest corner of Missouri. Because of the

scarcity of supplies, many of his men threatened to leave him.

He could not move southward into Arkansas, because he commanded state troops.

The only alternative was to advance northward, which would necessitate an attack upon Federal forces under the command of Brig. Gen.

Nathaniel Lyon concentrated in the vicinity of Springfield.

This he was poorly prepared to do. A great many of his men had no arms, and his troops were not well organized, and were well untrained and undisciplined. The Arkansas Military Board had loaned him \$10,000 and on July 26 requested that the Confederacy assume payment of the loan. At the time of the June expedition into Missouri, Generals Pearce and McCulloch had loaned him 615 muskets, with ammunition, which only partially supplies the deficiency in arms.

Clearly he could not hope to make a successful advance upon Springfield without the support of Pearce and McCulloch. McCulloch's assignment was the defense of the Indian Territory, and he had not been authorized to go into Missouri.

Nevertheless, after a conference with Pearce, McCulloch had gone to Price's headquarters and offered to do whatever he could to help him, and the result was that McCulloch, Price and Pearce agreed to join forces in a march upon Springfield.

On July 26, the march was begun. McCulloch's troops left their camp near Bentenville. Pearce's troops left Camp Walker near Maysville, and Price's command left its camp on Cowskin Prairie, with plans to unite forces at Cassville, Mo.

Saturday, July 27, 1861. Col. Thomas J. Churchill's regiment, the 1st Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, had advanced as far as Keitsville, Mo., and had encamped about a mile and a half east of the town, calling their bivouac area Camp Sevier. A scouting party was sent out under the command of 1st LT. W. P. Campbell, of the Augusta Guards, consisting of 21 men from his own company and the Lawrence Rangers.

At the intersection of the Springfield road, one mile from camp, the scouting party was joined by Judge Price, Joe Peary and a Mr. Davis, of Missouri. Peary agreed to serve as a guide for the scouts, and they went up the road two miles beyond Cassville. Here they learned that a group of Missouri Union men on the way to John Lyon's command at Springfield was on Flat Creek 25 miles northeast of Cassville.

Campbell's men traveled northeast for 16 miles and camped for the night. From here, Campbell sent out three men to determine the location and number of the Unionists. They returned about 1 o'clock in the morning, but had not found the enemy.

Sunday, July 28, 1861. Campbell's party took up the line of march about 6 AM and followed the creek for six miles. At Clark's Mill they met three women in a wagon. One of the women jumped from the wagon and ran through the woods. This made Campbell suspicious, and he ordered his men to follow her.

As they ran through the woods, the command became somewhat separated. Three of the men stumbled upon a group of 50 or 60 horsemen, presumably the party of Unionists they sought. The horsemen retreated into a hollow, and Campbell sounded the trumpet and brought his command together.

Although Campbell's party was outnumbered the terrain was such that a retreat would be as dangerous.

They were forward for about 200 yards, where they came upon the bodies of men which Campbell said were variously estimated at from 80 to 120.

Two of the leaders rode forward, one of them demanding that Campbell surrender, while the other said, "If you wish to fight, pitch in" LT Campbell and Joe Peary who were at the head of the Confederate column promptly fired and killed both men.

Campbell then ordered his men to dismount, take cover, and fire at will. About 10 minutes later, the Yankee officers ordered a charge which their men refused to make. A flanking movement was attempted next but when the Unionists came within 30 yards of

Campbell's command four of Campbell's men fired. Each of them killed one of the enemy. At this, the Unionists began to retreat.

Campbell's men then mounted their horses and returned to their camp. There had been no casualties among the Confederate soldiers.

Tuesday, July 30, 1861. McCulloch, Price and Pearce had reached Cassville, and their troops were in separate camps in the vicinity.

Pearce's command, consisting of 2,500 Arkansas State troops, was within 10 miles of Cassville, and the infantrymen were well armed. The men in McCulloch's brigade, numbering 3,200 were nearly all well armed. Having provided other troops with ammunition, McCulloch's own supply was now lower than he liked, particularly if the enemy should be reinforced.

Wednesday, July 31, 1861. Marching orders were issued for the next morning at daylight.

Thursday, August 1, 1861. The First and Second Divisions of the consolidated army began the march towards Springfield, camping at night about 12 miles northwest of Cassville. The First Division, commanded by McCulloch, marched in the following order: Third Louisiana Infantry Regiment; the light battery attached to the Third Louisiana; McRae's battalion of Arkansas Infantry; Gratiot's regiment of Arkansas Infantry, and Weightman's Missouri troops.

The Second Division, commanded by General Pearce, marched in this order; Capt Charles A. Carroll's Arkansas Cavalry Company; Woodruff's artillery, Missouri Troops under Generals Parsons, Clark, Slack, and McBride; Walker's Arkansas regiment; Dockery's Arkansas regiment, and the divisions supply train.

Price accompanied Pearce's division, and most of this infantry was with this division.

Saturday, August 3, 1861. Confederate and state troops were concentrated near Crane Creek in Missouri. No formal report of the incidents of this day was made, but William Watson's book, "Life in the Confederate Army," and W. H. Tunnard's book, "The History of the Third Regiment Louisiana Infantry," give detailed eyewitness accounts. Both Watson and Tunnard were in the Third Louisiana.

Crane Creek was an ideal camp site, supplying plenty of good water, and a broad, flat space along the banks for the tents. The road from the north, by which the enemy must come, ran through a ravine flanked by steep hills. The high ground was covered with a dense growth of bushes and small trees, offering an excellent defensive position.

The Louisiana regiment cut tree branches and bushes which obstructed the view of the road, which was made of white pulverized stone. The white stone was visible from a distance even on a dark night, and the picket guards could not fail to see anything moving on it.

A detachment of about 500 men from the third Louisiana was placed under the command of Col. James McIntosh and deployed along the rocky, brush-covered ridge which ran along one side of the road.

Col. Thomas J. Churchill's first Arkansas Mounted Rifles Regiment was ordered to move up the road and attack General Lyon's outposts and drive them in. This would bring out the Federal cavalry, and then Churchill was to retreat along the road and draw the enemy cavalry under the fire of the Louisiana troops on the ridge.

In the absence of the regulation uniforms, the difficulty would be distinguishing friend and foe. McIntosh gave strict orders to his men not to fire until he gave the order, which will be when the rear of Churchill's regiment passed the left of the detachment.

About half an hour after the Louisiana troops took their position, they heard artillery and small arms fire, followed by the sound of cavalry retreating down the road. Soon Churchill's regiment passed in front of the ridge, with the Federal cavalry some distance behind. The first part of the plan had been perfectly executed.

The two accounts do not agree about the second part, the ambush of the Federal cavalry. Tunnard said: "General Lyon, it seems, had discovered the strength of our forces, and the plan to welcome his arrival from a deserter out of our camp. His men pursued only within three miles of our position ***

The retreat of Churchill's Regiment was a helter-skelter flight, in accordance with previous instruction and as they reached by our position amid clouds of dust, the rapid flight of horsemen, artillery, and wagons sounded like the roar of many waters. The men waited and watched for the foe, compressed lips and blanched faces betokening the inward excitement, while not a man moved from this allotted place. *** The foe came not; and later in the afternoon of the succeeding day the detachment of sharp-shooters were relieved from duty and permitted to return to camp, Companies E & I taking their places."

Watson said; "They were soon passing in front of us. It was, Churchill's regiment. They were in good order, and the enemy's cavalry was following them up. The rear of their regiment had passed our right and we looked for their pursuers. Fortunately there was some distance between the pursued and the pursuers, otherwise it would have been very difficult to distinguish between them on account of the dust."

"They did come, and whether they suspected anything or not I do not know but before they were half way along our concealed line they halted and wheeled. Colonel McIntosh nevertheless coolly waited until Churchill's regiment had passed, and then gave the order to fire.

"The clouds of dust somewhat obscured the view, but the boys delivered their fire steadily and effectually, and a good many saddles were emptied. They wheeled in some confusion, some of the troops in the rear discharging their carbines amongst the bushes but did no harm, and in few minutes they were off out of sight."

"Some of Churchill's men returned to try and pick up some of the riderless horses, but most of them had followed their friends. They only got one of two that were not wounded."

Sunday, August 3, 1861. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, commanding Union force in the vicinity of Springfield, Missouri, spent the week before the battle of Wilson's Creek--the last week of his life--in an agony of pessimistic indecision.

Monday, August 4, 1861. Lyon surmised that the continual demonstrations by the Southern troops were for the purpose of keeping him busy while the main body of the Confederate army retired to a strong position and waited for the other columns to move up.

He called a council of the top ranking officers of his command, to decide whether to advance or retreat.

After a lengthy discussion, the officers unanimously agreed that a retreat was their only alternative, and the order to fall back to Springfield was issued.

The decision was made in the nick of time. On the same day, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, with the consent of the other Missouri general, and Brig. Gen. N. B. Pearce of Arkansas, had placed themselves in a subordinate position to Brig. Gen. McCulloch.

Monday, August 6, 1861. McCulloch's troops took up the line of march shortly after midnight.

The southern troops followed Lyon's army for about 16 miles as far as Bloody's Spring.

Meanwhile, Lyon had arrived at Springfield, and was fully aware that McCulloch was within ten miles of the city.

Tuesday, August 6, 1861. Early in the morning, McCulloch's army moved forward to Wilson's Creek ten miles southwest of Springfield.

Friday, August 9, 1861. By a strange coincidence, a night march to attack the enemy was planned by both the Union and Confederate forces in the vicinity of Springfield, Missouri. The Confederate march was postponed, and the result was that early the next morning they found themselves taking the defensive rather than offensive.

Since August 6, Confederate and Arkansas and Missouri state troops commanded by Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch had been encamped along the banks of Wilson's Creek and on the succession of scrub oak covered ridges nearby. The largest of these elevations was called Oak Hill, and was soon to earn the name 'Bloody Hill.' The old wire road to Springfield ran through the area.

During these three days, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price continually beseeched McCulloch to attack the Federal forces under Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, then encamped in and around Springfield, about ten miles away. McCulloch steadfastly refused, because neither the Missouri Troops who were familiar with the locality nor McCulloch's own scouts were able to learn anything of Lyons strength and fortifications.

Several times McCulloch threatened to order the entire army back to Cassville, rather than make a blind attack upon an unknown enemy. Price, on the other hand, threatened to resume command of the Missouri State Guard and Attack Lyon almost, without the help of the Confederate and Arkansas state troops.

Finally on August 8, some ladies from Springfield rode into Price's camp having managed to get through the Federal lines outside the city. They brought detailed information about Lyons' situation. This was the information. McCulloch had been waiting for, and Price promptly relayed it to him again urging him to attack.

Still McCulloch hesitated, for he had no faith in information obtained from civilians or through the Missouri scouts. He spent the rest of the day at the head of a large scouting party, attempting to confirm the reports brought by the Springfield ladies. He returned to camp very late, and gave Price no answer that night.

Early on the morning of the 9th, Price renewed his plan for an attack. At noon, McCulloch held a council of all his general officers in Price's headquarters. He was still unwilling to attack, but Price again threatened to lead the attack himself, with only the Missouri troops, and the other Missouri generals backed him up.

At least, McCulloch yielded and issued an order for his army to take up the line of march for Springfield at nine o'clock that night. The troops were to march in four separate columns, so as to surround the city and attack simultaneously at day break.

At the appointed time, the pickets were called in and the army was ready to march, when a light rain began. The men had only about 20 rounds of ammunition each, and there was no more to be had this side of Fort Smith and even there the supply was short.

Most of the soldiers had no cartridge boxes, and carried their ammunition in their pockets or in fabric sacks. This fact, added to the fact that most of the men had only common shotguns or rifles without bayonets, meant that the drizzling rain could disarm them by soaking their weapons and ammunition.

After a conference with Price, McCulloch countermanded the marching order, directing the men to rest on their arms and be ready to march on short notice. The rain stopped before midnight, but the order to march was not given.

Since the army was expected to march at any moment, the picket guards were not sent back to their posts. This proved to be a great mistake, for even then the Federal army was silently approaching the Southern encampment. Daybreak found the Southern army fatigued by the loss of a night's rest and the nerve-racking waiting.

Meanwhile, Lyon had spent the three days in expectation of being attacked at any hour. The only retreat route open to him was to him was to St. Louis by way of Rolla, over rough country and under conditions which would render real difficulty if not impossibility.

The night after McCulloch's advance guard arrived at Wilson's Creek, Lyon ordered a part of his outposts to attack, but his scouts returned to Springfield with the necessary information so late at night that he decided to call off the attack.

The country people and home guards kept rushing into town to report that McCulloch was advancing keeping Lyon's troops on edge and depriving them of the rest they needed to prepare for battle. On one occasion, a force was sent out to meet the advancing Confederates, but it proved to be a false alarm.

On August 8, Lyon called his principal officers together and said, "Gentlemen, there is no prospect of our being re-inforced at this point; our supply of provisions is running short; there is a superior force in front, and it is reported that Hardee is marching with 9,000 men to cut our line of communication.

It is evident that we must retreat. The question arises, that it is the best method of doing it. Shall we endeavor to retreat without giving the enemy battle beforehand, and run the risk of having to fight every inch along our line of retreat, or shall we attack him in his position, and endeavor to hurt him so that he cannot follow us? I am decidedly in favor of the latter plan.

I propose to march this evening with all our available force, leaving only a small guard to protect the property which will be left behind, and marching by the Fayetteville road, throw our whole force upon him at once, and endeavor to route him before he can recover from his surprise."

Col. Franz Sigel advocated a divided attack, with Lyon attacking McCulloch's front, and Sigel attacking simultaneously in the rear. All the other officers opposed his plan, and it was decided to abandon the plans to attack at this time because of the exhaustion of the troops.

On the morning of August 9, Lyon and Sigel held another conference and worked out a plan of attack without the help of the other officers. The plan was basically the same as that suggested earlier by Sigel. Sigel was to take about 1,200 men to turn the Confederate right, and Lyon was to take the remaining 4,200 men to turn their left. Sigel's attack would begin when he heard Lyon's guns.

Lyon marched out of Springfield at five o'clock on the evening of August 9, taking the Little Rock road for about six miles and then a road running to the southeast. About one o'clock in the morning, Lyon's column was in sight of the Confederate camp fires, and halted until daylight.

Sigle's column left Camp Fremont on the south side of Springfield at 6:30. The night was very dark, and it was difficult to keep the troops from getting lost or separated. About 11 o'clock the column halted and rested until two o'clock, and then moved forward to within a mile of the rear of the Confederate camp.

With the Confederate pickets away from their posts, there was nobody to give the alarm. A few Confederate soldiers were already out foraging for breakfast, and they were taken prisoner to prevent their carrying news of the impending attack back to their camp.

Saturday, August 10, 1861. Daybreak found Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch's Confederate and state troops that were still camped in the valley of Wilson's Creek, after a restless night of waiting for marching orders. They had no idea of their enemy outside their camp, ready to attack.

The battle that ensued lasted approximately six hours. The Confederates called it the battle of Oak Hills, the Federals called it the battle of Wilson's Creek, and newspapers on both sides called it the battle near Springfield. Both sides claimed the victory, but the Federal claim was half-hearted, and it is generally conceded to have been a Confederate victory.

The main body of the Federal army, under Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, attacked the Confederate left and front, and almost simultaneously a smaller force under Col. Franz Sigel attacked the right and rear.

The most important action was at Lyon's position, and consisted of four distinct charges, separated by brief lulls.

Gen. James Rains' pickets encountered Lyons troops about four o'clock in the morning, and ran back to camp to give the alarm. Rains sent two messages in rapid succession to Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, who hastened forward to Rains' position on the crest of a ridge on the extreme left of the Confederate line.

Lyon stormed the hill and succeeded in driving Rains back. Totten's battery moved forward in the center to the top of the hill, with the First Missouri on the right and the First Kansas on the left. The First Iowa was on the left of the First Kansas, and Osterhaus' battalion occupied the extreme right.

Capt. Joseph B. Plummer's infantry battalion was sent to protect Lyon's left flank, moving down a ridge about 500 yards and across a deep ravine. Here he was driven back by the Third Louisiana. McRae's Arkansas battalion, and the Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, who had taken a position in Ray's corn field.

DuBois' battery, supported by Steele's battalion, was at the left and rear of Totten's battery, to bear upon Woodruff's battery on the opposite side of the creek.

With the withdrawal of Rains, Lyon had turned the Confederate left, and at the same time Sigel had turned their right. When he heard Lyon's first fire, his artillery opened on the camp of Col. Thomas J. Churchill's First Arkansas Mounted Rifles. The startled Arkansas

fled into the woods, where they were brought together by Churchill and marched in the opposite direction. They were sent to the support of Slack in the front.

Sibel's Third and Fifth Missouri Advanced and formed almost in the center of Churchill's abandoned camp. The Confederates in the vicinity rallied, but after fighting about half an hour, they fell back into the woods and up the adjoining hills.

Price arrived at the frontier in time to rally Rain's troops at the back slope of the hill, and the other four Missouri generals (Slack, McBride, Clark and Parsons) with their commands took their positions to the left of Rains.

Lyon moved down the hill, and the Missourian advanced to meet him. During the half-hour engagement which followed, both armies were driven back in disorder two or three times, but each time they rallied and pressed forward again. Finally the Southern troops retired, leaving the Federals in possession of the position.

Union reports say that about the same time Dubois' battery, supported by Capt Frederick Steele's regular infantry battalion, drove the Confederates from Ray's corn field. According to the Confederate reports, these troops retired only after they had driven out Plummer's battalion.

At any rate, they were soon reformed and sent to other parts of the battle field. Part of the Third Louisiana moved to the left, and another part was sent to the rear to fight Sigel. McIntosh was

needed in his capacity as McCulloch's adjutant, and he turned his regiment over to LTC Ben T. Embry.

After this action, there was a lull along the entire line except at the extreme Union right, where McBride's Missourians were about to overwhelm the Union's First Missouri. The Second Kansas was sent into the fight just in time to save the First Missouri from total destruction. During the lull, Lyon brought Steele's battalion forward to support Totten's battery.

Meanwhile, in the rear, Sigel had moved northward, hoping to assist Lyon by attacking the Confederate line of battle from the rear. Arriving at Sharp's farm, he met many retreating Confederates, and placed his troops to block their retreat. Firing at the front had ceased entirely, and Sigel thought the battle had been won and the Lyon was pursuing the retreating Confederates.

Receiving a report that Lyon's men were coming up the road, Sigel ordered his men to hold their fire. Suddenly a battery on the road and one on the hill opened fire on Sigel, and a strong infantry column advanced from the road and attacked his right. This was not the gray-clad First Iowa of Lyon's column as Sigel had supposed, but the Confederate's Third Louisiana, also uniformed in gray.'

Sigel's men were slow to realize that the similarity of uniforms had deceived them into identifying the enemy as a friend. Thinking

their own troops were firing on them, they became panic stricken. The artillerymen could hardly be brought forward to man their guns, and the infantry would not level their arms until it was too late.

The Third Louisiana came within 10 paces of Sigel's cannon, killed the horses, turned the flanks of the infantry, and sent Sigel's entire command scrambling into the bushes and by-roads, followed and attacked relentlessly by Arkansas and Texas cavalry troops.

In their retreat Sigel lost 292 men five cannon, and the flag of the Third Missouri. Finally he ordered a retreat. Falling behind his cavalry, he was ambushed, the command was entirely broken up, and he himself narrowly escaped. He found himself retreating towards Springfield accompanied by only two guards.

The lull at the front was broken by the appearance of a large Confederate force along the entire front of Lyon's line, and moving towards each of his flanks. The engagement became general at once, and was unusually fierce.

Often the Confederates were within 30 or 40 yards of Totten's position. In some places they were in three lines, the front line lying down, the second kneeling and third standing.

The First Kansas withdrew in disorder, and the First Iowa was moving up to that position. Every available Federal battalion was now brought into action. The battle raged more than an hour, with neither side gaining an appreciable advantage.

Early in the engagement, Lyon was slightly wounded in the leg and head, and his horse was killed. Obtaining another horse, he went forward to rally his troops. A few minutes later, he was carried dead from the field, having been shot in the chest.

The Union left rallied, and about half an hour after Lyon's death the Confederates again withdrew from the field. There was almost complete silence for the next half hour. The principal Federal officers were informed of Lyon's death, and Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis assumed command.

All his regimental commanders were wounded, his army was scattered and broken, and ammunition was dangerously low. If Sigel could attack the Confederate right, Sturgis could go forward with some hope of success. If Sigel had retreated, Sturgis had no other alternative but to retreat. But nobody knew what had become of Sigel.

At this point a large infantry force moved around the right to the position from which Sigel's guns had been heard earlier, and advanced in column towards the front of the Federal left wing. The troops' clothing resembled that of Sigel's brigade, and the color bearer carried a United States flag.

Thinking these were Sigel's troops and the day was saved, the Union troops prepared to move to the left and front to join him. The Advancing column moved down the hill within easy reach of the Federal artillery, but was permitted to advance unmolested until it reached

the covered position at the feet of the ridge.

Suddenly Guiber's battery (Confederate) was planted on the hill in the Federal front, and began to pour shapnel and canister upon the unsuspecting Union troops. At the same time, the column presumed to be Sigel's showed a Confederate flag, opened fire, and slowly ascended the hill. The United States flag had been captured from Sigel, and was displayed as a taunt.

This charge was the bloodiest and hardest fought of the day. Totten's battery supported by the First Iowa and regular Army troops, was the main point of Attack. DuBois' battery, supported by Osterhaus' battalion and the rallied fragments of the First Missouri, soon silenced Guiber's battery and repulsed the Confederate right wing.

With Steele's battalion about to be cut to pieces, Captain Granger of Sturgis' staff ran to the rear and brought up the remnants of various commands, who attacked the Confederate right and killed or wounded almost every man within 60 or 70 yards.

Finally the Confederates fell back and began reforming. Sturgis took advantage of the temporary lull to begin his retreat. The ammunition of the Second Kansas had been exhausted, and it retired from the field slowly and in good order.

This left the Union reight exposed, and Confederate Missourians renewed the attack at that point. They were met by Steele's battalion

and driven back, joining the main force reforming in the rear for another charge.

While this engagement was in progress, DuBois' battery and its supports moved to a hill in the union rear, to cover Sturgis' retreat. Totten's battery replaced its disabled horses and retired slowly, with the main body of the infantry. It was about 11:30 and there were no Confederates in sight.

The Union column moved slowly to the high open prairie about two miles from the battleground. The mounded were brought to the prairie, and after a short halt, the march back to Springfield was begun.

At the Little Rock road, they met LT Charles E. Farrand with his cavalry company and the remnants of Sigel's command. They had with them one piece of Sigel's artillery which had been captured and abandoned by the Confederate. Arriving at Springfield at 5 PM they found that Sigel had reached there safely some hours before.

The defeated Union forces at Springfield had no choice but to fall back to Rolla. Indeed, General Lyon had fully realized before the battle of Wilson's Creek that he would soon be forced to retreat to Rolla because he could not hope to hold his position at Springfield without a substantial reinforcement, with General Fremont, refused to send.

The command returned to Springfield about 5 PM August 10, the day of the battle.

Maj Samuel D. Sturgis explained the conditions under which he had assumed command in the field after Lyon's death and turned the command over to Col. Franz Sigel, the ranking officer present.

For no apparent reason, he had left a company at Heoshe to be captured on July 5 by McCulloch's troops. The next day, in the battle of Carthage, he had retreated all day before "Price's miserable rabble," as Scheffield called it, thus permitting Price and McCulloch to unite with nothing more than token opposition.

He had made so many blunders in connection with the battle of Wilson's Creek that the other officers almost unanimously blamed him for the defeat.

The thing they had held against Sigel the most was his disgraceful flight back to Springfield, before the worst part of the battle, literally deserting the main body of Lyon's army.

The council of Union officers having agreed that there was no time to lose in starting the retreat to Rolla, before the Confederates could organize for pursuit, orders were issued for the march to begin at 2 AM August 11. The troops had marched most of the previous night, and had fought all morning, and marched all afternoon but there was no time for them to rest. They had to get the entire column, with its train of 370 wagons, out of town and on favorable ground for defense before dawn, for it was expected that the Confederates would attack then if ever.

Sigel drew up the order of march.

His brigade of Missouri volunteers and the First Iowa, also volunteers, formed the advance guard. Then came the baggage train, then the main body of the army, with Sturgis' brigade of regulars as the rear guard.

After marching order was issued, Scheffield made arrangements for the transportation of the wounded men, detailed four surgeons to care for those who could not be moved, and checked all the camps except Sigel's to see that they were making the proper preparations for the march.

At 1:30 half an hour before the march was to begin, Scheffield went to Sigel's camp and found that no preparations whatever had been made. The men were getting ready to cook for their breakfast, and their wagons, had not been loaded. There was no officer to execute Scheffield's orders, and nobody paid any attention to him. When he reached Sigel's quarters it was 2 AM and Sigel was still asleep.

After arousing Sigel, Scheffield started the trail and sent the First Iowa ahead, instructing its officers to halt the regiment about a mile from town. For more than two hours after the scheduled march time, the entire column waited for Sigel's brigade to take its place. The rear guard did not leave town until about 6.

The daily marches were of no more than ordinary length, yet Sigel ordered long halts in the middle of the day.

It was usually about 10 PM when the rearguard stopped, and once it was midnight.

The resentment against Sigel built up rapidly.

At the end of the second day, August 12, the advance guard was only 28 miles from Springfield, at Niangua Crossing of the Gasconade River.

On the morning of the third day, all except Sigel's brigade prepared breakfast from the supplies on hand, and all except the First Iowa marched six miles before they were brought to a halt.

For three hours the men stood in the hot sun on the dry prairie, waiting for the order to proceed. They soon learned that the reason for the halt was that Sigel's brigade was slaughtering and cooking beef for their breakfast.

It was about noon before Sigel's brigade had finished its meal and was ready to begin the day's march.

The Missouri General Assembly convened at Neosho, October 21, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession.

Governor Claiborne F. Jackson had issued a proclamation on August 5, declaring Missouri an independent and sovereign state. In his absence, a similar proclamation had been issued July 31 by LT Governor T. C. Reynolds, however, this action was not enough to take Missouri out of the Union legally.

On November 28, President Davis signed the act of the Confederate Congress admitting Missouri to the Confederacy.

During the summer, 1861, a company from South Arkansas had passed through Little Rock, and every member of the company was armed with a homemade sword. They had been made from scythes or bars of steel, were well-tempered, and servicable mouted.

During the last week in October Capt T. J. Payne of the McKeever Guards was at Little Rock, and proudly displayed a sword which had been made especially for him by C. A. Harris of Atlanta (also called Oakland Grove and Old Austin) in Prairie County.

With the threat of invasion of Kansas, feverish efforts to recruit volunteers for Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch's command were in evidence all over Arkansas.

Nicholas B. Pearce, who had commanded state troops at Oak Hills with the state rank of brigadier general, now was calling for volunteers for the Confederate service, making a special appeal to the men who had fought under him in August.

Each man was told to provide himself with two suits of jeans clothing, one blanket, and one pair of good shoes or boots, and socks.

The True Democate of October 3 reported that the regiment being organized at Little Rock by Col. Francis A. Terry was fast filling up.

In October 31, D. W. Davis, secretary of the Military Board, telegraphed Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin that eight or 10 regiments were in the process of organization.

He said, "Our state arms have been transferred to the Confederate authorities and other domestic arms are also exhausted. It will be absolutely necessary that you arm the regiments now organizing, McCulloch must be reinforced. We have the men, and are doing all in our power to bring them into the field, but you must organize them, as we cannot.

On Monday, October 7, 1861, Albert Pike concluded a treaty with the Cherokee Nation, whereby the Cherokees allied themselves with the Confederacy. The treaty was negotiated at Park Hill, the home of Principal Chief John Ross.

The first interview with Ross, on June 5, was fruitless, because the old chief was still determined to adhere to his policy of neutrality. There had been two parties in the Cherokee Nation since the treaty of 1835. Ross headed the majority party, which included most of the full-bloods. The opposing party, which included most of the half-bloods, was strongly in favor of the Confederacy.

Pike spent the rest of the summer conferring with other Indian nations, tribes, and bands, and had no further contact with Ross until he returned to the Wichita Agency late in August, when he received a letter from the chief offering to reopen negotiations.

All of the war news during the first summer had been favorable to the Confederacy.

Ross explained his change of sentiments in his opening remarks to the National Council on October 9: "The contest thus far had been attended with success almost uninterrupted on their (The Confederacy's side and marked by brilliant victories. Of its final result there seems to be no ground for a reasonable doubt).

Pike arrived at Park Hill on September 24, and the second conference was begun the next day. He had arranged for representatives of several other tribes to meet him there, and treaties were concluded with them during the next few days.

In negotiation the Cherokee treaty Pike had only to deal with the Chief and the executive council, and he found them well informed on the political and military situation of the Confederacy.

When Ross presented the treaty to the National Council on October 9 for ratification, he listed the following principal features:

"The relations of the Cherokee Nation were changed from the United to the Confederate States. Treaties and boundaries, as defined by patent from the United States, are continued. The payment of all of our annuities and the security of all our investments are provided for. Our title to our lands is placed beyond dispute. The district court, with a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, is admitted into the country instead of being located in Van Buren. It gives us a Delegate in Congress on the same footing with Delegates from the Territories. The Cherokee Nation may be called upon to furnish troops for the defense of the Indian country. Only the Little Osage band of about 1,000 and the Senecas of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees, numbering about 90, had

not make treaties."

At Richmond on October 29, the Secretary of War issued this special order: "The following companies of The Arkansas Volunteers are organized into a battalion, to be designated the Second Infantry Battalion Arkansas Volunteers, Major Bronaugh, commanding: Captain Beavers', Captain Gregory's, Captain Lacy's. Captain Beavers will have the arms of his company, with their equipments, boxed invoiced, and sent to LTC Gorgas, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, in this city."

These three companies had gone to Virginia without the proper authority from Confederate officials. At least one of the company commanders, Capt J. Randolph Lacy, was in a position to present his case effectively, for his brother, Maj Horace Lacy, was a former aide to Gen. Daniel Ruggles and was now an aide to Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes.

Before Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant began the river expedition which resulted in the battle of Belmont, Mo., on November 7, three columns were sent in pursuit of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson in Southeast Missouri.

The move against Thompson touched off an invasion alarm in Northeast Arkansas, where an earlier panic had not yet entirely subsided.

When the expedition began, Thompson was in camp at Bloomfield, Mo.

A Federal column commanded by Co. W. P. Carlin left Ironton about November 2, another under Col. R. J. Oglesby left Bird's Point on November 3, and another headed by Col. N. Perczel left Capt Girardeau on November 6. All three headed in the direction of Bloomfield, but Oglesby's march was impeded by swamps.

Thompson learned of their advance on November 5, and at first planned to march out to meet one of the two columns drawing near. A few hours later, he prepared to defend Bloomfield instead. By the next evening, he realized he could not prevent the junction of the Union columns, and fell back in the direction of New Madrid.

The column from Ironton had already turned back, but Perczel arrived at Bloomfield on November 7, and Oglesby reached there soon afterwards. While at Bloomfield, Oglesby received orders from Grant to deflect his column in the direction of New Madrid.

There was no way the Confederate commanders in the field could know that the danger had passed.

Col. Solon Borland, commanding the upper district of Arkansas with headquarters at Pocahontas, had also heard of the move from Ironton on the evening of November 5. At that time, his scouts said the Federals were only 58 miles north of Pocahontas.

Borland took for granted that Pocahontas was their objective. Hardee's move to Kentucky had left Borland with fewer than 700 effective troops, all of which Hardee had thrown aside as worthless, but he had no artillery battery to man them.

Captain Roberts and his unit of 60 men, partially trained in the artillery service but with no guns, had left Northeast Arkansas on the previous evening to join Hardee in Kentucky. Borland immediately ordered them back to Pocahontas to man his old cannon.

He sent a dispatch to Thompson, not knowing exactly where he was but depending upon his courier to locate him. He asked Thompson to come to his aid by marching on the flank and rear of the enemy.

He sent messages to the colonels commanding the various militia regiments, asking them to come with their regiments and whatever volunteer forces they could enlist.

By November 6, citizen soldiers from Randolph and adjoining counties were pouring into Pocahontas, armed with shotguns, and rifles, and it was expected that a force of about 4,000 would soon be assembled.

A bulletin from Borland reached Little Rock on the night of November 7. Only two members of the Military Board were here, Governor Rector and Dr. L. D. Hill, but they held a meeting immediately.

Francis A. Terry, who was attempting to raise a regiment, had five companies at the Arsenal, and was delaying organization until the

remaining five companies could be raised. Shortly before midnight, the secretary of the Military Board delivered an order for the five companies to organize as a battalion and report for duty. No time was to be lost, because steamboats were waiting at Des Arc to take them to Pocahontas, and the organizational procedure was to be carried out that night.

Terry took the order to his camp, aroused the men, and sent messengers into town to bring in the absentees.

Finally Terry got his five companies to the headquarters of Captain Murff, where they were treated to patriotic speeches the rest of the night. While somebody went to bring the governor, Terry delivered a long address on the life of a soldier.

The governor arrived about two hours before daybreak, and made a long, stirring speech. He assured them that the election of officers would not be held until morning and indeed, it was almost morning before he ended his speech.

The next day, Rector and Hill, acting as the Military Board, ordered Brigadier General Phillips to call out the Eighth Brigade of Arkansas Militia, which was located in the vicinity of Pocahontas. He was also directed to call out one company each for the counties of Prairie, Monroe, Poinsett, St. Francis, and Craighead.

By the night of November 9, more than 1,000 volunteers or militiamen had reached Pocahontas. Another 1,000 men had reported to Borland that they were assembled in other places and would await his instructions.

Only about 100 men who had rushed to Pocahontas were adequately armed and prepared for service. Borland sent the rest of them home, directing them to organize, obtain arms, and wait for another call. He estimated that the result would be approximately 3,000 men ready for service within a week, and within a three day march from Pocahontas.

Women and children had been evacuated, but on November 10, Borland made it clear that the supplies had not been removed. In a letter to General Polk, he said, as to the supplies here, the amount of which seems to have been greatly exaggerated to you -- mentioned by you in one of your letters as probably \$500,000 worth-- though I am satisfied not more than one-half, perhaps not more than one-third of that, I have not deemed it necessary or proper to remove them lower down the river, for the reason that I don't intend to abandon the place, and if we are to perish for the want of the timely aid that ought to have been given us if retained here at all, we will all, men and supplies, perish together; the enemy shall never have them."

Having sent most of the militia home, Borland called for organized volunteers for a period of 30 days, feeling certain that would cover the period of his greatest danger. By November 20, he had received 11 infantry companies and one cavalry company and was told that four more companies were on the way.

On November 11, he suggested that he be superseded in command, and expressed the opinion that a brigadier general should be sent. "It is a brigadier's command," he wrote of Polk, "and should be his responsibility, which I am daily growing more and more distrustful of my competency to sustain. Besides, indications of failing health, admonish me that the public interests here would be better provided for by other and abler hands."

He repeated the suggestion on November 20, adding, "I do not wish that place for myself. I did once, but in all sincerity I do not now, greatly preferring to return to my regiment or even to go into the ranks. I hope, therefore, some one of suitable rank will be ordered to relieve me at once. The public interest requires it."

General Thompson wrote a reassuring letter to Borland on the 10th, saying he believed Northeast Arkansas was in no particular danger.

Both Thompson and Borland felt sure another advance would be made as soon as the Federal troops had recovered from the battle of Belmont.

After the battle of Belmont, Mo, the Confederate expected the Union army to undertake a grand expedition down the Mississippi River.

The confederates decided to use whatever time they might have to build fortifications at strategic points along the river. Polk had already thrown up extensive earth works and other fortifications at

Columbus, Kentucky, which he continued to enlarge and improve.

Fort Pillow, Tennessee was also well fortified, with 60 cannons already mounted, Col. Jabez M. Smith's Eleventh Arkansas Infantry Regiment was stationed there and had helped to build the fort.

On November 20, the Eleventh Arkansas moved to Island Number 10, which was also being heavily fortified.

Captain A. B. Gray, of the Confederate Engineers Corps, designed the defenses of both New Madrid and Island Number 10, and supervised their constructions.

The Eleventh Arkansas was ordered on November 22 to procure the necessary spades, picks, and other tools, and build a battery on Island Number 10, under Captain Gray's direction.

On December 2, Pillow ordered Col. E. W. Gantt's Twelfth Arkansas Infantry Regiment to move to New Madrid and garrison the fort. Thompson remained in command of the fort.

D. W. Davis, who had been secretary of the Board from the time of its organization, resigned in November. Dr. Levin D. Hill and Governor Henry M. Rector, members of the Board, selected H. B. Vaughn to replace him.

One of Davis' last acts as secretary was preparation of a report covering the period from May 24 to November 2. This report was read with great interest by both the critics and the defenders of

the Board, for the financial statement gave them some means of judging whether or not the charges of extravagance were justified.

In a little more than five months, the total expenditures had been \$1,045,066.50. Of this amount, \$390,027.45 had been spent in the quartermaster's department, \$309,009.81 in the paymaster's department, \$309,029.71 in the commissary department and \$4,219.36 in the ordnance department. Incidental expenses were listed at \$12,090.30.

It was generally understood that the special session of the legislature in November of 1861 was called mainly for the purpose of electing Confederate senators. But the governor was not required to list the reasons for the call.

Estimating at 22,400 the number of Arkansas soldiers already in the field or preparing to go, he said the state could furnish 20,000 more if necessary.

"In view of which," he said, "I beg leave to recommend that a law be passed, authorizing the executive authorities of the state to organize two class regiments, one of Germans, and their immediate descendants; another of Irish and their descendants, choosing their own officers from among themselves, the two regiments to form a brigade, their general to be appointed by the president.

"These people, although brave and patriotic, have been deterred from entering the army, mainly because for them there was little chance for promotion, and the individual heroism that might be displayed by one or two in a company, establishing no reputation, gratifying

to their national pride.

"If I should be mistaken, however, in the causes that have deterred them, and it is found to proceed from a lack of inclination, then authority ought to be given to draft a regiment from each class, to be organized as about indicated.

"It is not a wise or just government -- which in a war like this -- taxes native blood and energy lone, leaving the foreign-born at home--reaping the fruits of dear-bought victories."

Admitting that the state militia was in a disorganized condition, he gave three reasons which it could not be made efficient under present regulations. First, the officers and men were not paid unless called into active service, which rarely happened. Second, the volunteer system cut off all hope of promotion. Third, the home guard authorized by the Convention has' practically replaced the militia.

He said, "An army of militia, like any other army, to make it efficient, requires attention, labor and expenditure or money. The home guard abolished,-- a competent salary paid the adjutant general, -- with some necessary amendments to the code, the militia force might be organized and relied on for emergencies, otherwise it is comparatively, valueless as a means of defense."

Albert Sidney Johnston (Gen) had made two separate calls upon the state for troops, and the regiments were then being raised and organized. But on November 9, Governor Rector received a letter from

Johnston, directing him to disband the troops unless they were effeciently armed and equipped.

Only a very few of the new soldiers were armed.

With the northern border of Arkansas threatened with invasion both on the west and on the east, Rector wanted to keep the troops together and take them into the service of the state, for the protection of the northern section. "In view of this state of things, I recommend that a brigade be organized of state troops, from the volunteers now ordered by Gen. Johnston to be disbanded, and consisting of two regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two companies of artillery. This force to take position midway the northern boundary of the state, and retained there until their presence no longer becomes necessary to afford an ample guarantee for life and property.

But the legislature refused to authorize any more troops for state service. The first experience in maintaining a separate state army had been enough to convince most of the people that it was extravagant and could be responsible for a military disaster because of authority between state and Confederate officers.

Albert Pike left Little Rock on November 6, 1861 to go to Richmond to submit his report on his mission to the Indian Country west of Arkansas, where he had made treaties for the Confederacy with the various Indian tribes.

He had another reason for submitting his report in person. He hoped to convince the Confederate War Department that the Indian country should be a separate military department.

On November 22, the following order was issued: "The Indian country west from Arkansas and north from Texas is constituted the Department of Indian Territory, and Brig. Gen. Albert Pike, Provisional Army, is assigned to the command of the same. The troops of this department will consist of the several Indian regiments raised or yet to be raised within the limits of the department.

On November 27, Pike wrote the Secretary of War: "I wish to organize a force in the Indian country that may constitute a respectable command. I am not desirous to be merely a general of Indians because a force of 3,000 or 4,000 irregular mounted troops is only of value when sustained by infantry and artillery.

"Moreover, to hold the Indian country against the force that will be thrown into it in the spring, two or three important points must be strengthened by field works, only to be constructed by infantry, but which the Indians rifles will efficiently aid in defending.

"It is important that our Indians should have our troops by their side, that they may not conclude that they are fighting for us only and not equally for themselves.

"I request authority to receive into the service an additional force of Indians, if they offer themselves with arms, as soon as I may have arms for them, not to exceed, with those already in the service, 7500 men."

"A part of this force I propose to place at the posts near Red River, and at new posts to be selected on the western and northern Indian frontier, and to require the utmost economy on the part of their quartermasters and commissaries."

"I also request that one of the Arkansas regiments now in the service may be assigned to my command; that I be authorized to receive the regiment now being raised by Col. Rank A. Rector, and that I be also authorized to receive one other infantry regiment, to be commanded, if raised by him, by Charles W. Adams of Arkansas; this and the others to be infantry, and only to be mustered into the service when armed."

He also asked for authority to receive two companies of artillery whenever he could obtain guns for them.

Maj George W. Clarke, who held the position of quartermaster for McCulloch's command, was made a depot quartermaster at Fort Smith, to provide supplies for all the commands in that area.

With 23 regiments in the field, Arkansas was inadequately defended, because most of her own troops had been sent to Kentucky and Virginia, and precious few others had been sent into the state to replace them.

Friends of the Rector administration blamed the Confederate authorities, saying they were more concerned for Kentucky, a Union State, than for the Confederate state of Arkansas. Not only men but arms had been taken out of Arkansas in large quantities and sent back in small quantities.

Those who opposed the governor blamed the Military Board, for the board had contrived the prevention of the state troops from transferring to the Confederacy. Furthermore, by calling for volunteers for a one-year term, the board had made it virtually impossible for the Confederacy to enlist Arkansas soldiers for three years or for the duration.

The Confederacy could not afford to issue arms to men who had agreed to serve only one year, when there are still unarmed regiments who had enlisted for three years or the duration.

The Secretary of War made this point clear in a dispatch to John D. Kimball, Secretary of the Arkansas Senate, on November 14.

On November 3, Johnson directed the governor to annul the call for volunteers which had been made in compliance with his own requisition, and to disband them unless they were fully armed.

Rector resisted the order by asking the legislature on November 11 to authorize a brigade of state troops, placing the troops already raised under state authority instead of Confederate.

The objections were the same they had always been to the state's maintaining a separate army: division of authority and needless expense. Arkansas still had a militia for emergency service, although most people thought of it as an incompetent body dominated by politicians.

The legislature adjourned without making any provisions for a state army.

The German and Irish men of Arkansas were being eyed with suspicion if they had not enlisted in the Confederate army. A suggestion made by Governor Rector was made that regiments should be organized with membership restricted to these nationalities.

On November 19, Capt. John Collins of Little Rock began recruiting a company which he promised to equip at his own residents of the vicinity to enlist. In view of the shortage of more conventional weapons, this company was to be armed with Irish pikes.

At the same time, Henry Jacobi, a Prussian who lived at Little Rock, was raising a cavalry company which would be armed with lances.

Capt. John C. Henderson, commanding Company D of Col Solon Borland's First Arkansas Mounted Volunteers Regiment, issued a call for recruits from Camp Warner near Pocahontas on November 14.

He had been authorized by Borland to recruit his own company up to its full strength, and asked for volunteers from Pulaski and adjoining counties. The enlistment would be for only seven months, which was the unexpired time of the regiment's one-year enlistment.

On November 26, the Lafayette Beagles left Lewisville for Camden, in route to Columbus, Ky. D. W. Harris was captain and the three Lieutenants were Hugby, Welborn, and Murphy. Early in 1862 the name of this company was changed to McCown Artillery.

This was probably one of six companies which recently had been raised by Capt. John L. Logan, commander of the Camden Knights, The Daily State Journal of November 29 quoted the Memphis Appeal: "Capt John L. Logan passed through our city yesterday in route for Columbus. Capt. Logan has just returned from Arkansas where he succeeded in raising six companies, all armed, which makes another regiment from Arkansas. He hopes soon to receive four more companies from the same State," Ten companies were required for a regiment.

Col. Francis A. Terry's Fourth Arkansas Infantry Battalion left its camp at the Little Rock Arsenal on December 1 for Columbus, Ky.

This was the organization intended to be a regiment, raised for service in Northwest Arkansas under Gen. Ben. McCulloch, but organized as a battalion by order of the Military Board early in November, when the first alarm of invasion was received from Col. Solon Borland at Pocahontas.

Although only five companies had been raised at that time, and they had no arms, the governor made a determined effort to send them to Pocahontas.

He wired the Secretary of War for permission to send this unit to Borland instead of McCulloch, and on November 25, permission was refused.

Some of the men were dissatisfied with the order to form a battalion instead of a regiment. They tried to raise more troops in order to bring it to regimental strength.

LT J. G. Robertson, an officer in Capt Hoadley's company, spent most of November trying to raise a company called the Rector Guards. Just before they left he said he had 60 men enrolled and needed only ten more, but there is no evidence that the company went to Kentucky with the battalion.

On December 23 Maj Gen. Leonidas Polk at Columbus authorized Judge John Quillin to return to Arkansas and raise a battalion of six companies, to be incorporated with Terry's battalion to form a regiment. He was also authorized to purchase domestic arms for the companies raised.

However, the organization remained a battalion until it was consolidated with the Fourth Arkansas Infantry Regiment after the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

While on his tour of the militia districts, Gen. Edmund Burgevin mustered into the Confederate service a battalion of four companies, commanded by LTC Joseph S. Moore.

The battalion was mustered in at Carrollton, in Carroll County, and marched immediately to join McCulloch's command. Many of the men had served in state units at the battle of Oak Hills in August. Colonel Moore lived in Tulaski County and had been in the service most of the year.

Since nobody could yet be certain whether or not the threatened invasion of Northeast Arkansas was a false alarm, Governor Rector hoped to divert some of the troops which had been raised for McCulloch's command and send them instead to Col. Solon Borland's command at Pocahontas.

A recently organized battalion commanded by LTC Francis A. Terry was camped at Little Rock, awaiting orders. On November 20, the governor telegraphed Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin: "Arkansas is arming the 12-months troops raised under your requisition to me for McCulloch. There is a battalion at this point. Shall send it to Borland's command at Pocahontas where there is trouble. Must they go to McCulloch as originally intended?"

Five days later, Benjamin replies: "It is believed to be the best policy to send all the troops raised under requisition from this Government to General McCulloch."

Nevertheless, Terry's battalion did not go to McCulloch's command, but was sent to Kentucky early in December. With McCulloch's troops going into winter quarters and expecting no active service in the immediate future, it became easy to send troops originally intended

for his command to Kentucky instead, where important military action could begin any day.

Capt. J. J. Gaines' artillery company was organized at Pine Bluff on November 25, and immediately started for Little Rock. It had been raised for McCulloch's command, and after a stay of about two weeks at Little Rock, the company marched to the Boston Mountains to go into winter quarters.

The artillery company commanded by Capt J. J. Gaines completed its organization at Pine Bluff on November 25. That night the ladies of Pine Bluff had a benefit tableau for them, which brought them almost \$300.

The next day they moved to Little Rock and went into camp near the arsenal. Gaines was a close friend and former aide of Governor Rector's. Capt. Thomas Rector, is said to have spared neither pains nor expense in equipping the company.

They showed their gratitude by naming their temporary quarters "Camp Thomas Rector," in honor of the quartermaster.

The Arsenal was a busy place at this time. Col Sanford C. Faulkner had been appointed military store keeper, and had set up a steam engine to drive lathes and other machinery for making and repairing guns.

The editor of the Gazette said on December 14 that he had seen the process of boring out gun barrels and stocking guns in operation. There was also a cartridge manufactory which had turned out about 60,000 cartridges, at a rate of several thousand a day.

While Gaines' company was at Little Rock, they named the company "The Adams Battery," in honor of Capt John D. Adams, who lived near the Arsenal.

His gift to the Adams Battery was a handsome war horse for each of the commissioned officers, with saddles and other equipment necessary to fit them out for active service.

Having been mustered into service as part of McCulloch's command, the Adams Battery left Little Rock on December 15.

They were next heard from on Christmas Day, when a member of the company wrote to the True Democrat, describing their first Christmas in camp.

The letter was written at Camp Gray, at the foot of Mulberry Mountain.

The Gazette's editorial of November 30, 1861, criticizing the Military Board, resulted in a challenge to a duel, sent by Edmund Burgevin to the senior editor, Christopher C. Danley. The challenge was delivered by no less a person than the governor of Arkansas, Henry M. Rector.

The editorial listed five specific complaints against the Board, all related to the transfer of state troops to the Confederate service and the Board's reluctance to yield military control to the Confederacy. The specifications were: (1) The Board had "invented the soldier voting policy, whereby the state troops voted on whether or not to transfer to the Confederacy, and unless a majority vote for it, the company was disbanded. (2) The officers sent by the Military Board to make the transfer used their influence to persuade the soldiers not to enter the Confederate service, but to disband and go home, leaving the frontier ungarded. (3) Simultaneously with McCulloch's call for volunteers when Lyon was threatening the border, the board issued a conflicting call for 10 regiments. (4) When McCulloch called for five regiments for three years or the duration of the war, the board called for five regiments for one year, thus again defeating McCulloch's call. (5) In spite of the fact that LTC Francis A. Terry's Fourth Arkansas Battalion had been raised for service under McCulloch, the Board had sent it to Kentucky.

Edmund Burgevin was adjutant general of the Arkansas militia, by appointment by Governor Rector his brother-in-law. He was one of the agents sent by the Board to transfer the troops, and consequently took offense at the Second Specification.

With the public, however, his indignation was a delayed reaction. On the morning the editorial was published he met Danley twice, and the editor said he was "exceedingly cordial in his manner." About dark the two men met again, and this time Burgevin mentioned the

editorial was published he met Danley twice, and the editor said he was "exceedingly cordial in his manner," About dark the two men met again, and this time Burgevin mentioned the editorial. Danley explained that "it dealt with the public and not the personal acts of anyone," which apparently satisfied him.

The next morning the Daily State Journal published a card signed by Burgevin, replying to the Gazette's editorial. He said, I am and have been known as one of the most hotheaded of the rebels, while the editor of the Gazette had been equally well known as being black to the mouth, and is tender yet. Hence it is hardly necessary for me to say that the whole statement as made in his paper of November 30, 1861, is villainously false from the beginning to end.

Danley attributed this abrupt change of attitude to Rector's influence, believing that the governor had goaded Burgevin into the card published.

The Daily State Journal answered the Gazette's editorial on December 4, with information evidently obtained from Rector. The Journal's editor, Thomas C. Peek, was out of the city at the time, and the editorial may have been written by Sam Raymond, a member of the staff, or by some person not officially connected with the Journal. Certainly the writer was one who had more literary ability than the temporary editor, C. V. Meador.

The Journal said the soldier voting policy had been suggested to the Board by Gen. William J. Hardee, who was the Confederate agent for the transfer of troops.

Denying that the officers acted for the Board used their influence to keep men out of the Confederate Army, the Journal said they simply read the order and conditions of transfer.

In reply to the third specification, the Journal insisted that the first conflicting call for troops was made before McCulloch, Hardee, and the War Department. McCulloch's own call was not authorized by the War Department.

The explanation given for the fourth charge was that Louisiana refused to send three-year volunteers because New Orleans was threatened by the enemy, and McCulloch changed his call to accept 12 months volunteers. The failure to raise troops for three years was blamed on the changing policy of the army officer.

To the fifth complain, relative to the diversion of Terry's battalion from McCulloch's command, the Journal said, "when the battalion was equipped, the President of the board dispatched to the Secretary of War requesting it to be ordered to the border, which was not granted, and the battalion was ordered to Kentucky by General Johnston. The Military Board had nothing to do with it."

On all points, the Journal's explanations were misleading. For instance, in the matter of Terry's Battalion, the border in question was not the one defended by McCulloch. Rector's dispatch to the secretary of War asked permissions to send that Battalion to Borland's command instead of McCulloch's. Other explanations were similarly evasive.

In the Gazette of December 7, Danley replied to Burgevin's card.

That issue is not now extant, but Danley said of the article a week later, "If it was severe on Burgevin, it is only because truth is severe on him. Everything we stated is not only susceptible of proof, but widely known to be true."

That afternoon, Rector delivered the following note to Danley:

Little Rock, Dec 7, 1861

C. C. Danley ---

Sir: In your paper of this morning, you have attempted to cast reflections upon my honor, and as you are not my equal in physical ability, warranting on my part an assault, I demand a retraction of your avowals, or that you render that satisfaction which is due to a gentleman upon the field of honor. Governor Rector, the bearer of this, acting for me, will arrange the necessary preliminaries for the adjustment of our difficulties.

Edmund Burgevin

At the bottom of the note, Rector wrote, "The above letter was presented to Capt C. C. Danley at his office on the 7th December 2 PM upon which he declined to return an answer of any sort.

Danley did refuse to send a written answer, but he told the governor to tell Burgevin that he was the physical equal of him or any other man who felt aggrieved by any act of his.

Burgevin published the challenge and Rector's note in the Journal of December 8, with the statement, "Having endeavored to cover his physical defects by putting him upon grounds of equality with myself failing in that, it is only necessary for me to add, that Christopher Columbus Danley had proven himself a gross calumniator, and an impostor.

in the ranks of honor, deserving no further notice from myself or others, than to consign him to the position of a coward, deserving rather the pity than the scorn of honest men and gentlemen."

In the same issue was a card by Burgevin when became, "TRONUNCIAMENTO." Whereas, the undersigned having been reduced to the ranks and ordered to shoulder his gun and repair to the army by an edict of old Jack Falstaff of the Gazette finds it necessary in the absence of his partner in business, now a private in the 6th Reg't Ark. Volunteers, to put their house in order as quickly as possible, that he may render prompt obedience to the said edict."

Evidently Danley's editorial of December 7 had suggested that Burgevin should enlist in the Confederate Army as a private.

December 14, Danley commented on the affair: "It was a bullying attempt to attack the liberty of the press, by overdrawing the editor, and thus preventing a free expression of opinion through the columns of the Gazette, connected with spasmodic effort to re-galvanize a worn-out, dingy, pinchbeck reputation.

"In the writer and the bearer of the challenge, in one sense of the word, extremes met. It had seldom, if ever, been the lot of an editor to receive a challenge from as low a vagabond, or to have it borne by as high a public functionary. But the reason is plain: The challenging party is the tool of the functionary, and at present a necessary tool to him, and probably no one else could be induced to bear the challenge ****

"If, like some men, we had thought it necessary to take out a certificate of personal courage, we might have shot Burgevin; but we are in no such strait, and shooting him would not change a single fact against him. He would have died as he has lived, disgraced by his own act, and without the chance, which he will have as long as he does live, to do something toward mending his ways.

"Suppose, though, we had planted ourself upon the bloody code, no one who knows him would expect any decent man to meet Burgevin as an equal. The consequence then, would have been that, by the code the Governor would have had to challenge us, but no fight would have come of it, for the Governor and highfunctionaries who profess to stand upon the dueling code, generally make it convenient to have friends to intervene, and, after the exchange of several diplomatic notes, affairs is pronounced to be settled, "in a manner alike satisfactory and honorable to all parties concerned."

"The consequence then, would have been, that we would have gotten the advantage of his Governor in the papers of the case, and he would have been damaged, as he was in a certain affair of honor a few years ago. (The reference was probably to a proposed duel between Rector and Albert Rust in 1858, which was prevented by friends).

"But both the writer and the bearer of this challenge to us knew that, while we have admitted that many good and brave men, from what we think a misconception do recognize the duelling code, at the same time we refused to recognize it, have in our paper often denounced it as a relic of barbarism, and said that, as a general thing, duelling was the profession of cowards, and the practice of murderers".

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