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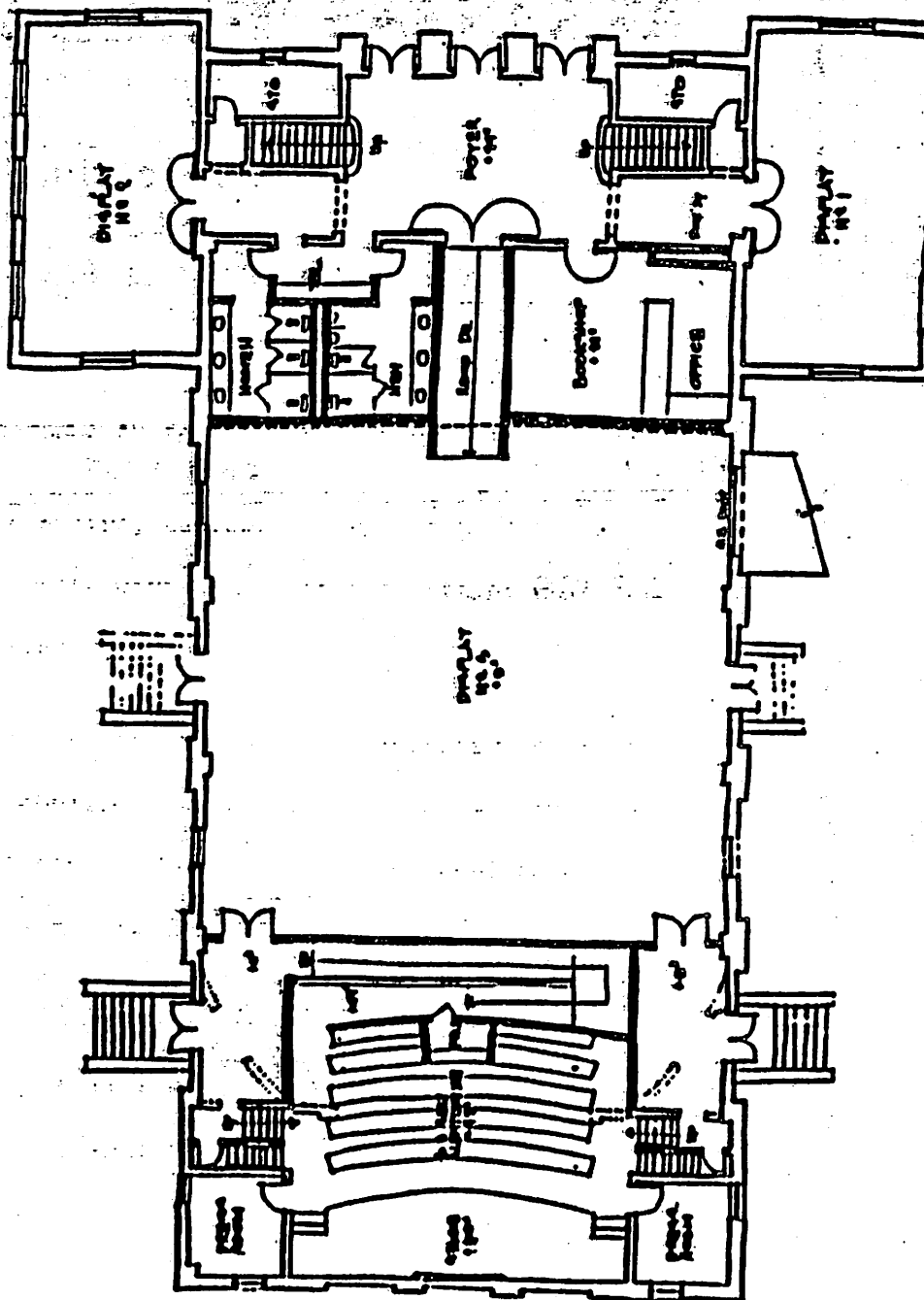
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**RENOVATIONS TO LLOYD ENGLAND HALL
SHOWING PROPOSED FLOORPLAN FOR THE
ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD MUSEUM**



The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas Militia 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 fourth 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.

During the first week in December, 1861, the commanding generals of the Arkansas Militia brigades were completing their tours of their districts, to perfect the militia organization and to review regimental drills, as ordered by the Military Board.

The state was divided into two militia divisions, each of which consisted of four brigades. Maj. Gen. Thomas D. Merrick commanded the first division in 1860, but he had gone to war as colonel of the Tenth Arkansas, and Gen. Edmund Burgevin, the state adjutant general, reviewed his district. The second division was commanded by Maj. Gen. James Yell of Pine Bluff.

The four brigades in the first division were commanded by Benjamin R. Jett of Washington, George M. Holt of Benton, Napoleon B. Burrow of Van Buren, and William T. Neal of Booneboro, each holding the rank of brigadier general.

Brig. Gen. Thomas S. James of Pine Bluff commanded the Sixth Brigade in the second division, but the office was vacant in the other three brigades.

Gen. Holt and his staff arrived at Little Rock on December 3, having visited six of the eight counties whose troops composed the second brigade. Holt reported that the regiments he had inspected were well-organized, and that domestic arms were more plentiful than he had expected, and the men were eager to defend their country when called into action.

Holt reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. Craven Peyton and composed of Pulaski County men, on December 5, at the St. John's College parade grounds. Editors, printers, and doctors were exempted from this duty. Nine companies paraded, and although they were not well supplied with arms, they were said to be much better acquainted with military tactics than was expected of raw militia.

Regimental drill was held in Saline County on December 7, and this concluded the tour of the district. Staff members who lived at Little Rock returned to their homes on December 3.

The Gazette of December 14 severely criticized the state military authorities for calling out the militia, saying the military command should be entirely with the Confederacy. The attempt to strengthen the militia seen as one more effort by the governor to establish a standing army of state troops.

The Daily State Journal protested that the governor's intentions had been misunderstood and that he actually only wanted to prepare the militia to resist any invasion that might come.

The new Home Guard for Little Rock met on December 19 and elected the following officers: John C. Peay, CPT; E. B. Blanks, 1st LT; J. F. James, 2d LT; S. H. Tucker, Treasurer, and Caleb Langtree, Sec.

Yes Merry Green Home Guard in Saline County held a meeting and passed resolutions binding themselves to protect the destitute families of volunteers, and to refuse to patronize merchants who would not take war bonds at par.

When President Lincoln removed Gen. John C. Fremont from the command of the Department of the West, he suggested to his temporary successor, Gen. David Hunter, that the pursuit of Confederate Gen. Ben McCulloch and Gen. Sterling Price be abandoned.

The Federal troops had been gone from Springfield for a week before either Price or McCulloch learned of it. By that time, it was too late to pursue them. There was some speculation for a while that McCulloch would follow Lane into Kansas, but his ultimate decision was to return to Arkansas and put his troops into winter quarters.

The Third Louisiana, Fourth Arkansas, McRae's Arkansas Battalion, and Good's Texas Battery were then at Camp McCulloch at Cavendish Springs in Benton County two miles above Camp Stephens and a short distance below the Missouri Lane. The rest of McCulloch's troops were scattered between the camp and Springfield.

Camp McCulloch was on a rough, rocky hill, almost entirely surrounded by valleys. To the east, there was a deserted field which was suitable for use as a drill field. The men had been told on October 28 that there would be no more marching for a while. On October 31, they had grand review muster, and policing of the parade ground.

On November 16, there was a light sleet. On the 18th a detachment of 150 men was sent out to clear away the felled timber with which McCulloch had blocked the road to Springfield.

By the time they returned two days later, the winter weather had begun in earnest. There were heavy storms, followed by a hard freeze. The tents occupied by the troops were inadequate protection from the bitter cold, the infantry division was reviewed by Col. Louis Hebert on the 24th.

That evening McCulloch's artillery and cavalry troops passed Camp McCulloch on the way to their winter quarters. McCulloch arrived at this camp on November 27, on his way to Richmond.

On the morning of November 29, the troops left Camp McCulloch and marched 16 miles to Cross Hollows, where their winter quarters were to be established. Cross Hollows was a deep, narrow valley, running east and west, with steep tree-covered hills on all sides.

The encampment was called Camp Benjamin, honor of Confederate secretary of War Benjamin. It was located about two miles east of the main road between Fayetteville and Springfield, and about two miles from Cross Hollows.

A number of plank cabins had already been built there, but there were not enough of them to house the entire command. The men build 49 more, and they were all ready for occupancy by December 11.

Dr. Washington L. Gasmage of the Fourth Arkansas said that cabins were "16 by 26 Feet in size, with a stack chimney through the centre, and bunks arranged on the sides for beds."

Tunnard's description was more detailed, and agreed with Gammage's except for the dimensions of the building. "They were substantial wooden buildings, constructed of tongued and grooved planks placed upright, with roofing of the same material. The flooring was the very best, and would have been a credit to the handsomest private residences.

"Each building was 36 by 20 feet, divided into two rooms by a partition meeting in the center at the chimney, constructed of brick, with a fireplace in each room, with a smooth brick hearth."

The men soon made crude chairs, tables, shelves, and mantelpieces for the fireplaces. Streets were named for the battles which had been Confederate victories.

Colonel W. C. Mitchell's Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry Regiment was a new addition to McCulloch's command. It had been encamped near Yellville, but was sent to Cross Hollows to spend the winter with the other infantry troops.

Raised as a cavalry regiment, the Fourteenth Arkansas had been dismounted and entered service as infantry. When they marched to Cross Hollows, the officers were permitted to ride their horses. McCulloch observed their approach and thought it was two regiments marching together, one of infantry and the other of cavalry. When he learned the situation, he immediately ordered the officers to send their horses home and march with the enlisted men.

The five cavalry regiments were sent to the Arkansas River valley, where they could more effectively patrol the Western border and where forage for their horses was more plentiful.

The cavalry regiments were Col. T. J. Churchill's First Arkansas; Col James McIntosh's Second Arkansas; Col Elkanah Greer's Third Texas; Col Warren B. Stone's Sixth Texas; and Col W. B. Smis' Ninth Texas.

The Fourth Arkansas Infantry Battalion was raised under the authority of the Military Board, for Confederate service. The men enlisted for a term of 12 months, with an additional contingent service of six months if necessary.

As early as September 23, four companies were in the process of organization.

By the first week in November the four companies were in camp at Camp Pulaski, at the Arsenal in Little Rock. On November 5, another company arrived from South Arkansas and escorted to the camp by two of the other companies.

Two days later, news of the invasion panic in Northeast Arkansas reached Little Rock, and the Military Board ordered the five companies to organize as a battalion.

Terry was elected lieutenant colonel, and John R. McKay of Prairie County was elected major; Co A, from Little Rock was commanded by CPT. T. F. Murff; Company B, from Little Rock, by CPT Hoadley;

Company C, from Clark County, by CPT J. W. Hanson; Company D, from Prairie County, by CPT Thomas Pane; and Company E, the last to arrive, by CPT John Moore.

The unit served as a battalion until after the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee more than a year later. At a time, its ranks were so reduced that it was consolidated with the Fourth Arkansas Infantry Regiment.

Missouri had two sets of state officials, one recognized by the Federal government and the other by the Confederacy. Recruiting for the Confederate army was almost impossible in the part of the state held by the Union army.

Early in December, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price sent Col. A. W. Jones and COL Louis A. Welton to Arkansas to raise an Arkansas Legion for service under Price.

With the consent of the Military Board they issued commissions to Arkansas men for the raising of the troops. When Missouri seceded, Jones and Welton went to Richmond to obtain the endorsement of the Confederate War Department, and to make arrangements for arms and supplies.

Others were almost certain to be sent east of the Mississippi River, but the Arkansas Legion was assured that it would serve in Missouri and Arkansas. Arms and equipment, which many of the other Arkansas organizations did not have, were not only promised but were being delivered to various points in the state.

It was originally proposed to raise one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and one battalion of artillery. Later it was decided to increase the cavalry to two regiments.

COL G. W. Taylor, who was raising a brigade in Northwest Arkansas, went to Springfield late in January to obtain the arms for the command, and planned to go to Memphis and New Orleans later for tents and supplies. The Fayetteville Arkansan of January 25 reported that he already had enough men for one regiment.

Welton left Little Rock on January 14 for South Arkansas, where he hoped to raise an infantry regiment and two artillery companies.

Gen. Edmund Burgevin, who had announced his intention of entering the army after a dispute with the editor of the Gazette, was raising a cavalry regiment and was planning a trip to North Arkansas with Joens, where it was proposed to raise the regiment and also an infantry regiment. COL E. H. Hill of Camden went to Richmond on January 17 to get authority to raise two regiments for service under Price. No explanation was offered for raising more regiments than Jones had called for, but his authority from Richmond was broad enough to permit it.

A controversy between COL Solon Borland and LTC James M. Gee of Camden began in the summer of 1861, came to a climax in November, and was made public in December.

Gee went to Pocahontas in July as Captain of a company in Borlands cavalry regiment. When the regiment was organized on July 31, Borland was elected colonel and Gee LTC.

The dissension between the two men started the next day, when Borland left for Missouri with all his effective troops and ordered Gee to remain at Pocahontas with the sick and ineffective men.

Two weeks later, Gee joined the regiment at Greenville, Missouri and was assigned to picket duty with two companies. Borland turned over command of the rest of the regiment to the major and returned to Pocahontas.

Gee felt that both Borland and General Hardee discriminated against him, he resigned his commission on September 5, but enrolled as a private in CPT Hobson's company and remained in Missouri until the regiment returned to Pocahontas.

He got out of the army on November 1, because of the opposition to him at regimental headquarters. Borland ordered an election for a new lieutenant colonel but would not allow CPT F. M. Chrisman's company to vote. Gee said this company was friendly to him.

Gee was at Pocahontas on November 5 when Borland alerted the state to the possibility of invasion from Missouri. The next morning a party of 25 armed and mounted men from Ouachita County asked him to command them during the emergency. Gee took them to Borland, who refused to receive them because they had no cartridge boxes.

He went home in company with LT George A. Taylor, who had a leave of absence because of illness. As they passed through Little Rock, they made it clear that they thought the invasion panic was a false alarm, and the Daily State Journal quoted them to that effect.

Borland wrote a long letter denouncing both men, accusing Gee of cowardice and Taylor of incompetence. It was published in the Gazette on December 7.

Gee and Taylor told their side of the story in the Camden Herald of December 13.

Gee immediately started raising an infantry regiment which soon entered service as the Fifteenth Arkansas.

According to the adjutant general of the state of Arkansas, the state had sent into the Confederate service 25 regiments and six battalions of infantry and cavalry, and ten companies of artillery by the first week in January 1862.

Among the new regiments was the Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry raised by J. M. Gee and mustered into Confederate service at Camden on January 2.

Gee had raised the regiment in about a month's time, after his resignation as lieutenant colonel in Col Solon Borland's cavalry regiment, which was brought about by a dispute with Borland.

At the organization of the new regiment, the officers elected were:

COL J. M. Gee, LT COL John C. Wright, and Maj P Lynch Lee.

The True Democrat described the weapons of the Fifteenth Arkansas:

"These troops are armed with the domestic arms of the country, until the next battle, when they will have some of the improved arms now in the hands of Lincoln's soldiers."

Along with the new battalion of cavalry, raised in Dallas County by Major Reid, the Fifteenth Arkansas left home early in January for General Polk's command in Kentucky.

Other units were also being raised and organized. The Nineteenth Arkansas had been in camp at Paraclyfta, Sevier County, for about a month. After a spirited contest, C. L. Dawson who had raised the regiment, was elected colonel.

Charles W Adams was at Washington, recruiting a regiment to serve in Albert Pike's new command in the Indian Territory.

A new regulation ordered by the Secretary of War prohibited the raising of regiments or smaller units by governors, except upon the requisition of the War Department. Those already started would be completed under the direction of the governors, but the new rule would go into operation on January 1, 1862.

Col E. N. Hill, who had begun his military career as a lieutenant in the Sixth Arkansas, had later served on Hardee's staff, had been

authorized to raise an infantry regiment. He had raised 14 companies, four more than were required for a regiment. They were encamped at Camden, preparing to march to the seat of war.

The Nineteenth Arkansas was in camp near Paraclifta. It had been raised by C. I. Dawson, who had been elected colonel. Some objections had been raised to his election, probably his opponent, on the grounds that he was a Methodist minister and consequently was not the best choice for a military commander. Other Arkansas regiments had chosen ministers as colonels, with apparent satisfaction to all concerned. William McKean of Sevier County was purchasing the arms for Dawson's regiment.

MAJ T.J. Reid, Jr. of the Twelfth Arkansas, had been authorized by General Polk to raise a regiment or battalion of cavalry for a term of 12 months. They were to serve on the Arkansas and Missouri border, to cooperate with the forces at New Madrid.

The Sixteenth Arkansas, encamped in Benton County, had elected John Hill of Johnson County as its colonel, William T. Neal of Washington County as LTC, and Samuel Farmer of Johnson County as Maj.

Maj. James B. Johnson had been authorized by Gen Albert Sidney Johnston to increase his battalion of eight companies to regimental strength, if the other two companies could be raised in time to beat others to it, the designation would be "First Confederate Regiment."

Two new infantry companies were mustered into the Confederate service at Little Rock on December 19, but they were not sent to Johnston, probably because their destination had been previously agreed upon, and because their enlistment term was not for the duration. They were commanded by CPT J.J. Dawson and CPT Ira J. Robinson.

The Union army was also gaining a few recruits from Arkansas; CPT J. W. Ware, was at Rolla, Missouri, organizing an Arkansas company with Union men from the northern part of the state.

On January 6, Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson was at Memphis, on his way to New Orleans to get the Confederate money with which he was to pay his disbanding troops, and those who had provided supplies.

He turned to New Madrid on the 14th with \$100,000 which was considerably less than he needed. He estimated that the entire expense of his brigade would exceed \$1,000,000.

In his absence COL Jaber Smith's Eleventh Arkansas Infantry Regiment had arrived at New Madrid. A member of this regiment had written to the True Democrat before leaving Kentucky, saying that the regiment still had no arms, and demanding to know why Arkansas continued to recruit troops when those already in service could not be provided with guns.

The Daily State Journal of January 10 answered, basing its reply on information obtained from the Military Board. Six of the seven

companies in the Eleventh Arkansas had furnished their own guns at the time of enlistment and had been credited for their value.

The seventh company, the Camden Knights, had been given rifled muskets, which were property of the state.

The Eleventh Arkansas had been requested by COL Edward W. Gantt, commanding at New Madrid. He had also asked for the Thirteenth Arkansas, commanded by COL J. C. Tappan but this request was not granted.

He had hoped that COL James M. Gee's new regiment the Fifteenth Arkansas would be sent to New Madrid, but again he was disappointed.

The regiment was ordered to Kentucky, but was even sent to the Tennessee River before it reached Bowling Green.

The Gazette and the True Democrat were always the most outspoken critics of the Military Board. By January 1862, both papers had sharply modified their criticism, and assumed a more optimistic tone.

The board consisted of only three men. The newest member was COL C. W. Board, who had assumed his duties in November.

Evidently Board and Dr. Levin D. Hill had managed to offset Governor Reector's military policies more effectively than previous members.

One of the complaints made by the soldiers was that they had never been paid for the time they served as state troops, before their transfer to the Confederacy.

On January 19, Major H. Reynolds left Little Rock with about \$100,000 in war bonds, to pay the men for their service up to the time of the transfer.

The Trans-Mississippi District of Department No. 2 was created by order of the Confederate Secretary of War on January 10, 1862. Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn was assigned to its command, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The district included all the Louisiana north of Red River, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and all of Arkansas and Missouri except a tract bordering on the Mississippi River and east of the St. Francis to Scott County, Missouri, and remained in the district command by Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk.

The Daily State Journal of January 16 expressed a typical reaction, "Dosh! -- A rumor was current on the street yesterday that McCulloch was to resume his command; that the Scipio of the West, General Sterling Price, had been appointed as a Brigadier only, and that some man---they don't say who -- is certain to be the great Mogul over all forces west of the Mississippi. When Sterling Price is supplanted, we lose Missouri--simply to oblige a set of toad-eaters."

While nobody denied that Price was amore popular choice, Van Doren was recognized as a capable, well qualified officer.

A native of Mississippi, Van Dorn had graduated from West Point in 1842. He had served with distinction as a cavalry officer in the Mexican War, and in the Indian expedition in Texas.

Arkansas people made it clear that they intended to give him their full co-operation, in spite of their disappointment over Price.

He arrived at Little Rock on the evening of January 28, and took a room at the Anthony House. The next day he issued his first general order, by which he formally assumed the command. He announced that his headquarters would be at Pocahontas, and ordered all officers and men on furlough to return to their regiments.

The following staff appointments were announced: Maj W. L. Cabell, chief of the quartermaster department; Maj. A.M. Haskell, inspector general; Maj. R. W. Keyworth, chief of the subsistence department; Capt. W. N. R. Beal, assistant adjutant general; Surgeon J. J. Gaenslen, medical director; and 1st LT Clement Sullivan, aide-de-camp.

Soon afterwards, COL Dabney H Maury was appointed chief of staff. Maury viewed the appointment with mixed feelings. In his autobiography, "Recollections of a Virginia," he said, "While a distinguished honor, this was a sore trial to me; for it took me far away from my wife and mother and from my native state, Virginia, when my chief ambition was to fight for her."

Immediately after his arrival at Little Rock, Van Dorn called upon Governor Henry M. Rector for ten more infantry regiments (100 companies) and four artillery companies from Arkansas.

In explaining the use he planned to make of the troops, he said they would guard the state of Arkansas, prevent her invasion, and help to drive the enemy from Missouri, her nearest neighbor.

This was close to Rector's heart, for he had always been resisted to move Arkansas troops out of the State, and particularly to the east side of the Mississippi.

However, it proved to be a promise Van Dorn could not keep, although at this time he could not foresee that. Soon after the disastrous battle of Pea Ridge in March, he had to move to the east side of the Mississippi because another important battle was shaping up at Corinth, Mississippi.

Two of the infantry regiments were to report to Brig. Gen. Albert Pike for service on the western border, and the others were to report to Van Dorn at Pocahontas by March 5. By coincidence, this was the date of the beginning of the battle of Pea Ridge.

Companies which could provide their own arms would be accepted for one year, but those who were unarmed would be required to enlist for three years or the duration of the war.

Companies were to be organized and their officers elected and commissioned before they were sworn into the Confederate service, but regiments would not be formed until after they had reached Pocahontas.

Each soldier was entitled to \$11 per month as salary, one blanket and \$50 a year for clothing, and those who volunteered for the

duration of the war would receive the usual \$50 bounty.

Already Arkansas had some 22,000 men in the Confederate service, which was 37 per cent of her voting population of 60,000. The voting population was the basis for estimates of the number of men subject to military duty. The requisition from Van Dorn would raise the number of men in service from that to 30,500 or approximately half the voting population.

The two great armies assembled in the mountains of Northwest Arkansas had interesting leadership. Their backgrounds were varied, only a few of them being professional soldiers. Some went on to fights of other commands and greater military glory, but others were destined to end their careers on the bloody battlefield of Pea Ridge.

Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, who commanded the Confederate army, did not arrive on the scene until March 2.

A native of Mississippi, Van Dorn graduated from West Point in 1842. As an infantry officer, he served in the war with Mexico and the Seminole hostilities in Florida. In 1844 he transferred to the cavalry, and served in Texas and the Indian Territory until the Civil War broke out.

When he resigned his commission in January of 1861, he held the rank of major. He served briefly as brigadier general and then major general of Mississippi state troops. He was then appointed colonel of cavalry in the Confederate regular army and sent to Texas, where he received the surrender of most of the Union troops there in April.

Van Dorn was assassinated on May 8, 1863, at Spring Hill, Tennessee, by a personal enemy, Dr. Peters. At the time of his death, he was 42 years old.

McCulloch was a native of Tennessee, and was 50 years old. By profession he was a surveyor, but he had seen a great deal of military service.

McCulloch was a frontier soldier, and he had great disdain for the small, unimportant details of military regulations.

He never wore a uniform, and he considered a sword to be a useless and heavy ornamentation.

He took personal charge of scouting operations, often going out alone to scout the countryside. He was killed by a sniper's bullet at Pea Ridge.

McCulloch's division consisted of two brigades. The infantry brigade was commanded by COL Louis Hebert, of the Third Louisiana. Hebert, graduated from West Point in 1845, but resigned from the Army two years later to operate his father's sugar plantation.

Maj. W. F. Tunnard commanded the Third Louisiana at Pea Ridge.

Other regiments in Hebert's brigade were the Fourth Arkansas, COL Evander McNair; the Fourteenth Arkansas, Col. M. C. Mitchell; the Sixteenth Arkansas, Col J. F. Hill; the Seventeenth Arkansas, Col Frank A Rector; and the Twenty-First Arkansas. Col Dandridge McRae.

Of these officers, McNair and McRae became Confederate Brigadier Generals.

McCulloch's cavalry brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. James McQueen McIntosh, who was also killed in the battle. A native of Florida, he was 33 years old. He graduated from West Point in 1849, and had served on the frontier ever since. His appointment as brigadier general was made on January 24, 1862.

His brigade consisted of the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, COL Thomas J. Churchill; the second Arkansas Mounted Rifle, COL Ben T. Embury; the Third Texas Cavalry, COL Elkanah Greer's the Fourth Texas Cavalry, COL B. W. Stone; the Eleventh Texas Cavalry, LTC James J. Diamond; and Hart's Provencé's, Gaines's and Good's artillery batteries. Churchill became a brigadier general, and later a major general, and was elected governor of Arkansas in 1880.

Sterling Price was not yet an officer in the Confederate army, but still delivered his military authority from the refugee government of Missouri.

The Missouri state troops under Price's command consisted of six divisions. They were commanded by Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green, COL John B. Clark, Jr., COL James P. Saunders, MAJ D. H. Lindsay, BRIG. GEN. D. M. Frost, and BRIG. GEN. James S. Rains.

The 52 yearold Price was extremely popular with his men, who called him "Old Pop."

He had served in the war with Mexico as colonel of a Missouri regiment and brigadier general of volunteers. After the Civil War he went to Mexico, but returned to Missouri in 1866, where he died the following year.

Albert Pike was the best known commander the field at Pea Ridge, having been a nationally recognized poet and a regionally prominent lawyer. He was 52 and had lived in Arkansas since 1833.

His command consisted of Cherokee regiments under COL Saand Waite who became a brigadier general, and COL John Drew; a Creek regiment under COL D. N. McIntosh, and a squadron of Texas cavalry under CAPT O. G. Welch.

Other Confederate troops at Pea Ridge included MAJ W. H. Brooks First Battalion of Arkansas Cavalry, Texas Cavalry battalions under MAJ R. P. Crump and MAJ J. W. Whitfield, ITal's Texas battery, the Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry Regiment, known as Dawson's regiment but commanded here by LTC P. R. Smith, and the Twenty-Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment, commanded by COL G W King.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Ray Curtis, commanding the Union Army of the Southwest, had least one thing in common with his enemy: If the instructions of the Federal high command had been carried out, he and his troops would not have been in Northwest Arkansas. The department commander, Gen. Henry W. Halleck, had been directed to send them to Cairo and Paducah only a short time after Curtis left St. Louis to begin his pursuit of Price.

Thus the presence of both armies at Pea Ridge was contrary to the plans of their master strategists.

Curtis' Four divisions were commanded by Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, COL Peter J. Osterhaus, COL. Jefferson C. Davis, and COL Euguen A. Carr. After the battle, Osterhaus, Davis, and Carr were promoted to brigadier general. Brig. Gen. Franz Siegel commanded the combined operations of the first and second divisions.

On February 15, rumors of Price's retreat from Springfield reached Fayetteville. On that day COL Louis Hebert, commander of McCulloch's Second Brigade, with headquarters at Fayetteville, sent a dispatch to Price, explaining that the reason he had not yet joined him was that Van Dorn had ordered him to make no movement without orders from him.

Hebert ended his note: "Rumors have reached me that you are falling back from Springfield, I place no reliance in the rumor, because I think that you would have advised me of the movement."

Even then a dispatch was on its way to Hebert. Price said he had been fighting on for two days without sleeping or eating and was greatly out-numbered, but if Hebert's command could reach him in time they could "Take everything from the enemy."

Hebert left early on the morning of the 16th and ordered all his force to concentrate on the Telegraph Road, about ten miles on the other side of the Cross Hollows.

Hebert's aide sent Price's message to McCulloch, who was then at Fort Smith, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

McCulloch promptly made preparations for the battle he knew could not be far in the future. He called all of his troops out of their winter quarters including those in the Arkansas River Valley, and he and his staff went directly to Fayetteville.

The forces of Price and Hebert combined fell back to the Cross Hollows where there was a substantial encampment and a strong natural position for defense.

On the morning of the 17th McCulloch decided to abandon Fayetteville and fall back to the Boston Mountain, on the Telegraph Road, and made a stand there. He sent out word for every available man to come to him, and ordered the quartermaster to move all transportable public property to a point south of the mountain. The same instructions were sent to MAJ N. B. Pearce at Fort Smith, who would bring up the supply trains.

On February 16, there was a spirited skirmish at Potts' Hill on Sugar Creek, between a part of Curtis's Federal forces and a part of Price's and Hebert's forces.

COL Louis Hebert's Third Louisiana, COL Evander McNair's Fourth Arkansas, COL Dandridge McRae's Arkansas regiment, and a Missouri regiment were engaged on the Confederate side.

On the 18th Curtis issued a special order. He informed his troops of Union victories in Alabama and North Carolina, and praised them for their own campaign so far.

He congratulated them for driving Price from Missouri, and for restoring the Union flag "to the virgin soil of Arkansas." This phraseology was his reminder that they were the first Federal troops to enter Arkansas since the beginning of the war, and that Arkansas was the last of the Confederate states to be invaded by Union forces.

On the same day, General Halleck triumphantly telegraphed General-in-Chief George B. McClellan: "The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas."

Brig. Gen. Ben McUlhen took the field in person on February 17, and almost immediately there was a perceptible change in the character of the retreat. In his wake there was desolation and destruction.

The people of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas had been saturated with propaganda to the effect that they could expect extremely harsh treatment from the Federal Army.

When they saw Price's army retreating, and learned that Curtis was close behind, they fled southward in terror. Many deserted houses were seen along the route, with breakfast still on the table and smoke coming from the chimneys. The Federal soldiers noted the

smouldering ruins of one house which had been fired that same day, but the circumstances of its burning were not know.

One thing seems certain, however: Sterling Prices soldiers did not burn the house, or any other private property. Not only was theft retreat too hasty for such destruction, but Price had always refused to have any part of it.

McCulloch, on the other hand, had insisted the previous autumn upon burning buildings, fodder, and other things that might be useful to the enemy.

On the morning of the 18th the forces of McCulloch and Price were concentrated at the Cross Hollows.

By 7 o'clock rations had been cooked and packed in haversacks, and the men were forced in line to await the advance of the enemy.

A severe snow storm soon began, and the troops on the hillsides were permitted to take shelter in the valley, but were warned not to break ranks.

When it was learned that Curitts would not advance via the Telegraph Road, it was decided to evacuate the Cross Hollows and fall back into the Boston Mountains.

On February 19, the snow still falling, the Confederate Army left the Cross Hollows and marched to Fayetteville. As the last man left Camp Benjamin, they set fire to the 108 log cabins that had sheltered them during the winter.

All but five of the cabins burned. When Federal troops moved in two days later, they found a great many items which had escaped the fire.

In their haste, the retreating Confederates neglected to burn two nearby flour mills.

The stop at Fayetteville was only for a night's rest, and the rear guard did not even get that. All day on February 20, the Southern army passed through the town in a continuous stream.

Many of the houses in Fayetteville were vacant, with the men in the army and the women and children trudging through the snow to a place of presumed safety in the mountain.

For want of sufficient time and transportation, McCulloch could not move all of his commissary and quartermaster stores. Rather than let them fall into the hands of the enemy, he ordered the depots thrown open and the food distributed to the soldiers as they passed.

More than 500,000 pounds of pork had to be disposed of, and every soldier had a ham or a slab of bacon across his shoulder.

The sight of so much food that was theirs for the taking set them off on an orgy of pillaging and waste. Some of them stacked the pork in a great heap and set fire to it, gathering around it to warm themselves and to cook bread made of flour and water.

One officer burst the heads of several barrels of whisky, fearing what it might do to the exhausted and reckless men.

Carried away with excitement, the soldiers began to break into private homes and store building, and help themselves to whatever suited their fancy.

The officers tried vainly to stop the wholesale plundering of the town. General Price himself rode along the line and attempted to stop it, but even he was ignored.

The retreating army camped that night a few miles wouth of Fayetteville, but many of the officers spend the night in town.

Soon after the officer left Fayetteville on the morning of February 21, a band of McCulloch's cavalry entered the town and began burning all the buildings which had been used for military purposes.

Among the buildings burned were the stables of the Overland Mail Company the steam mill which had provided 10,000 pounds of flour a day for the Southern Army, and the Fayetteville Female Seminary which had been used as an arsenal and cartgidge manufacture.

In addition to these, most of the store buildings on the square were burned, and some residences.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth commander of a Union division under Siegel, was sent to take possession of Bentonville on February 18.

After a skirmish with dismounted cavalry pickets four miles from the town Asboth entered Bentonville at 12:20. The town had been

occupied by a part of Col. Frank Rector's Arkansas regiment, which had left so hastily that the regimental flag still was flying from the court house.

Asboth quickly took the flag down and raised the United States flag in its place, and proudly took the first captured Confederate flag of the campaign to Curtis later in the day.

So far, the Confederates had been totally unable to arrive at a reliable estimate of the strength of Curtis's army. The guesses ranged from 18,000 to 45,000. Rumors of Federal reinforcements came daily.

Federal strategy was equally hard to predict. It was said that Curtis intended to detour through the Indian country and get in the rear of the Confederates by coming through Fort Smith.

It was also said that Gen. David Hunter would bring a separate column through the Indian country from Fort Leavenworth.

Governor Rector issued a proclamation on February 25, informing the people that the northwest part of Arkansas was invaded and abandoned to the enemy, and calling upon every man capable of bearing arms to take the field.

Van Dorn, who was still at Jacksonport issued a statement on the 24th giving instructions to the troops called out by the proclamation of the governor a short time before the invasion. The troops organized south of the Arkansas River and east of the Fulton and Little Rock road were to go to Little Rock. Those north of the river were to go

Little Rock, Jacksonport, or Pocahontas. All in reach of the army in the field were to go to McCulloch. Van Dorn still felt sure Pocahontas was threatened.

The Confederate soldiers were restless in their new camp in the Boston Mountains.

On the night of February 20, as they stopped a few miles south of Fayetteville all of the cavalry caught up with them except Churchill's Arkansas regiment.

Some thought the purpose of the retreat was to bring the army together, including the cavalry commands that were moving up from the Arkansas River valley. Now that this had been accomplished, they presumed the retreat would end.

But they continued to fall back, and finally Price established his headquarters on Cove Creek, at or near John Morrow's farm, a short distance south of Prairie Grove and southwest of Cane Hill. McCulloch was three miles away, on the road to Van Buren.

It was generally known that Price had been opposed to retreating even as far as Fayetteville. According to camp gossip, he sat down and wept when McCulloch refused to make a stand at the Cross Hollows.

It was said that the Third Louisiana, the Fourth Arkansas, and one Texas regiment all of which were under McCulloch's command, had refused to retreat unless Price did.

Capt. Rufus K. Garland of the Fourth Arkansas said in a letter to the Washington Telegraph, "The propriety of our retreat is generally questioned by the troops and almost all the regimental officers. It is a favorite scheme with Gen. McCulloch - one that he had designed putting in execution for sometime, and we, of course, trust to his superior wisdom and experience, hoping that it may finally result in our advantage. The troops if left to their own choice would have taken a stand on the day they joined Price, and disputed every inch of Arkansas soil with the foe."

On the 25th, Churchill's cavalry regiment was dismounted, because of the difficulty of getting forage for the horses. On the 27th LT Sam Ogden was elected lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Arkansas.

Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn left Jacksonport on February 23 for the Confederate camp in the Boston Mountain, having sent for COL John S McCarver of the Fourteenth Arkansas to take command at Pocahtontas during his absence.

He was accompanied by his adjutant, COL Dabney H. Maury; his nephew and aide-de-camp, LT E. Clement Sullivan; Maury's slave, Jem; and a local guide who proved to be more of a hindrance than a help.

Van Dorn's decision to take the field was made when COL Galy Taylor arrived at his quarters with dispatches from Price, imploring him to come.

Price explained that he and McCulloch were having their usual difficulties "over differences of opinion and precedence of rank."

Because Van Dorn's proposed operation from Pocahontas against St. Louis depended upon these troops, he decided to go.

On the second day of the trip, Van Dorn lost his sword, a highly prized gift from a close friend. Sullivan rode back a mile or so, and found it lying in the road. Maury later said, "Something was said about the 'bad omen', which jarred on my feelings as and was remembered."

A day later, the boat in which they were about to cross the Black River capized because of the clumsiness of the guide. Only Van Dorn and Jim were in the boat and they swam to the shore.

The weather was bitterly cold, and they stopped at a farmhouse for two hours while Van Dorn made an ineffectual effort to dry his clothes.

They arrived at Price's camp in the Boston Mountains on the evening of March 2.

Van Dorn shared Price's quarters in a farm house that night, and his companions slept in a large tent at the bivouac of Price's staff and band. The tent was heated by a log fire just outside, and supplied with beds of blankets and buffalo robes a foot deep.

The next morning, after a breakfast of Kidneys stewed in cherry, they crossed the mountain ridge that divided Price's camp from McCulloch's.

They found McCulloch co-operative, and able to give reliable information concerning terrain and roads.

Van Dorn ordered rations cooked and other preparations made to march at dawn to attack Curtis in the valley of Sugar Creek, near Elkhorn Tavern.

Snow was falling fast on the morning of March 4, as Van Dorn's army prepared to take up the line of march for the Federal camps.

The troops were traveling light.

Van Dorn had ordered six days' rations to be cooked, but the commissary was never able to supply more than three day's rations at a time, and the soldiers' haversacks would hold little more than enough food for one day.

Van Dorn was ill, with chills and fever. At some time during the march he sent back to the camp for an ambulance. This increased the apprehension of many of the soldiers, who did not relish the idea of going into a battle under a command of a man who was too ill to ride his horse on the march.

Brig. Gen. Albert Pike was marching from the Indian Territory with three Indian regiments and a squadron of Texas cavalry, and did not reach the camp in the Boston Mountains in time to begin the march with the rest of the troops.

Van Dorn sent orders to him to join them at Elm Springs. He reached Cincinnati on the border between Arkansas and the Indian Territory on the evening of March 4, and caught up with the column three days later.

Van Dorn hoped to attack the Federal position at Sugar Creek Hollow before Carr's and Sigel's outlying commands could reach it, but Carr's division marched at six o'clock on the evening of March 5, and arrived at the camp during the night.

Sigel did not begin his march from McKissick's farm until two o'clock on the morning of March 6. After a four-mile march, he reached Bentonville, where he waited with his rear, guard of about 600 men for two hours after his main body under Asboth and Osterhaus passed through.

Curtis's troops had spent the morning building defensive earthworks and felling trees to obstruct all but one of the roads into the valley. COL Jeff C Davis' division and COL Eugene A Carr's division had taken their position on the high hills overlooking the valley, leaving the right to be occupied by Sigel.

Van Dorn camped just out of cannon range. Learning that he could get directly in the rear of the Federal position on the telegraph road, by making a detour of eight miles, he assigned Price to that position. They began the march at eight o'clock but removal of the obstructions in the road delayed their arrival until ten o'clock the next morning.

McCulloch, McIntosh, and Pike took their troops forward on the Bentonville road to a point nearly north of Lestown where they were to move south through the woods to attack the Federal left.

After the firing ceased on the night of March 7, Curtis sent details to bring ammunition and food, moved his troops into the positions from which they would fight the next day, and ordered them to hold those positions for the night.

Fires were permitted only at the rear. The stillness of the night was broken by the braying of hungry mules and horses, the rumble of ammunition wagons, and occasional songs of the German soldiers.

Soon after the beginning of the battle of March 7, General Curtis decided on the name by which the battle would be known in the official reports written by Union officers.

His aide, LT Samuel Prentis Curtis, gave the account in a paper written for the Annals of Iowa in 1868.

The general, with his staff and body guard and a number of other people, was on a little knoll near his headquarters, in a vicinity of Pratt's store.

Among those present were Judge Isaac Murphy, who had cast the only dissenting vote when Arkansas seceded from the Union; Thomas W Knox, correspondent of the New York Herald; Mr. Fayel, correspondent of the Missouri Democrat; and an unidentified scout.

The little group on the hill could hear the firing from both Lestown and Elkhorn Tavern. Somebody asked what name would be given to the battle. The first suggestion was Sugar Creek.

One person suggested that it be called the battle of the Ozark Mountains.

After some discussion, the scout said, "Whatever you call it, the people here will call it the battle of Pea Ridge, for that is the name by which this ridge is known all through the country."

"Better call it Pea Ridge, then," said General Curtis.

On the Confederate side, reports were written for the battle of Lestown and the battle of Elkhorn Tavern.

Albert Pike called the ridge Peavine Ridge, but all others called it Pea Ridge.

When the national park on the site was approved in 1956, it was called the Battlefield of Pea Ridge.

Early in the engagement at Lestown, McCulloch sent two companies of the Sixteenth Arkansas forward as skirmishers, to move toward the open field. He rode a short distance behind them, and gave orders for the rest of the regiment to charge as soon as the skirmishers were engaged.

About the same time, Co B & G of the Thirty-Sixth Illinois were sent across the field into the brush to scout the Confederate position.

A squad from CO B, taking cover near a fence, saw a Confederate Officer on a bay horse coming towards them through a brush. He was on a slight elevation, with his spy glass to his eye.

They fired and he fell from his horse, killed instantly by a shot through his ear. The squad jumped over the fence and ran to him. Private Peter Pelican took his gold watch, and another man was about to get his belt and pistols when they were fired upon. They ran back to the field and took their places in the skirmish line.

Later Pelican took the watch to his regimental commander, COL Nicholas Greusel, and described the dead officer. Greusel readily identified him as Ben McCulloch, mostly from the description of his clothes. According to most sources, McCulloch wore a black velvet suit, patent leather high-top boots, and a light-colored broad-brimmed Texas hat.

Soon the Sixteenth Arkansas made its charge, and CO D ran over McCulloch's body. He was taken to an ambulance at the rear, where Maj. John Henry Brown took charge.

With a driver and McCulloch's slave, John, he took the body to Van Buren and then to Fort Smith. At Van Buren, in Wallace and Ward's storeroom his pockets were emptied. But not until they reached Fort Smith was the body examined, and the fatal bullet fell to the floor.

At noon on March 10, he was buried with military honors in the post cemetery at Fort Smith, now a national cemetery.

During the next few days, Brown distributed some of McCulloch's belongings to his closest friends, and the remains disinterred, and prepared to take him to Austin, Texas, for reburial.

He started March 17, and reached Austin April 9, the trip across Texas being a series of processions, flag presentations, and speeches. McCulloch's body lay in the funeral the next day. The funeral procession was 14 miles long.

On March 10, Van Dorn sent a burial detail of 100 men to Pea Ridge, under the command of CPT Wright C. Schaumbert. Curtis's men had already buried most of the Federal dead, and some of the Confederates as well.

The True Democrat reported that the Federals piled their dead men in huge heaps, covered them with logs and brush wood, and set fire to the pile. As proof, the editor said "We assert this on the authority of men who saw it done, and on that of others who saw the charred and half burnt remains."

The evidence found indications that the Federal army buried its dead in the conventional manner. However, there are several accounts of a fire that started along towards the end of the battle and got out of control. The True Democrat's version of it probably had its origin in this circumstance.

Thomas W. Knox, a New York war correspondent, said, "The shells bursting among the dry leaves had set the woods on fire, and the flames were

slowly traversing the ground where the battle had raged. We made every effort to remove the wounded to places of safety, before the fire should reach them. At that time we thought we had succeeded. Late in the afternoon I found several wounded men lying in secluded places, where they had been terribly burned, though they were still alive. Very few of them survived."

The body of LTC John A Hendrick, of the Twenty-Second Indiana, was claimed by his brother and two or three other men and was taken home for burial.

When this party reached Rolla, they told the story of the battle, as they had heard it from Union soldiers on the field. Among other things they said that the Confederates had used stones in their cannons when their ammunition gave out.

No mention is made of this in any of the official reports, or in any of the official Confederate personal accounts examined. However, LT Samuel Prentiss Curtis, who served as aid to Gen Curtis, wrote in 1868: "The enemy fired wagon nuts, pieces of chain, gravel, and various other kinds of projectiles. The overcoat worn by COL Dodge was riddled by these unusual missiles."

In describing the battlefield after the withdrawal of the Confederate forces, LT Curtis said "Elkhorn Tavern building was loaded with dead of both armies, piled up like cord wood on the porch, and the house was full of the wounded and dying, here were found wounded men who had been

given up as dead by their comrades."

Many of the Confederate dead were found wearing parts of Federal uniforms, which they had taken from dead bodies on the field in order to keep warm.

A number of Confederate military organizations were headed for Fort Smith at the time of the battle of Pea Ridge, but arrived too late to be sent into the battle. Among them was Woodruff's Artillery from Pulaski County.

The day after the Confederates retreated from Pea Ridge, Curtis gave his permission for Van Dorn to send a burial party into the battlefield.

The Federal burial details had already begun their work. On the Leetown battlefield they found a number of Federal soldiers who had been scalped, tomahawked, or otherwise mutilated by the Indians of Albert Pike's command.

Curtis protested, saying this was contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and that he hoped the war would not "degenerate to a savage warfare."

Van Dorn's reply, written by his adjutant, was that he hoped Curtis had been misinformed, but would co-operate with him in preventing such brutalities in the future, mentioning the fact that some of Curtis's German soldiers had murdered prisoners of war in cold blood.

Pike did not deny the charges. On March 15, he issued a special order which he had read and interpreted to all his troops. He said he had seen a man shoot a wounded enemy who was prostrate on the ground and begging for mercy, and had learned that at least one Federal had been scalped. He urged his troops to use the scalping knife only as retaliation against Yankee Indians who practiced the same method of warfare.

Brig. Gen. Albert Pike's Confederate Indians participated in the battle of Pea Ridge for only a short while. In the battle at Losttown on the first day, they charged and captured a battery of three guns, aided by part of Sim's Texas cavalry regiment.

Shortly before Pike withdrew from the field, he sent Drew's Cherokee regiment into a wooded area to await an enemy charge and "let them join in the flight in their own fashion."

Pike's expression "fight in their own fashion," used in his official report, should not be interpreted to mean that he told them to use their tomahawks and scalping knives.

Two months after the battle, Pike again used this term, and clarified its meaning. He said, "The Indian troops are of course entirely undisciplined, mounted chiefly on ponies, and armed very indifferently with common rifles and ordinary shot-guns. When they agreed to furnish troops they invariably stipulated that they should be allowed to flight in their own fashion. They will not face artillery and steady

infantry on open ground, and are only used to fighting as skirmishers when cover can be obtained."

To reconstruct the battle of Leetown, the historian must place together dozens of fragmentary accounts written by participants, as well as the few official reports on both sides.

When the battle opened, the Fourth Arkansas, the Third Louisiana, the Fourteenth Arkansas, the Second Arkansas, Mounted Rifles, and McRae's Arkansas battalions were sent to take a battery.

All other regiments on that side of the field were held in reserve to await further orders from McCulloch. But the orders never came, and the precious orders were never countermanded. The generals were dead, and nobody else ordered the reserve troops out.

CPT Rufus K. Garland of the Fourth Arkansas wrote, "We stood a heavy fire from the enemy for four long hours, without a leader, without any assistance from artillery or cavalry, and, the programme of the war entirely lost.

"The news of our Generals being killed was known by the Staff and was communicated to headquarters quite early after its occurrence; but it was known by but few, if any, of the soldiers until after the fight ***

"We had moved up to storm a battery when the enemy, lying in ambush, opened a tremendous volley of musketry upon us throwing our lines into perfect confusion--so much so that we were never able to form them again into their proper companies or regiments."

MAJ GEN Samuel R. Curtis' plans to march his Federal Army of the Southwest from Batesville to Little Rock in May of 1862 had hardly gotten under way before he encountered several difficulties which proved to be insurmountable.

His advance got as far as Searcy, which was on the direct route from Batesville to Little Rock, and only 49 miles from the capitol. Another cavalry expedition went out from Jacksonport and got as far as Augusta.

Nevertheless, the march on Little Rock was doomed before it began.

The spring floods, the failure of supply arrangements, and the decimation of Curtis' army by transfers and illness, combined to defeat the plan.

When Curtis had to sent 10 infantry regiments to Halleck, the original organization of the Army of the Southwest was destroyed. He still had a larger army than the Confederates could put in the field against him, but he felt that it was an inadequate force for the capture of the state capitol. He made strong appeals for reinforcements, but those sent were too little and too late.

He reorganized this army into three divisions, commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, and Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus.

The supply situation was even more serious. The supply lines to Rolla and Pilot Knob were continually harassed by Missouri guerrillas, and Halleck did not think these overland lines could be maintained. When

Curtis received word on May 10 that the quartermaster at St. Louis had ordered all supply trains to him stopped temporarily, he halted his advance.

Osterhaus was then on the Little Red River, near Searcy, and Steele was still at Jacksonport. Curtis brought Steele's division to Batesville put his reorganization into effect, and ordered Osterhaus to hold his position until he could provide supplies, river crossings and supporting forces.

Supplies received at Batesville were stockpiled in the hopes of collecting enough food to sustain the army on its march to Little Rock. However, very little came through from the government, and Curtis finally had to settle for a seven-or eight-day supply.

During this time, the army had to get most of its food and forage from the people who lived in the area. Some of them took the oath of allegiance and sold their produce to the army, but some of the food was obtained by raiding nearby farms.

One company of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry captured a steamboat loaded with sugar and molasses on the White River about 20 miles north of Batesville. The same company spent one day and night at Calico Rock, where it seized provisions and loaded them on about 100 wagons. There were several skirmishes with small bands of rebels as this train was brought to Batesville. The surrounding country was very soon stripped of food and forage.

The heavy rains had brought the streams out of their banks, rended the roads impassable for large forces and artillery. Even the horses had a difficult time wading through the mud.

Crossing the swollen streams was hazardous, and Curtis tried everything to find a good way to get his men across. On May 11 a captain and several men of the Third Illinois Cavalry were drowned in crossing White River. Littel Red River was unfordable, but Osterhouse captured a small ferry boat, and a few days later he built a brigde near Searcy.

In January, when Curtis was preparing to pursue Price, he had asked Halleck to send him a pontoon train, but the only available one could not be spared at that time. He was now daily expecting a pontoon train which had been given to Steele, but it did not arrive until early in June, and was not long enough to cross White River. However, it could be used to ford Black River at Jacksonport, and was useful later on the swamps and bayous between Jacksonport and Helena.

During the latter part of May, ship carpenters were sent to Batesville, and they built four or five large flatboats, intended for use as ferries to cross White River, but ultimately put to other uses. These boats, rafford to by the soldiers as "the Arkansas Navy," had bulwarks of cotton bales on the sides, as protection against sharpshooters.

On May 13, Curtis ordered Steele to bring his main body across Black River and several miles nearer to Batesville, because he throught it was dangerous to have his force separated from his main body by so many

rivers. He suggested that Steele's cavalry might extend their scouting operations up to Osterhaus's position. Steele accordingly moved out of Jacksonport and camped in the vicinity of Batesville on May 18.

COL Albert G. Brackett, commander of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was part of the small force left at Jacksonport. He said a few days later that the people interpreted the removal of Steele's main body as a retreat, and became very bold.

Within a few days, four of his soldiers had been killed and one wounded in unrelated incidents, under circumstances that caused Brackett to describe it as cold-blooded murder. There had been a few similar incidents in Osterhaus's command, and Curtis order that "such villains are not to be taken as prisoners."

All the commanders in the field were constantly sending out scouting and foraging parties. Many of these encountered small bands of Confederate or partisan troops and had brief skirmishes, most of which were so inconsequential that no formal report was made of them.

During the night of May 14, local people burned a warehouse containing 200 bales of cotton at Searcy Landing, about a mile from Osterhaus's pickets. This was on the south side of Little Red River, and Osterhaus's was on the north side. He immediately ordered some cotton owned by a Union man and stored at the landing to be moved across the river where he could protect it.

Within the next few days, the people burned an estimated 100,000 bales of cotton and the bridges across Des Arc Bayou and Cypress Bayou.

On May 14, a part of the First Indiana advanced on Cotton Plant to gain possession of the telegraph, and were met by a local company. There were brisk skirmishes that day and the next. Both sides claimed success, but the Federals failed to capture the telegraph office.

Up to this time, Curtis had only a few scattered guerrilla forces to contend with, but he showed considerable anxiety over Governor Rector's call for 4,500 volunteers, the calling out of the militia, and the probability that the new Confederate conscript act would bring men into the field against him.

There were many conflicting rumors in circulation about the strength, location, and intentions of the Federal army, and during the second week in May, Alf Johnson's Texas spy company left Little Rock to try to get more definite information. A few days later, they returned with two prisoners and fairly accurate information.

The new bridge across the Little Red River at Searcy Landing had become the strategic point. Curtis feared the Confederates would make an all-out effort to destroy it, and he moved his main body forward, intending to resume the advance on Little Rock even though his preparations were incomplete.

The bridge was guarded by one infantry regiment, two infantry companies, one cavalry company, and four howitzers. Camp Lyon, Osterhaus's principal encampment, was 10 miles to the north.

Early on the morning of May 19, as the troops from Batesville were beginning to arrive at Camp Lyon, Osterhaus's division took up the line of march to Searcy Landing, expecting it to be attacked. Shortly before they left, they learned that the pickets had been attacked at Hilcher's Ferry, and two companies were sent to their assistance.

Osterhaus had marched about four miles when a messenger brought the news that the attack already had begun. By the time he got there at 11:30, the skirmish was over.

That morning a foraging party with a strong supporting column had been sent out on the south side of the river, on the main road between Searcy and West Point. They separated into three detachments, one going to Whitten's farm, one to Hopper's farm, and the other posted as guards in the woods along the road. Their position was triangular, with a fenced open field between them.

Meanwhile, a Confederate party consisting of mostly part of Parson's Texas regiment, with CAPT F. M. Chrismon of Little Rock, as guide, had moved out from Des Arc and Little Rock to try to intercept Federal foraging parties.

They came upon the foraging party's guards on the side of the road, charged them, and a bloody skirmish ensued. The Federal soldiers at the two farms moved just up to join the Union troops, and substantial reinforcements were sent from Searcy Landing as soon as the firing was heard. The Confederates received about 300 reinforcements.

The fighting was in very close quarters, and took place in the lane leading to Whitten's farm, or Whitney's farm as the Confederate reports called it. Both sides claimed to have completely routed the other, but when it was all over, the Confederates had possession of the field.

Soon the Federals sent back four ambulances with an escort of 12 men to pick up the wounded. The Confederates attacked them, captured the mules, broke the ambulances, and captured a surgeon.

By the time Osterhaus arrived on the scene, the Confederates were returning to their camp. He sent cavalry to pursue them and led another column towards Searcy, but was unable to overtake them.

Osterhaus said, "The only citizen who gave us occasional information about the rebels was found dead on the battlefield. They had undoubtedly forced him to take up arms." He accused the Confederates of numerous acts of barbarity in this skirmish.

The Texas troops en route to Van Dorn's command arrived in Arkansas in need of a rest, for their march was an unusually hard one, over a rough country flooded by spring rains.

Washington was the first Arkansas town they reached, and they stopped to recuperate from the rigors of the march, and to shoe their horses and repair damage equipment.

The people of Washington made every effort to make their visit pleasant, and the soldiers conducted themselves to leave the best possible impression.

A feeling of good will was fostered between Arkansas and Texas, which was in sharp contrast with the defensive attitude that had come to characterize the relationship between Arkansas and Missouri.

One minor incident threatened to mar the happy state of affairs early in May. A surgeon who was with Parsons' regiment but was no longer an official member created a disturbance at a closed saloon, and broke the knobs from its door.

The major of the regiment immediately arrested the man and offered to turn him over to the civil authorities, but the mayor of the town declined to punish him and upon his advance the saloon keeper refused to press charges. To avoid any further trouble, the regiment kept the man in custody until it left Washington.

On the night of May 10, the soldiers of Fitzhugh's regiment serenaded Senator C. B. Mitchel and Congressman Grandison D. Royston, and there was an exchange of speeches. Mitchel visited their camp May 13, and made another speech.

Col. Allison Nelson's regiment arrived during the last week of May and encamped at Camp Yell, about a mile from town. On Saturday night, members of the regiment serenaded Mitchel, Royston, and others, and on Sunday they received guests at camp. Monday morning they paraded through the streets of Washington with their brass band at the head of the column, and then began their march toward Little Rock.

Col. N. H. Darnell's regiment entered the town on the heels of Nelson's regiment. It had a similar parade just before it left on Friday morning. After its departure, part of Maj H. C. Scott's battalion passed through.

All of these were part of Gen. M. T. Johnson's cavalry brigade. One regiment of the brigade was already at Corinth, and Sweet's and Moore's regiments were in the vicinity of Little Rock. One other, commanded by COL Burnett, was on its way from Crockett, Tex.

Arkansas looked to these regiments for her defense against the advancing Federal army under Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis.

The Confederacy had going into the war with a strong prejudice against guerrilla warfare.

However, the situation had changed by the spring of 1862.

This was particularly true of Arkansas and the other Confederate states west of the Mississippi.

The Confederate Congress passed an act in the spring of 1862 authorizing the organization of partisan rangers and stipulations of the manner in which it should be done. The men were to be paid and subsisted by the Confederacy, but their service would be more or less independent.

This service was not full-time military duty. Men who were exempt from the conscript act could join partisan companies and serve when needed, and devote the rest of their time to their farms or other personal business.

The partisan rangers were expected to be most useful as snipers.

The terrain of Arkansas was ideal for this kind of service. Men who wanted to raise partisan units were required to obtain permission of Gen. John Selden Roane, the Confederate commander at Little Rock.

Among those raising partisan companies were George W. Brown in Saline County and George A. Davis and A. V. Reiff in Hempstead County. Col. Charles A. Carroll of Little Rock was raising a battalion or regiment with the help of LTC Gibbs of Independence County; Capt C. C. DeBose of Lafayette County was raising a battalion. Most of these were to be mounted.

The True Democrat expressed its approval of Gen. Roane's declaration of martial law in its issue dated May 22, 1862, which was actually distributed on the previous day.

Governor Henry M. Rector objected at the making of this statement in the editorial: "The flight of the Executive from Little Rock has left the State without any government whatever, at a time when it was most needed, and we should like to see General Roane supply the want as far as it lies in his power."

Rector immediately wrote a letter to the editor, Richard H. Johnson, in which he explained why he had removed the archives from Little Rock, and demanded a retraction. Johnson declined to make a retraction, and informed the governor that any further seemly communication should be sent through his friend, CAPT. C. A. Carroll. The governor's brother-in-law, Gen. Edmund Burgevin, delivered all the letters written by Rector to Johnson during the next few days.

The challenge was made on May 22, and accepted the next day. Carroll and Burgevin acted as seconds, and made the preliminary arrangements for the duel.

Carroll wrote to Burgevin on May 24, setting forth the rules by which the duel would be fought. Burgevin objected to some of the terms proposed by Carroll, and requested an interview. The two men met and talked it over, but Carroll insisted that Burgevin put his objections in writing.

One by one, Carroll conceded every point except the right of Johnson, as the challenged party, to name the time and place of the meeting. He had set the time at Tuesday, May 27, at 1 p.m., and the place at a friend of each party near the first bridge beyond Judge Campbell's on the Pine Bluff road.

When negotiations had extended into May 26 without the settlement of the disagreement, Carroll changed the date on May 28. At no time did Burgevin indicate that either he or Rector objected to the specific time and place chosen, but he argued that it was not proper because Rector had had no voice in selecting them.

Carroll continued to refuse to concede this point, although he offered to entertain any well-founded objection to the time and place he had named. Upon this pretext, Burgevin withdrew the challenge on the afternoon of May 26.

In March 1862, Edwin M. Stanton, United States secretary of War, commissioned Charles Ellet, Jr., a civil engineer whose professional background was quite impressive, to begin the work to establish a fleet of steam rams.

This fleet was to operate on the Mississippi River, against the ironclad rams that the Confederacy had recently brought into service. It was at first called the Mississippi River Ram Fleet, and later became the Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Ellet was to supervise the purchase of commercial steamboats, their conversion into rams by the addition of iron plates, and their manning by troops of the U.S. Army. Crews would be small, and their first objective would be cutting down the enemy, not saving boats or men.

As early as 1854, Ellet had urged the Navy to consider the use of rams, but the Navy was not inclined to entertain suggestions from landmen. His efforts in subsequent years had been equally unproductive, until the War Department adopted his idea as its own project.

The Ram Fleet met with a certain amount of resentment and lack of co-operation from both the Navy, whose field of service it invaded, and the Army, whose troops were assigned to this extra hazardous duty. Although Ellet's command was independent to some extent, he was subject to the orders of Commodore A. H. Foote.

Ellet bought a fleet of nine boats at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Pittsburgh, and made arrangements for their alterations. He began his work immediately after he received the proper authority.

He preferred not to hold military rank, but if it could not be avoided, he thought it should be higher than colonel, the rank proposed by Stanton. But Stanton thought rank was necessary, in order to give Ellet legal authority to command. He explained that colonel was the highest rank he could confer without Senate action, and Ellet accepted it.

At his request, his brother, CAPT. Alfred W. Ellet, was promoted to LTC and assigned to duty as second in command of the fleet. He was then a company commander in the Fifty-Ninth Illinois, and was on duty in Northeast Arkansas with Curtis's army.

He was permitted to bring with him a limited number of men, all volunteers, picked for their courage. He took three first lieutenants and 50 privates.

These men expected their new marine service to be temporary, and that they would soon return to their regiment, but they remained with the fleet the rest of the war.

They volunteered on the night of April 28, began their march the next day, and reported to Col Ellet at New Albany, Ind., on May 2. Several of the vessels were almost finished, and they were assigned to their posts of duty, receiving detailed instructions from COL. Ellet as to their mode of fighting. They moved down the Mississippi late in May.

The ladies of Little Rock established a temporary hospital for soldiers before the battle of Pea Ridge, but it could not accommodate the sick and wounded men who were brought here after the battle.

During the first week in April, four or five of the largest buildings in town were fitted up for use as hospitals. The number of patients was estimated on April 10 at 1,000 to 2,000. Within the next few days wounded men from Shiloh began to arrive, and by April 24, six or eight buildings were in use as hospitals.

All of the buildings were not identified, but references are found to the theater building, the state house, and the Arsenal. There are also references to the "Little Rock General Hospital," but its location is not mentioned. The theater, which had previously served as a sewing room, was designated Hospital No. 4. Missouri soldiers were assigned to it.

At first there was no co-ordination of effort in the services rendered by the volunteers at the hospitals. The patients, some in a dying condition, were brought here without notice to those in charge. Their discomfort was increased by unusually cold and damp weather, and no provision was made for bringing them from the steamboat landing to one of the hospitals.

Usually the patients had to wait hours for beds. Most of them were laid on the bare floor, because there were not enough mattresses, blankets, and pillows.

Dr. DuVal was the surgeon-in-chief in charge of all the hospitals.

The ladies of Little Rock brought food and bedding to the hospitals, but the food was not always suitable for sick men, and the presence of the ladies at all hours served to increase the confusion.

By April 10, steps were taken to change this disorder. Dr. DuVal announced regular visiting hours, and the ladies held a meeting to organize their activities. Some were assigned specific hours for nursing duties, and others agreed to prepare food at their homes according to instructions from the doctors and stewards.

Some of the people offered to take patients into their homes. George Brodie, who lived several miles from the city, took 13 of them, and his neighbors also opened their homes. Because of the distance, only convalescents and men whose wounds were not serious enough to require a physicians' constant attention were sent there. Some were sent to Pine Bluff.

Appeals were made for food, bedding, clothing, cleaning articles, and utensils. Those who could spare a slave were asked to send them to the hospitals to keep the buildings clean and wait on the patients.

At Washington, about 25 ladies met on April 30 to make arrangements to send a wagon load of food, clothing, and other contributions.

Most of the soldiers came here in heavy woolen clothing, which was soiled and ragged. They had nothing to wear while their clothes were laundered.

Soon the newspapers began to publish lists of men who had died in the hospitals during the preceding week. The first one appeared on April 19, and contained 41 names. The list published on May 8 ended with six Federal soldiers from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

During the last week in April, a messenger from Northern Arkansas brought the news to Little Rock that a Federal force was advancing upon the White River from Missouri, with the intention of marching on Little Rock.

Governor Rector described the defenseless condition of the state:

"The stoutest hearts seemed to despond, and concede that defense was impossible, for there was nothing to defend with. There were one or two cavalry companies of Confederate troops left in the vicinity of Jacksonport to protect the remaining supplies until they could be shipped east of the Mississippi.

"A remnant of the quartermaster's stores, broken down horses and old wagons, were in transit between Little Rock, Arkadelphia and Camden. In fact, the State was confessedly and unqualifiedly, abandoned for the time being by the Confederate government, with its entire corps of military officers, horse, foot and dragoon. The State, I say, had nothing to defend with--literally nothing. Our entire stock, for warlike purposes, consisting of seven and a half kegs of unassorted powder, without a cap or flint to explode it, and not a gun to shoot it out of if it had possessed the faculty of spontaneous combustion.

This being our supply of small arms and accoutrements. The State's heavy artillery was, if possible, in a worse plight for active operations, there being two cannon on hand, one without wheels -- the other exploded at the breech.

Brig. Gen. John Seldon Roane, who Van Dorn had left in command at Little Rock, immediately telegraphed Beauregard, requesting instructions. On April 29, Rector sent a dispatch to Beauregard, asking permission to retain the Texas regiments which were then passing through Arkansas.

This was finally done, by orders sent to Roane, but Roane had already stopped the Texas troops without the proper authority.

On May 29, 1862, the True Democrat published all the correspondence that had passed between the editor, Richard H. Johnson, and Governor Henry M. Rector during the previous week. The letters written by their friends, Charles A. Carroll and Edmund Burgevin, were also published.

These letters pertained to the disagreement between Johnson and Rector, the challenge to a duel issued by the governor, and the subsequent withdrawal of the challenge by Burgevin.

Only a few months earlier, the editor of the Gazette, Christopher C. Danley, had found himself in a similar position. Burgevin had challenged him to a duel, and Rector had acted as Burgevin's second, but the challenge had been withdrawn on a trivial pretext.

JOHN SELDEN ROANE

While Edmund Burgin was still the Adjutant General appointed by the governor John Selden Roane in fact acted in that capacity for the short time he was in command of Arkansas. General Roane got his authority from the confederate government.

There was so much dissatisfaction with the fact that the state was supporting its own army, until the authority of General Roane evidently was not questioned.

His action of establishing martial law in and around Little Rock caused some inconvenience, however, it was feared that Arkansas was lost unless new leadership was obtained.

THOMAS C. HINDMAN

Hindman like Roane assumed the title Adjutant General while the office was still held by General Burgevin. Hindman was a strong disciplinarian. He extended martial law to the entire state. It was his practice to destroy that which the enemy could use if it could not be safely retained by the south.

Hindman burned considerable cotton to prevent the north from taking it when the area was taken. He confiscated money and material to furnish the supplies to his troops in Arkansas.

There is a museum dedicated to Hindman at the Paragie Grove Battlefield. He was assassinated after the war in his home town of Helena.

When MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman assumed command of the Trans-Mississippi District, martial law was in force over a 20-mile area surrounding the city of Little Rock, by order of Brig. Gen. John Seldon Roane.

On June 9, 1862, Hindman issued his Special Order 13, by which martial law was declared throughout Pulaski County. Col Benjamin F. Danley was assigned to duty as commander of the post at Little Rock and provost marshal of Pulaski County.

Danley's first order required all merchants in the district to keep their stores open from 6:30 in the morning until 7:30 at night every day except Sunday, and to take Confederate money at par. A profit of 25 per cent was the most they were

allowed, and a long list of ceiling prices was published.

The most difficult problem encountered by Gen. Samuel R. Curtis as he made his preparations to march on Little Rock was the establishment of an efficient supply line.

Halleck had intended for him to move his command close enough to the Mississippi River to permit transporting his supplies by steamboats, but the spring floods prevented this.

Rolla, Mo., was the nearest base of supplies from which the necessities could be brought overland. But Rolla was 190 miles from Batesville. Because of the long distance and the inadequacy of transportation. Curtis's men were on short rations the entire time they remained at Batesville.

A second supply line was opened between Pilot Knob, Mo., and Batesville, and supplies were received by both routes. For the protection of the supply trains moving over these routes, it was necessary for Curtis to establish and maintain garrisoned posts at several points along the road.

On the Rolla line, these posts were at Houston and West Plains, Mo., and at Salem, Ark. On the Pilot Knob line, they were at Smithville, Pocahontas, and Pitman's Ferry, Ark, and at Reeves' Station, Pattersonville, and Greenville, Mo.

The telegraph line was soon extended south from Pilot Knob to Curtis's headquarters at Batesville, following the route of the supply line. From there it was extended eastward to a point in the woods about 10 miles from Jacksonport. However, it was not completed to that point until shortly before Curtis evacuated Batesville about the last of June.

The new telegraph line was never very satisfactory, and Curtis was never able to ascertain the reasons for his difficulties. His dispatches to Halleck, his commanding officer, were sent to headquarters at St. Louis to be relayed to Halleck in the field in Tennessee, but Halleck constantly complained that he was not receiving them. Halleck's dispatches to Curtis went astray in a similar manner.

On May 15, by Halleck's order, Curtis relinquished command of Southwest Missouri and the line of posts between Rolla and Cassville to Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown of the Missouri State Militia.

This relieved Curtis of the responsibility for any garrisoned posts in Missouri except those vital to his own supply and communication lines. It left him free to concentrate on his operations in Arkansas.

The press of a Batesville newspaper, The Independent Balance, was taken over for use in publishing general orders and other military information. For a short time, a Union newspaper was

published on this press. It was edited by Sgt Maj. Tinkham of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

The city of Memphis was surrendered to the Federals on June 6 1862, after a short but exciting naval battle. This was the first test of the Federal Mississippi Ram Fleet, commanded by Col Charles Ellet Jr. Only two of the rams were engaged, the sidewheelers Queen of the West and Monarch.

The most dramatic part of the battle was the meeting of Ellet's fleet with the Confederate rams, as the iron-plated vessels crashed head-on into each other.

At one point in the engagement, the Confederate rams Beauregard and Bragg headed for the Monarch from opposite sides. The Monarch dodged the blow and the two Confederate rams collided, disabling both of them.

The battle of the rams consisted almost entirely of butting operations, but at the same time, the gunboats of both fleets kept up a steady fire, doing a great deal of damage.

As boats became disabled, they retired to the Arkansas shore opposite Memphis. At the end of the battle, there was a long line of wrecks along the river bank. All but one were Confederate.

At the top of the line was the Lovell, which had sunk five minutes after it was rammed, and most of its crew was drowned.

Next was the Federal flagship, the Queen of the West, disabled but not beyond repair, lying directly opposite the upper end of the city.

Not far below were the Price and the Little Rebel, stranded and most of their crews captured. The Sumter and the Bragg were a little further down, not seriously damaged. Most of their crews had escaped into Arkansas.

At the end of the line was the burning wreck of the Jeff Thompson, which carried the ammunition for the Confederate fleet. It was aground and abandoned, and burned so slowly that it was fully an hour before the fire reached the cargo of ammunition.

In the distance was the Van Dorn, with the Monarch in hot pursuit. After an hour's chase at full speed, the Monarch gave it up and returned to the Federal fleet.

Messengers were sent to the mayor of Memphis with a demand that he surrender the city. They received his surrender, and raised the US flag over the post office.

Colonel Ellet, commander of the Federal Ram Fleet, had received a leg wound that at first was not considered dangerous but it soon proved to be serious. He was obliged to relinquish

command to his brother on June 16. He started home, but died enroute on June 21.

When MAJ GEN Earl Van Dorn took his Confederate Army of the West to Corinth, Miss, in the spring of 1862, a number of influential people living in the states West of the Mississippi exerted great pressure upon the authorities at Richmond to make other provisions for their defense.

On May 26, Beauregard created a new district within his department, which he called the Trans-Mississippi District, and assigned Maj Gen Thomas C. Hindman to its command.

On the same day the secretary of War created an entirely new department, which he called the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The Secretary of War's order naturally superseded that of Beauregard and in fact, removed the area from his control. However, both orders were carried out. Hindman came immediately to Little Rock and zealously undertook the defense of Arkansas/ With the state almost completely stripped of men and military resources, it was a monumental task, and he did not tackle it gently.

It was not until late in August that the War Department's new order went into operation. In the meantime, Hindman held undisputed sway in Arkansas for 70 days, and the people suffered considerably under the ruthlessness of his reign.

Many of the policies of Hindman that brought forth the most strenuous objections had actually been inaugurated by Brig. Gen. John Selden

Roane during the brief period that he was in charge of the defense of Arkansas before Hindman's assignment.

Roane had employed milder methods and the response was ineffectual.

Hindman enforced his orders with such flagrant brutality that public morale descended to an all-time low.

Hindman said, "In the existing condition of things, General Beauregard could not spare me a soldier, a gun, a pound of powder, nor a single dollar of money."

Even before he reached Arkansas, he began to supply these deficiencies, with Beauregard's approval. He left Memphis for Little Rock on May 28. During the few hours he and his staff had stopped at Memphis, they had acquired a number of needed articles.

Memphis was then being evacuated by the Confederate Army, and government officials gave Hindman 35 Enfield rifles, 400 damaged shotguns and sporting rifles, and 200 rounds of shot and shell for six-pounders. He bought a small quantity of medicines.

This was only a fraction of what he needed. By impressment -- seizure for public use -- he took one million dollars in Confederate currency from the Memphis banks, 75,000 percussion caps, and some shoes, blankets, and camp equipment.

At Helena, he seized from the merchants all the ammunition, shoes and blankets in their stock and the most valuable medicines offered for sale.

Hindman arrived at Little Rock on May 30, and the next day he formally assumed command of the Trans-Mississippi District. He announced his staff: Maj Robert C. Newton, acting adjutant general and chief of staff; Maj A. J. McNeill and LT J. P. Wilson, aides-de-camp; CPT R. A. Hart, acting assistant inspection general; Maj John H Crump, chief quartermaster; Maj John C Palmer, chief commissary; CPT John B Lockman, ordnance officer; Surgeon James M Keller, medical director; Maj F. A. Shoup, chief of artillery; and CPT A. M. Williams, chief of engineers.

General Roane, who was glad to be relieved of the responsibility of the defense of Arkansas, was soon sent to Monroe, La. to enforce the conscript act in that locality, but was recalled when the War Department placed General Blanchard in command of the conscripts of North Louisiana.

Realizing that it would be almost impossible for the Confederacy to send supplies to the district, Hindman set out to make it completely selfsustaining. He took steps to begin manufacturing many important articles for army use, and to develop the natural resources of the country.

He knew that as soon as Memphis was occupied by the Federals, their gunboats would ascend the White and Arkansas rivers to co-operate with Curtis. The Arkansas suddenly became too low for navigation about that time, and on June 3, Hindman began the obstruction of the White. The point he chose was St. Charles, about 100 miles above the mouth of the river, and the first bluff.

Maj Gen Thomas C Hindman's cotton-burning program in Arkansas was begun on May 13, while he was still at Corinth and before he received the appointment to command the Trans-Mississippi District.

The Missouri and Arkansas soldiers with Beauregard's army were anxious to return to the west side of the Mississippi, for their homes were now threatened.

In the middle of June 1862, most of them were aware that Maj Gen Sterling Price had gone to Richmond, and that he was trying to get his troops transferred back to Arkansas.

On June 19, at Richmond, he wrote to Secretary of War George W. Randolph to suggest that the Trans-Mississippi District be made a separate department, and that he be assigned to its command, and permitted to take his division with him.

The order creating the Trans-Mississippi Department had already been issued, and Maj Gen J. Bankhead Magruder had been assigned to its command.

Military operations near Richmond had detained Magruder, Northern Virginia. Otherwise, he would have already departed for Arkansas.

When Magruder was informed of Price's request, he told the Secretary of War that he would like to have Price and his division in the new department. Randolph left it for Price to decide whether he was willing to serve under Magruder.

All this was approved by President Jefferson Davis before Price was informed of it. Price indicated his willingness to become a subordinate officer under Magruder, and asked to take with him his own troops, especially from Missouri.

It was generally known that Price wanted to command the Trans-Mississippi Department, and that his popularity with the people in that area had not waned.

When it became known that Magruder would be in command, and that Price had been offered a lesser position, there was considerable speculation as to what he would do.

It was said that he would resign his commission if he could not command the department, which some people saw as evidence of some arrogance and lack of patriotism.

Some of his most ardent supporters felt that he did not have enough military knowledge or experience to command the department, although they were convinced that he would be most useful to the Confederacy in this locality.

The Arkansas newspapers carried on a spirited discussion of the new command, with the Gazette sharply critical of Price's reported attitude in the matter.

As it turned out, neither Price nor Magruder got the assignment. Charges were filed against Magruder for drunkenness and disobedience, and he

was brought back to Richmond under arrest.

MAJ GEN Theophilus H. Holmes was given the assignment on July 16, before anybody knew that Magruder had been recalled except Davis, Randolph and Gen Robert E Lee

One of the first concerns of MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman when he assumed command of the Trans-Mississippi District, was the reorganization of the hospital work at Little Rock. There had been no hospitals at Little Rock at the beginning of the war.

Hindman set up a board of examiners to examine all applicants for positions as medical officers. The board was ordered to convene at Little Rock on June 16, and to continue in session until all the applications had been reviewed.

Among the applicants was Dr. Solon Borland of Little Rock. Early in the war, he had been commissioned as a colonel and had commanded Confederate forces in Northeast Arkansas for a while.

It was well known that Borland had an ambition to become a Confederate general, but the appointment was not forthcoming, and his health was so bad that he had been forced to resign. Actually, he was in a dying condition, although at this time he entertained some hopes of recovery. He offered his services as a medical officer, and was told that he was not needed.

The cotton yarn factory in Pike County was a very small operation, but it assumed more and more importance after the Federals gained control of the Mississippi River, cutting Arkansas off from the Eastern markets.

The factory was run by a man named Merrill. He had no competition in South Arkansas, and some of his customers came 100 miles to stand in line and buy thread. The demand far exceeded the supply, although the machinery ran all day and part of the night.

There were many complaints against Merrill and his business methods, and in May or June of 1862, there was even talk that a group of citizens might take forcible possession of the mill and operate it for the benefit of the community.

John R. Eakin, the peace-loving editor of the Washington Telegraph, came to Merrill's defense. He did not know the manufacturer, and was not acquainted with anybody connected with the mill, but he felt that such action by the citizens would be imprudent, and he counseled against it.

After the fall of Memphis, Merrill raised his price for a bundle of thread to \$2.50, which was still cheaper than it could be bought east of the Mississippi. If given his choice between \$2.50 in Confederate money and \$1.50 in gold or silver, Merrill took the gold or silver without hesitation.

Bakin freely admitted that Merrill would do well to exhibit greater faith in Confederate currency, and he agreed that there might be some inequity in the distribution of the thread.

Nevertheless, he contended that the mill was of great importance to the locality, especially now that clothing had to be made at home altogether. He thought it best to overlook as many of its shortcomings as possible, rather than risk losing it.

On June 11, the Telegraph announced that Judge Williams had made arrangements with Merrill to supply 500 bundles of cotton yarn, which would be distributed among the families of soldiers.

Merrill then hoping to install a steam engine very soon, and delivery of the 500 bundles of thread was contingent on that. It was not expected that it could be accomplished before July or August.

By August, the constant crowd of customers at the mill had grown so large that it interfered with the operation of the machinery, for the employees were hard-pressed to produce the yarn and wait on the customers at the same time.

Bakin then suggested that the neighboring counties might buy thread in large lots and distribute it to the poor people of the country who had no transportation to and from the mill. This would not only relieve Merrill of the problem of waiting on throngs of customers, but would place the thread in the hands of those who most needed it.

On June 17, 1862, MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman issued his General Order No 17, calling on the citizens who were not subject to conscription to form independent military companies.

The companies could be either cavalry or infantry, according to the preference of the men. They were to arm and equip themselves and serve in their own neighborhoods.

When they had as many as 10 men, they could organize by electing a captain, a sergeant, and a corporal. Other officers would be elected when the company reached normal strength.

On June 30, 1862, MAJ GEN Thomas C Hindman, issued his famous General Order No. 18, by which he proclaimed martial law over the entire Trans-Mississippi District.

The Federal army that occupied Arkansas in the summer of 1862 arrested many civilians. Most of them were detained briefly for questioning, and released soon afterwards.

Some were forced to take the oath of allegiance to the US as the price for their freedom. The consensus of opinion among the Confederates was that an oath obtained in this manner was not binding and was not to be held against him by other Confederates, who might eventually find themselves in the same position.

Confederate officials or highranking state officials were considered particular prizes, and every effort was made to take them into custody.

MAJ Gen. Samuel R. Curtis marched his Federal Army of the Southwest into Batesville in May, and two of the town's leading residents fled to Little Rock to escape arrest.

They were Judge U. M. Rose, an associate justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, and William C. Bevens, who had been receiver of public moneys before the secession of Arkansas.

After remaining at Little Rock for a few weeks, Bevens and Rose attempted to return to their homes. On June 2, they were captured by Capt B. LeBlis, of Curtis' provost guard, on an excursion to Kinderhook and the vicinity of Clinton.

Bevens was considered the greater prize in this instance, because the US funds in his hands at the time of secession had been confiscated by the state, and the Federals held him personally responsible, even though they knew he was powerless to prevent confiscation.

Bevens also had been very active in raising troops for his Confederacy, and thus cut off any possibility of leniency. Judge Rose was released, but Bevens was sent to St. Louis.

He may have been among the 32 prisoners taken by Curtis in Arkansas who arrived at St. Louis during the last week in July.

During the latter part of June, three raids were made into Arkansas by Federal commands from Cassville, Mo. They brought in 135 prisoners,

most of them private soldiers enrolled under the conscript law.

One of these prisoners was David Walker of Fayetteville, who had served as president of the 1861 Secession Convention. He was taken to Springfield where he was forced to take the oath of allegiance, to give \$10,000 bond and was released on parole with orders to report at Cassville.

The Confederates blamed William Mead Fishback for the capture of Walker. Fishback had been in conference with Federal officers at Cassville and Springfield only a few days before Walker was taken prisoner, and it was believed that he had given information against him.

Day after day, gun-collection agents operating under authority from MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman continued to scour the country to purchase or impress arms for the Confederate army.

Guns were so desperately needed that even the most obsolete and those that appeared to be beyond repair were taken.

Although Hindman made application for arms from Confederate authorities at Richmond and elsewhere, he never received any except 350 shotguns and sporting rifles and 750 muskets that GEN P.G.T. Beauregard sent him.

On July 30, Hindman, provost marshal general issued an order stipulating that no more than 100 guns could be retained in any county for the use of the independent companies organized under General Order No. 17.

No man was to be permitted to keep a gun unless he was a member of an independent company.

Late in July, 1862, MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman learned that Federal authorities had detained prisoners of this category until he could be informed what procedure his enemy would take in the matter.

He immediately granted an unconditional release to Dr. A. Krumsick, assistant surgeon of the Third Missouri Infantry, and sent him to MAJ GEN Samuel R. Curtis' headquarters at Helena.

Dr. Krumsick was escorted to Helena by Confederate soldiers, under a flag of truce. The Confederates were not permitted to go within the Federal lines, for Curtis' pickets had had so many small skirmishes recently that their regulations had been considerably tightened. The escorts were stopped at the picket lines, seven miles outside the city, and Dr. Krumsick was brought in by a Federal officer.

He brought with him a letter from Hindman to Curtis, proposing a general exchange of prisoners, and a list of about 20 or 30 Federals who were in the hands of the Confederates and whom he particularly wanted exchanged.

The doctor had been taken prisoner in May at Little Red River, while caring for a wounded soldier. His description of prison life at Little Rock was not calculated to ease the minds of the families and friends of other prisoners.

For a few days after his capture, he was treated well and was permitted

to come and go almost as he pleased, but soon an order came from Hindman that all prisoners must be confined in cells in the state penitentiary.

Dr. Krumsick complained that for the next two months he was "treated the same as convicts, provided with food wholly unfit to eat, allowed no means of cleanliness, and threatened to be put on the plantations to work with the slaves, on the ground that our army is giving freedom to the Negroes."

Part of the penitentiary was still occupied by convicts, and all the prisoners received approximately the same treatment. The penitentiary was located at the present site of the state capitol building.

It has spacious grounds, enclosed by a brick wall, but the prisoners were not allowed to exercise outdoors. They were not permitted to leave their five-by-seven-foot cells.

Sanitation facilities were primitive, and the doctor said he was fed tainted meat. The New York Tribune reported that he was "looking much thinner since his confinement, and was rejoiced to get back to his regiment."

During the time MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman commanded the Confederate Trans-Mississippi District, public sentiment ran high against him because many of his orders were considered oppressive.

However, opinions against him and his policies were not freely expressed because people did not dare to speak.

Albert Pike, who preferred charges before Congress against Hindman in 1863, said, "He overturned the Constitution, subverted the laws, paralyzed the tribunals of justice, and established a complete reign of error; the press was muzzled, and the free expression of opinion even in private became dangerous."

In the summer of 1862, Federal troops were sent from Kansas into the Indian Territory, under the command of Col William Weer, of the Tenth Kansas Infantry. This was known as the Indian Expedition. Its purpose was to reclaim the Indian country for the Union, and permit the vast number of Indian refugees of Union sympathies to return to their homes.

Weer's command consisted of the Second Ohio Cavalry, the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, the Ninth and Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, the Tenth Kansas Infantry, Rabb's Second Indiana Battery, the First Kansas Battery, and the First, Second, and Third Indian Regiments. The Indian regiments were only partially organized.

They began their march across the southwest corner of Missouri on June 25. At Cowskin Prairie, Weer learned that COL Stand Watie's Confederate Cherokee command was encamped at the mills on Spavinaw Creek, about 25 miles further south. Watie and other Confederate commands in the Cherokee Nation were expected to join Clarkson soon.

It was decided to strike Watie first, and two separate columns were sent forward. Weer led one of them down the east side of Grand River, and LTC Lewis R. Jewell led the other in the direction of Maysville.

Watie was then marching southward with some 300 or 400 mounted men, planning to unite with Clarkson at Locust Grove. Jewell overtook him on the first afternoon, and they had a running fight for several miles.

Darkness finally enabled Natic's men to take shelter in the hills and side roads in small groups. Jewell's command continued its march that night, in order to join Weer's column near the Grand Saline before daybreak.

Weer reached Locust Grove shortly before daylight, surrounded Clarkson's camp, and opened a surprise attack. Clarkson's men were so confused that they were badly defeated, and could only surrender. Jewell arrived in time to pursue those who attempted to escape. This was on July 3.

The next day, the prisoners and captured property were taken to Weer's camp, three miles west of Locust Grove, and from there the prisoners were sent first to Fort Scott and then to Leavenworth. The captured property was distributed among the Union Indian regiments.

Weer remained in camp on Wolf Creek near Locust Grove almost two weeks, sending cavalry scouts as far east as the Arkansas River. While they were there, many Cherokees who had hoped to remain neutral but who tended to side with the Union, enlisted in the Third Indiana Regiment.

On July 7, Weer wrote a letter to John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, informing him that he had come to enforce the observance of the treaty obligations of the Cherokees to the US and asking for an interview.

He sent the letter under flag of truce by Dr. Gilpatrick, whose carriage was escorted to the Ross home at Park Hill by two young Cherokee ladies, Ellen Adair and Martha McNair. Ross answered on July 8, declining the proposed interview.

At this point, Ross was still endeavoring to observe his treaty with the Confederacy, although he was considerably disheartened at the failure of the Confederate authorities to fulfill their part of the agreement.

In recent weeks he had felt that the Confederacy had virtually abandoned the Indian country, along with the rest of the territory west of the Mississippi. He had written to President Jefferson Davis, MAJ GEN Earl Van Dorn, and MAJ GEN Thomas C Hindman, seeking to gain the support that had been promised, but which never materialized.

About the middle of July, Weer's command moved about 40 miles further south to Flat Rock, and again sent scouts out to the east and southeast. One of these parties captured Fort Gibson, driving out the small Confederate garrison.

CPT H. S. Greeno, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, was sent towards Tahlequah, the Cherokee capital. He had with him 150 men, 50 of them Cherokees. Reaching Tahlequah on July 16, he marched six miles south the next morning to Park Hill, home members of Drew's Confederate Indian regiment were waiting to join the Federal army.

Greeno captured eight Cherokee officers of Drew's regiment, including LTC William P. Ross and MAJ Thomas Pegg. These men had just received orders from COL Douglas H Cooper, who commanded the Confederate forces in the Indian country, to report to Fort Davis, near Fort Gibson.

Chief Ross had also just received a message from Cooper, asking him to issue a proclamation calling all Cherokee men between the ages of 18 and 45 into the Confederate service to repel the Federal invasion.

Under the terms of the treaty with the Confederacy, Ross was bound to comply with the request, but it was contrary to his present inclinations and to the wishes of that part of his nation from which he derived his most ardent support.

Greene settled the question for the thing being made in time with Ross a prisoner of war and leaving him at home on parole until his commanding officer could be consulted, one of the conditions of the parole being that he could not issue the proclamation.

In spite of the fact that the Indian Expedition had so far been very successful, the Federal troops were in a somewhat precarious position. Stand Waite had moved south of the Arkansas River and there were no organized Confederate forces north of the river, but there were reports that large bodies of Confederates were moving into the rear of the Federals.

The Federals were 160 miles from their base of operations, and their rear or to locate their supply trains had been futile, and it was finally necessary to put the men on half rations. Moreover, their camp was in a position where only stagnant water was available, and Weer would not move to a better location.

On the same evening that Chief Ross was a prisoner, Weer convened his officers in a council of war, to decide what should be done next. They felt that the expedition had accomplished everything if could, and that there was nothing to be gained by remaining longer. They voted to move back to the north, where they could be in reach of their supply trains, which they felt was necessary for the safety of the command.

The decision did not suit Weer. He annulled it immediately, and declared that he would not budge from his position. At this point, on July 18, COL Frederick Salomon of the Ninth Wisconsin, who was second in command, asserted himself. He placed his superior, COL Weer, under arrest and assumed command, ordering the retrograde movement.

The northward march had already begun when COL William F. Cloud's Second Kansas Cavalry and Colonel Jewell, with part of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, were sent to Tahlequah to bring out Chief Ross and his family and his archives and treasury of the Cherokee Nation.

Ross went with them willingly, for he could not hope to have sufficient Federal protection if the white Union troops were withdrawn. The Confederates did not fail to observe the chief's co-operation with his captors. The opinion was freely expressed that he had been a reluctant Confederate from the beginning, and that his captivity was nothing more than a ruse to disguise his defection to the Union.

When it became apparent that Ross and some of the other leaders of the Cherokee Nation had joined the enemy of their own volition, a convention was called at Tahlequah to frame a new government and fill the vacated offices with Confederates.

The convention met on August 21. The absent leaders were declared aliens and their rights as Cherokee citizens were forfeited. COL Stand Watie was unanimously elected principal chief; Samuel Taylor, second chief; Stephen Foreman, treasurer; and MAJ Elias C Boudinot, delegate of the Confederate Congress.

A convention of three representatives from each of the nine districts of the nation was elected to serve for one year. Its duties included election of other officers and modification of the constitution.

CPT Alex Foreman was elected president of this body.

Late in August, John Ross went to Washington, where he had a conference with President Abraham Lincoln on September 13. His home at Park Hill, which was considered a showplace, was burned by Stand Watie in November of 1863. He returned to the Cherokee Nation in 1865, but spent his last days in Washington, where he died on August 1, 1866.

When Salomon withdrew the Indian Expedition, the three Indian regiments were left in the Indian Territory, without definite instructions. They formed a brigade, under the command of COL Robert W. Furnas, the senior officer present.

Meeting in council, the officers of the Indian Brigade agreed that they could hold the area north of the Arkansas River, provided the Confederacy did not reinforce Cooper with white troops.

These Union Indian troops were usually identified by the Confederates as "the Pin Indians," a nickname which had originated with a secret society in the Cherokee Nation, known as the Keetoowah Society.

This secret order was organized in 1859, a revival of an old organization which had lapsed, and was made up mostly of full-bloods. Its badge was crossed pins worn on hunting shirts or coats, and from this the nickname was derived.

The aims of the society were the preservation of the ancient tribal religious and moral codes, and had nothing to do with politics or the current sectional disputes. However, its members were for the most part the same people who clung to their allegiance to the old Union, and for this reason the Confederates considered the organization to be based on abolitionism. The Baptist missionary, Evan Jones, and his son, both staunch abolitionists, were given credit for the Northern sentiments of the full-bloods.

When the large bodies of Federal troops were withdrawn from Missouri in the spring and summer of 1862, the defense of the state was left largely to the newly organized Missouri Militia, which had been raised under an agreement between President Abraham Lincoln and Governor Hamilton R. Gamble.

BRIG GEN. Egbert B. Brown was placed in command of the Southwestern Division of the District of Missouri, with Headquarters at Springfield. He kept a watchful eye on Northwest Arkansas, and occasionally sent scouts or raiding expeditions in that direction.

In July 1862, the Confederacy had only a few small, scattered commands in Northwest Arkansas, but there was some guerrilla activity. For the most part, the Confederate troops were those organized under the new conscript act and the independent companies authorized by Hindman, which were considered guerrillas by the Federals.

When these people were captured by Brown's men, they were not treated as regular prisoners of war, subject to exchange. COL. John C. Tracy, a confederate officer in camp near Fayetteville, sent a dispatch to Brown protesting that his men were carrying on "a barbarian war."

Brown replied on July 14, "If you come with arms in your hands and fight us we will whip you if we can, and should you become our prisoners by any of the varied chances of war we shall treat you so well that you will regret that you could not always be a prisoner; but if your people in the guise of citizens steal into our lines and shoot down

our soldiers from the lush they will receive as they deserve, no mercy."

The next day one of Brown's expeditions reached Fayetteville, having marched 75 miles in 36 hours, covering the distance in two night marches and hiding in the woods in the daytime. The force consisted of cavalry troops with two mountain howitzers.

At sunrise, they attacked the Confederate camp eight miles southwest of Fayetteville. Brown said the camp was occupied by "the combined forces of Rains, Coffee, Hunter, Hawthorne, and Tracy, numbering about 1,600 men."

After shelling the Confederate camp, cavalry charges scattered the Confederates in every direction. The main body retreated in the direction of Cane Hill, and the Federals followed them that far, about 12 miles, but gave up because their horses were worn out.

The Federals then fell back to Fayetteville, where they remained the next morning.

After an absence of about three months, the state archives returned to Little Rock during the first week of August, 1862. The state government had left the capitol early in May by order of Governor Henry M. Rector, at a time when the advance of the Federal Army of the Southwest was 49 miles from Little Rock and threatened to capture the city.

During these three months, none of the state offices were located at Hot Springs and others were at the Chalybeate Springs, a short distance from Hot Springs.

Only the Supreme Court remained at Little Rock.

The State officers were seriously hampered in the discharge of their duties by the fact that they occupied makeshift quarters. Many of their records could not be unpacked and made accessible, and many of them may have been watersoaked by the storm while they were en route to Hot Springs.

The governor had spent the summer going back and forth between Little Rock and forth by Hot Springs. On July 10, he went to Hot Springs and ordered the state offices to move further south to Washington. No explanation for this order has been found, but it was not executed.

Almost from the beginning, Rector's political enemies had ridiculed him for moving the archives to Hot Springs. It now seemed likely that he would have to stand for re-election in October, although he had served only half of the four-year term for which he was elected, and there was little doubt that the move of the seat of government would be a campaign issue.

More important, MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman had mentioned the absence of the state's civil government as part of the justification for his order declaring martial law over the entire state.

The ox-drawn wagons loaded with the state archives started for Little Rock on July 31, and arrived on August 2.

A mysterious meeting of the governors of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and the Confederate governor of Missouri was held at Marshall, Tex., during the last week of July 1862.

The Texas editors were apprehensive, for the memory of the proclamation issued by Governor Henry M. Rector of Arkansas on May 5 was fresh. In this document, Rector had hinted that Arkansas might secede from the Confederacy and invite the other states west of the Mississippi to join her in a new alliance.

MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman's army was made up largely of unwilling conscripts, and they deserted in droves. Numerous factors contributed to their dissatisfaction.

The major causes for complaint included the manner in which the Conscript Act was enforced, the dismounting of seven cavalry regiments, the scarcity of food and clothing, epidemics of disease, and the lack of pay. Hindman overcame the last difficulty by taking the war tax due by the state to the Confederacy and using it to pay troops.

He gave this account of the wholesale desertions: "In a word, desertions took place upon every conceivable pretext. Frequent arrests were made, but in every instance the offenders were at first pardoned, and returned to duty, on promises of better conduct in future.

"Forgiveness was thus extended from different considerations. Many were extremely ignorant, and had probably been misled; others had wives and children suffering for food. Lastly, the regimental organization made by me were not authorized by law, and under the circumstances, I shrank from inflicting the death penalty.

"This lenity brought forth evil fruits. Mercy was taken for timidity. Desertions increased. My command seemed likely to dwindle to nothing. The raising of additional troops was paralyzed.

"At length Colonel (Allison) Nelson discovered, and reported to me, a wide-spread conspiracy to disband and go home. He ascertained that there was a regular organization for this purpose, and that a badge was adopted by the members of distinguishing each other. Within a few hours after this discovery, a signal gun was fired in the camp of an Arkansas regiment, and sixty men, headed by two lieutenants, deliberately marched away, with their guns and accoutrements. Orders to arrest them were not executed.

"For the salvation of the country. I had taken the responsibility to force these men into service. I now resolve, for the same object, to compel them to remain.

"An order was issued convening a 'military commission' of three officers. Four prisoners were ordered before it for trial. They were found guilty of double desertion, cutting the telegraph wire, and buying a tannery in Government employ."

"Each confessed his guilt. I ordered them shot to death in presence of the troops, and saw the order executed. Five other men, four deserters and one citizen, guilty of inciting desertion, all of whom had been captured with arms in their hands, fighting in the Federal ranks, at the battle of L'Anguille, were tried in the same way, found guilty, and put to death. Two deserters were similarly dealt with at Fort Smith, and one at Batesville.

"These summary measures had the intended effect. The spirit of desertion was crushed. It did not again manifest itself while I commanded the Trans-Mississippi district."

The battle of July 1, 1862 is variously called the Battle of Cache River, Hill's Plantation, and Cotton Plant. At least one Arkansas newspaper called it a Confederate victory, but MAJ GEN Thomas C. Hindman acknowledged that his forces under BRIG GEN Albert Rust were badly defeated,

On the Union side, the battle brought a promotion to brigadier general to COL Charles E Hovey, of the Thirty-Third Illinois Infantry, and a Congressional Medal of Honor, which was awarded many years later, to SGT Ed Pike, of the same regiment.

With the Confederate loss at Pea Ridge and subsequent abandonment of North Arkansas by Van Doren it soon became apparent that Arkansas was soon to be occupied by Federal troops.

The state had maintained its own army and furnished considerable numbers to the Confederacy who were removed from Arkansas taking with them guns and supplies. The resources were depleted. Even if more militia were organized and called up there were no weapons available nor was there any hope of obtaining any from the confederate government.

Rector found himself with few friends, a badly depleted treasury, his army in rage and little hope to save the state from occupation. He had seen Missouri fall in the same way. The Missouri militia as well as the Arkansas militia was now fighting desperately east of the Mississippi River.

Rector turned the state troops over to Hindman. It was his only hope to save any of Arkansas.

The governor had another problem which cut his term in office short. The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that he must stand for re-election in 1862. He had been elected in 1860 for a four year term, however, the new constitution was interpreted to require the election of a governor in 1862. Governor Rector was defeated and Harris Flannagin elected.

And so ended an era unparalleled in Arkansas history. Arkansas continued to resist the north through out the civil war but the militia had made its mark early in the war.

GORDON N PEAY

The military board was still in existence as we see that the legislature passed an act that provided for subsistence by the military board of the companies raised for home defense against insurrection, under authority of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

It should be noted here that these troops were actually militia troops not established by the governor, but General Hindman. It should also be taken into consideration that even though Arkansas in 1861 and 62 had a tremendous number of troops in arms they were for the most part paid better and more frequently than were the troops that had been transferred to the Confederacy.

Throughout the 1862 gubernatorial campaign, the True Democrat made a strong issue of the extravagance of the Rector administration, and predicted that the next legislature would investigate it.

Early in the session, the legislature passed an act providing for a Commission of Enquiry, to conduct an investigation of the disposition of state funds and property during the past two years.

Gordon N. Peay, former Governor Elias N. Conway, and John H. Crease were appointed to the Commission with future vacancies to be filled by appointments by the governor.

The Commission had authority to call witnesses and to examine the records of any or all of the state departments except the judiciary.

Accounts of all offices except the judiciary were to be carefully examined, and particular reference was made to the militia officers.

Any irregularity or misuse of funds was to be reported to the governor, and the officials found to have misused funds or property could be sued upon their bonds.

The South's guerrilla tactics gained during the latter part of 1862 and continued through out the rest of the war. It was popular by some because it provided a means to inflict casualties on the enemy and yet remain close to their family and homes.

Money was not a contributing factor with the guerrilla because they could send the spoils of their victories home. If they were in the Confederate service they would not in all probability be paid nor would they have the opportunity to send any thing home.

General Hindman encouraged this type of warfare, because he knew he did not have sufficient men to stop the Federal troops in open combat. Some of the other generals who were professional military men looked upon guerrilla warfare as distasteful.

Many of the guerrilla companies were militia units that were ineligible for conscription or had been authorized by general Hindman.

Even the professional soldier today does not care for guerrilla warfare. It is not new. It was practiced by the Indians and one of the biggest errors of the use of Indian troops during the Civil War was trying to get them to fight as a war where men marched into battle face to face instead of Indian style warfare. They could have done considerable damage to the Federals if they had been permitted to operate as guerillas in Northwest Arkansas and Missouri.

Albert Pike recognized this, however, he was prevented from using them in their fashion by higher authority.

Because the use of the militia as guerrillas bands they kept few records. They reserved at their own pleasure. That is they went home often. Some would stay home to make a crop and return the next fall. The units were loose knit in that an individual could quit at any time.

Soon after governor Flammigan became governor it became evident that the state must again undertake the responsibility of arming its citizens to provide some degree of protection on 20 July 1863 Special Order Number 1 appointed Gordon N Peay as Adjutant General with the rank of brigadier general.

Headquarters, Little Rock, Arkansas, July 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1

Gordon N Peay is hereby appointed adjutant general of the State of Arkansas, to rank as brigadier general, under an act approved January 21, 1861.

H. FLANAGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas.

Gordon N. Peay was a prominent individual in the city of Little Rock. He later became involved with banking interests there. Some of his descendants are today associated with Northern Bank and Trust Company.

General Peay immediately set about to establish a report of the condition of the militia as we see in his first general order published only nine days after his appointment.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

Office of the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia
of the State of Arkansas, Little Rock, July 29th, 1863.

To the Commandants of Regiments:

In view of the contingency that may arise in consequence of the recent disasters to our arms on the Mississippi River, it is necessary to ascertain immediately the effective strength and condition of the militia in each county between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years able to endure the fatigue and exposure of a short term of service.

You are therefore ordered to have made out and forwarded to this office, at the earliest possible moment, complete reports of the strength and condition of each company in your regiments, giving in such reports the names of officers and men. It is important that this duty should be performed immediately, in order that provision may be made for arming and equipping such number of men as may be called into the service. By command of

HARRIS FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas.

Gordon N Peay, Adjutant General

The first general order was supported by a proclamation by the governor published the next day. It made special note that the troops would be used for defense of the state only. This was necessary probably because many of those who enlisted in the militia in 1861 and '62 were now serving east of the Mississippi River while their homes were virtually unprotected.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Whereas, from the reputed movements of the forces of the U.S., since the recent reverses sustained by the arms of the Confederate States on the Mississippi River, it is believed that the enemy are massing their forces in the eastern part of this State, with the intent at an early day of advancing to and occupying the capital and of overcoming and devastating every portion of the country; and whereas, it is the highest duty that every citizen owes to his country in this crisis of her existence to organize and resist to the last extremity the advance of this mercenary and relentless horde, to drive them from our soil and save our hearthstones from desecration; and whereas, with the concurrence of the Military Board, by agreement with the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi department, as governor and commander-in-chief of the militia, I am authorized to raise a volunteer force for service in the field under my immediate command for the defense of the State, and such volunteers as are between the ages of forty and forty-five years, under said agreement and exempted from conscription and when mustered into service are to be furnished by the Confederate States.

Now, therefore, I, Harris Flanagin, governor of the State of Arkansas, do issue this my proclamation calling upon the citizens of every county in the State capable of bearing arms in defense of their homes, to immediately organize themselves into volunteer companies for one year's service, and report such organizations to the office of the adjutant general of the State in conformity with the instructions contained in the order herewith, issued by me as commander-in-chief of the militia of this State.

(By special agreement these troops are raised for the defense of the State, and will not be removed for other service.)

Given under my hand at the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863.

H. FLANAGIN

Governor of the State of Arkansas

On August 31st, 1863, General Peay published General Order No. 2 in which he ordered the organization of units in each county.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2

Office of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of Arkansas.

1. Commandants or regiments or battalions in each county are hereby charged with the duty of enrolling and organizing the volunteer companies for the defense of the State under the proclamation of this day issued by the governor, and are ordered to make weekly reports of such enrollments to the office of the adjutant general of the State.

2. Each company must consist of not less than sixty-four and not more than ninety-six men, and shall have one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenant, to be elected by the privates, and such non-commissioned officers as may be necessary, to be appointed by the captains.
3. Every man will provide himself with such arms as he can procure, to be used until others can be furnished him, but no man will be rejected because of inability to arm himself.
4. When the number enrolled in any county is not sufficient to form a company, they will elect officers necessary to command them temporarily, and parts of companies thus formed will be hereafter united and organized into companies under orders from the office of the adjutant general.
5. In the formation of companies volunteers will be received between sixteen and sixty years of age, provided they have the physical vigor to undergo the fatigue of the campaign, and none others, as no benefit could result to the service from persons joining who are unfit for duty.
6. The captains or commandants of companies or parts of companies will report the same to the adjutant general as soon as organized, giving the names of officers and men in their reports.
7. In the absence of all the field officers in any county, volunteers will enroll their names with the clerk of the county court and when a sufficient number are enrolled to form a company will be organized under orders issued from the office of the adjutant general. The clerks of

county courts are requested to forward weekly reports of such enrollments.

8. Regiments and battalions will be organized after the rendezvous of the companies at the points to be hereafter designated, and captains of volunteers will appoint regular meetings of their companies, and hold them in readiness to march to the general rendezvous immediately after the receipt of orders, and provision will be made for subsisting companies to the general rendezvous.

9. Ranking field officer in each regiment will proceed to enroll and organize all forces within the limits of their commands, not subject to conscription and capable of bearing arms, who do not volunteer for service under the proclamation of the governor, to be used for strictly local defence; and where there are two regiments in a county and the field officers of one are absent, the ranking field officer of the other will perform the duty for both regiments. By order of

H. FLANAGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas.

Gordon N Peay, Adjutant General

MEMORANDA -- Four copies of the foregoing proclamation and order were sent to the colonel of the regiments of each county in the State, with the proclamation and call of Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith. Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Little Rock, August 31st, 1863.

When it became evident that Little Rock was to be lost to the Federals the seat of the state government was moved to Arkadelphia. (It should be noted here that Governor Rector had moved the seat of government, with the exception of the supreme court, to Hot Springs during his administration but had returned ^{it} to Little Rock before he left office.)

General Peay ordered the militia in the surrounding counties to send two thousand men to protect the state government and act as guards for its officials and records.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3

To the colonels commanding the militia of the counties of Pulaski, Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Clark and Dallas:

It is necessary to have two thousand men at this place to act as guards, to relieve that number of Confederate soldiers for other duty and for that purpose the militia of your counties is hereby called into active service.

Every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years not in the service of the Confederate States is liable to duty. You will therefore immediately forward to this place the militia of your county able to bear arms, including exempts and persons discharged under the conscript law, and civil officers and all persons who have substitutes.

You will exempt from service postmasters, telegraph operators and six physicians of your counties.

Volunteers under the recent call will come as volunteers or militia; volunteer organization can be completed here.

Men will be permitted to ride horses (without pay or without compensation for them, if they desire to do so.)

As soon as you can get a company, send them on without waiting for

all to come, and let every man who can arm himself.

Cavalry companies, well mounted and armed, will be accepted for twelve months' service.

Orders for supplies will be sent to Confederate States commissaries on request.

By Order of

H. FLAHEGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General.

(Copies sent to colonels of militia in Jefferson, Pulaski, Saline, Hot Spring, Clark and Dallas counties.)

Under Special Order #2 Colonel W. H. Trader was assigned to command the militia assigned to act as guards.

Under Special Order #3, dated 15 Sept 1863, W. C. Adams and Drury

H. Ross were appointed to inspect and appraise the horses that the militia men had furnished. It established a limit of value to be placed on the horses and equipment not to exceed \$200.

It was felt that the 2,000 previously called were not sufficient to protect the state records and officials therefore General Order #6 was issued and limited those exempted from the call to six physicians, one druggist, millers, clerks, sheriffs, postmasters and employees of the Confederate states.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, Sept 16, 1863.

The militia of the counties of Clark, Hempstead, Sevier, Pike, Polk

Montgomery, Lafayette, Ouachita, Union and Columbia, we can resist the Federal army. I ask that the people of southwest Arkansas will make one effort to save their homes from destruction. They were a proud and daring people. How many now will willingly bow their necks to an invading foe. One effort such as freemen should make and the foe is driven back. By order of

H FLANAGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

GORDON N. PEAY, Adjutant General

(Copies of above order forwarded to colonels of militia in the counties named therein)

Under special order #4 Willoughby Williams Junior was authorized to raise and muster his troops in the previous call. It was dated on the 29th of September and on the 39th special order #5 authorized Thomas B. Hancock of Lafayette county to organize a company at the earliest practical moment. If a full company of 64 men could not be immediately secured then he was to report with those he could get hoping to enlist others to fill the company later.

Those who were joining the command of General James F. Fagan were exempted from duty as militiamen. The colonel of the militia of Sevier county was reported as subject to the conscription act of the Confederate States therefore Captain A. J. Jones was authorized to muster the militia in Sevier county. Peter G. Brown was authorized to raise a company of

mounted riflemen to be used near their homes in Perry and Yell counties.

Not all the militia was used as guards for we see where Captain A. D. King was permitted to attack his company to the regiment of Captain Hill of Brigadier General Marmaduke's command.

The seat of state government had been moved again to Washington which at that time was the center of commerce for southwest Arkansas.

While today it is only a small town at one time during the civil war it had more than 40,000 troops and citizens. This is remarkable in comparison with the size of Little Rock at that time, which had less than 4,000 population.

The post commissary was located at Washington and Captain R. A. Carrigan furnished supplies to the state troops. They were allowed one and one half pound of beef per ration. This by far exceeded the rations to which some of the confederate soldiers were accustomed.

Robert J. Burke of Montgomery County was authorized to organize a separate company to protect Montgomery county as was Captain John W. Dyer of Hot Springs.

The unit Dyer organized was for state defence. Captain James R. Williamson was authorized to organize a company in Polk and Scott

County. It was to remain in that section of the county until called. Captain John Cordey was authorized to raise a company from Montgomery and Yall counties to be used in thir home area.

In January 1864 the governor expected Federal troops to attack Washington as we find the following order given to Colonel Trader.

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington January 1st, 1864.

Colonel William H. Trader, commanding state troops, will establish picket posts at the following points:

No. 1. In the neighborhood of Murfreesboro. The station should be on this side of the Missouri River, with pickets advanced on this side of the river to the crossing of the river in the road from Mount Ida, which crosses some distance up the river; also another on the road from Murfreesboro to Caddo Gap.

No. 2. In the neighborhood of Arkadelphia, with an outpost at or near Ensleys, and also at the crossing of Bayou Dewache, where the military road crosses, also on the Mount Ida road near Golden, also near the big hill on the road leading up the north side of the Caddo; one near Arkadelphia to guard the roads crossing the river.

No. 3. Near the crossing of South Missouri, with an outpost on the Antoine at the crossing of the military road.

No. 4. In the neighborhood of Rockport and beyond it on the road. The details will be strong enough to furnish six men at each station and outpost.

Any advance of a Federal force will be reported, leaving enough at the station or other suitable places to observe and report the movements

of the Federals.

In selecting position they will be instructed to take places where they can watch the road without being observed. At night after dark new positions must be taken so that their position will not be known by spies, who may have observed in the daytime. The change must be as great as one hundred yards. The soldier on watch must be without fire at night.

In case of flags, ofttime the bearers will be stopped and the messages carried by one of the pickets to its destination.

The station beyond Rockport need not in all cases have six men, but must have three or more, and much discretion must be left to all officers at outposts, especially to No. 4.

Select men who are acquainted with neighborhoods as much as possible, viz: of Captain Dyer's company for No. 4; of Captain Reed's company for No. 2. In case all cannot be acquainted be careful to send such to each station.

You will relieve each station once a week, and instruct the officers not to leave a post or station until the relief comes, notwithstanding it may be evaded.

Hoping that the officers and soldiers will take interest in the matter necessary to its efficiency. I am

H. C.

Soldiers who deserted or were accused of other violations were court martialed as we find in special order #17 dated 11 January 1864. A court set up to convene on the 14th composed of Captain E. K. Williamson,

1st LT James Ogden, Captain Reuben C. Reed, 1st LT Cyrus K. Holman, 1st LT. W. C. Adams and 2d LT Joseph H. Thomas. Third Lieutenant W. J. Meeks was judge advocate. Those tried were Jeremiah Forrester, desertion - sentence, wear a ball and chin 15 days; James D Baker, desertion, ball and chin 30 days; Jabus W. Cameron - sleep on guard duty - reprimanded; H. Downey - let a prisoner out of his sight, he also was reprimanded. M. C. Staggs - desertion - hard labor for 45 days; C.M. Sutton - neglect of duty - reprimanded. The governor felt that the sentences were inadequate however he ordered them executed and said he hoped the lenient sentences did not encourage others to regard their duty so lightly.

On 14 January 1864, the Companies of Captain E. K. Williamson, Captain Reuben C. Reed, Captain Allen T Petters, Captain G. A. Hale and Captain John W. Dyer were authorized to form the 1st Battalion and elect battalion officers.

Captain B. D. Turner was authorized to muster a company or battalion of mounted volunteers north of the Arkansas river. This authorization was dated 13 January 1864 and on 25 January 1864 Captain James T. Armstrong was authorized to organize a company of volunteers. Captain M. L. Jones tendered a company on 31 January 1864 and Samuel F. Carter was authorized to organize a company of mounted volunteers. They were to get at least three appraisals of the horses.

Other units authorized by General Peay were as follows:

Lieutenant T. G. Henley, 3 Feb 64; Needham Johnson, 19 Feb 64;
 Captain J. D. Cockran, 25 Feb 64; Captain James M McCain, 7 Feb 64;
 R. L. Archer, 8 Feb 64; Captain W. C. Cacoran, 11 Feb 64; Major
 W. F. Jones, 15 Feb 64.

On June 30 1864 General Peay revoked all orders previously issued granting authority to raise and muster troops except those issued to John Connelly, Lieutenant Henley and William F. Jones. All militia enlistments were for one year.

The camp at Washington where troops were stationed was named Camp Trader.

Colonel Trader, the commander of state troops, had let the pickets be removed from the roads leading from Little Rock to Washington. When governor Flanagin was advised of this he countermanded the order and directed Colonel Trader to have Captain Reed and Lieutenant Newton place their companies in a position to provide early warning should the Federals attack Washington.

On Special Order #26 dated 30 Jun 1864 we find that Colonel Trader was permitted to return to duty with the confederacy.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 26

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, June 30, 1864.

Colonel William H. Trader having reported for duty at these headquarters, under special orders from headquarters of Trans-Mississippi dept. of 4th of September 1863, and having been assigned to the command of the volunteer forces organized for state defence, is now, in compliance with his own request, relieved from command and ordered to report in person to General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi department. By command of His Excellency,

H FLANAGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General State.

To maintain a state of readiness it became necessary to issue an order to limit the number of men allowed on furlough to 10% of the unit strength. Many of the troops had gone home in the spring and planted crops.

GENERAL ORDER NO 11

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, July 18, 1864.

I. All arms and property of every description captured by troops in the service of the State must be promptly reported, describing property, from whom captured and date and circumstances of capture, and must be held by the officer in charge of it subject to orders from these headquarters.

II. Officers commanding troops in the service of the State are expressly prohibited from granting furloughs or leaves of absence to more than one-tenth of their commands or companies at the same time, and they are hereby ordered to require all men who are granted furloughs or leaves of absence, to report promptly at the date of the expiration of the same, and on their failure to do so, must place them in arrest and prefer charges against them, and all absences without leave must be promptly reported, stating the date of parties leaving and returning to their commands; and no man can receive pay for any time he had been absent from his command without leave, unless such absence is caused by unavoidable circumstances, to be inquired into by the officer commanding. By command of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General State.

To keep abreast of the situation the adjutant general required a weekly report as we see in Special Orders #27 & 28.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 27

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, July 30, 1864

Captain E. K. Williamson, commanding first battalion, Arkansas mounted volunteers, in the service of the State, will forward to these headquarters, after inspection on the first day of each week, a consolidated

report as required by regulations of the several companies in camp under his immediate command. By order of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General State.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 28

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, July 30, 1864.

Captain R. C. Reed, commanding post at Arkadelphia, is hereby ordered to forward to these headquarters, after inspection on each Monday morning a consolidated report of his company and company E, commanded by Captain A. A. McDonald in the form required by regulations.

By order of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General State.

Captain E. K. Williamson evidently served as battalion commander because he was the ranking company commander. This is evident because he is listed as a member of a general court convened at Camp Moore on Monday 8 Aug 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 29

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, August 5, 1864

The general court martial convened at Camp Trader on the 12 th of

March, 1864, in pursuance of special order No. 12, current series,
is hereby dissolved, and a general court martial is hereby appointed,
to meet at Camp Moore on Monday, the 8th inst., or as soon thereafter
as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought
before it.

Detail for the court:

Captain E. K. Williamson, company A.

1st LT Samuel Ogden, company A.

1st LT C. M. Sutton, company C.

2d LT Nathan Cook, company C.

Captain G. A. Hale, company D.

1st LT L. H. Smalley, company D.

Captain C. K. Holman, company judge advocate.

By command of His Excellency

H. FLANAGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon H. Penz, Adjutant General State

When the confederate troops moved into Camp Reed at Arkadelphia they
were commanded by LTC Reiff. Captain Reed's troops were attached to
the confederate troops.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 30

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of
Arkansas, Washington, August 8, 1864.

Captain R. C. Reed, commanding state troops at Arkadelphia, will
until further ordered report to and operate under the orders of LTC Reiff,

commanding Monroe's regiment of Confederate troops, upon the arrival of that officer and his command at Arkadelphia. By command of His Excellency,

H. FIANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General State.

Captain Williamson placed his battalion west of Washington so he could protect the seat of government from attack from that direction.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 31

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, August 12, 1864.

I. Captain E. K. Williamson, commanding first battalion, Arkansas mounted volunteers, in the service of the State, will immediately move his command to or near the town of Nashville and establish his headquarters at that place until further orderd.

II. Captain Williamson will send his ordnance sergeant with a detail of five men to report to these headquarters immediately. By command of His Excellency,

H. FIANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General State.

The protection that had been expected from the confederate forces near Arkadelphia was short lived, and Captain Reed was directed to resume his duties as commander of the state troops near Arkadelphia.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 32

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of
Arkansas, Washington, August 12, 1864.

His Excellency, Governor Flanagan, is advised that the regiment of
Confederate State troops stationed at Arkadelphia, under the command
of LTC Reiff, has been ordered from that post. Therefore, Captain
R. C. Reed will remain with his command at that post and resume the
duties heretofore performed by him. By command of

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon N. Peay, Adjutant General State.

Captain T. G. Henley was directed to complete the organization of his
and
company/complete the election of officers.

In August there was a considerable number of people floating about
of
the state. Some/these were troops from the confederacy, some were
state troops and some were bushwhackers who belonged to no service but
were taking advantage of the unstable conditions that the war had
caused.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 34

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of
Arkansas, Washington, August 22, 1864.

I. Captain Robert S. Burke, commanding company of state troops in
Montgomery County, hereby is ordered to arrest all deserters from the
Confederate or state service, and all absentees from either service
without proper furloughs; such furloughs must be approved by the district
commander of the State of Arkansas, if Confederate soldiers, or if state

troops, by the superior officers commanding them.

II. He will also make diligent search for any guns and seize all that he may find not in the hands of soldiers in the service, absent on proper furloughs, and deliver them to Captain E. Ferguson, enrolling officer at this post.

III. He will also seize all mules and horses branded either with the US or Confederate States brands that have not been conceded, when such horses or mules are not in the state or Confederate States service, and are held by persons under suspicious circumstances, and have them delivered to said Captain Ferguson, who is now acting as enrolling officer for Montgomery County.

IV. He will also take into his possession all negro property deposited in said county, or being carried through the county, when there are any circumstances of suspicion connected with them, and arrest the parties and deliver them with the negroes to said Captain E. Ferguson at Washington, Arkansas.

V. Captain Burke will also furnish all the assistance in his power in arrest of all the persons who are subject to and avoiding conscription under the laws of the Confederate States and deliver them to said Captain Ferguson; he will, however, exempt from arrest all persons who are manifestly incapable from physical or mental disability of discharging the duties of a soldier; all physicians over the age of thirty years who have been in the regular practice of their profession for a period of seven years; all keepers of public grist mills who are engaged in grinding for the public; all ministers of the gospel regularly engaged in the discharge of their ministerial duties; all members of the general assembly of this State, and all state and county officers

exempted by virtue of the certificate of the governor, and such mechanics as are engaged in working for the whose services are

absolutely indispensable to the public good. By command of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon H. Peay, Adjutant General State.

The troops of the state militia had been called for a period of one year. The time was now to make a move to continue the protection needed. It was impossible to secure enough enlistments from the men who were not with in the state or confederate service. Practically every able bodied man was in some service.

To continue the security needed these units were transferred to the Confederacy.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, August 31, 1864.

I. The term for which the state troops were mustered into service being about to expire, and they being then subject to conscription under the laws of the Confederate States, with the view of maintaining the organizations and preserving this efficiency as far as possible, His Excellency, Governor H. Flanagan, proposes under agreement with General E. Kirby Smith to transfer them to the service of the Confederate States.

II. The companies commanded by Captain R. C. Reed and Captain Samuel Ogden (formerly Captain E. K. Williamson's company) have been reorganized with special reference to this transfer.

III. The companies of Captain C. E. Holman, A.A. McDonald, G. A. Hale and T. G. Henley will vote upon the question of transfer and report the results to the adjutant general of the State. Men whose terms of service have expired and who are not willing to be transferred, will be reported to and turned over to the proper enrolling officers of the Confederate States for conscription. Men whose terms of service have not expired and who are opposed to the transfer will be required to serve until the expiration of their term of enlistment and such as do not then re-enlist will be turned over to the proper enrolling officers of the Confederate States for conscription.

By order of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon N Peay, Adjutant General State.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 37

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, September 8., 1864.

I. The company of mounted volunteers in the service of the State attached to Colonel Hill's regiment of Brigadier General Cabell's brigade, under command of Captain A. D. King, is hereby transferred to the service of the Confederate States, such transfer to take effect on the 39th inst.

II. Captain A. D. King will report at the date to Brigadier General Cabell or such officer as may then be in command of his brigade.

By command of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon H. Peay, Adjutant General State.

As soon as the regiment was formed it was told to move to Washington.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 39

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, September 12, 1864.

Colonel Robert C. Newton will immediately order the several detachments absent on duty from the companies of Captain Holman, Ogden and Hale to rejoin their respective companies and will as soon as practicable move with his command to or near his place. By command of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN,

Governor and Commander - in-Chief

Gordon H. Peay, Adjutant General.

Colonel Newton was told to get Captain W. C. Cacoran's company to report immediately to him. Special order #41 dated 21 September 1864. It was decided to make the Ouachita River a barrier between the Federals in Little Rock and the northern section and the southwest section of the state. The section of the state south of the Ouachita now being about the only part of the state under confederate control.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 40

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, September 19, 1864.

Colonel R. C. Newton, commanding third regiment, Arkansas State cavalry, will immediately put a command of his most reliable men on the south side of the Ouachita River at Rockport (the number necessary is left to his own judgment), with instructions to picket and scout the roads in front of that place in the direction of Little Rock and to send speedy reports of any Federal advance to Colonel Logan at Princeton, Arkansas, and to these headquarters. By command of His Excellency,

H. FLANAGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon H. Poy, Adjutant General

The third regiment was headquartered at Camp Reed. Captain C. K. Holman's company was reorganized in September of 1864. This regiment was transferred to the confederacy on 25 October 1864. It was more practical to unify the command and the state economy could scarcely stand the expense of maintaining an army however small.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Arkansas, Washington, October 25, 1864.

The following mounted companies of mounted volunteers, mustered into the service of the State under the proclamation of His Excellency,

Governor H. Flaegin, dated August 19th, 1863, and designated by general orders No. 14, current series, as the third regiment, Arkansas State cavalry, are hereby transferred to the service of the Confederate States, under agreement with Major General Ingruder, commanding district of Arkansas, such transfer to take effect on the 31st inst.

Captain Reuben C. Reed's, Captain C. K. Holman's, Captain Samuel Ogden's, Captain G. A. Hale's, Captain A. A. McDonald's, Captain Robert S. Burke's, Captain Joseph W. Miller's, Captain T. G. Henley's, Captain W. C. Caceran's, Captain John Connally's.

II. Colonel Robert C. Newton, commanding regiment, will cause the proper muster rolls and descriptive lists of the companies to be made out and one copy of roll of each company to be forwarded to the adjutant general of the State. By command of His Excellency,

H. FLAEGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon H Peay, Adjutant General State.'

The Confederacy and the state militia operated very close until the end of the war. A small militia was maintained and many units continued to serve in their home areas without pay through patriotism.

Like the patriotism shown by those who continued to serve without pay the militia had many who served who were physically unqualified. A

good example of this is Asa G. Bailey.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 45

Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia
of Arkansas, Washington, September 24, 1864.

Upon satisfactory representations made at the headquarters in
relation to the condition of Asa G. Bailey, a private in Captain
Samuel Ogden's company, third regiment, Arkansas State cavalry, and
it manifestly appearing that he is physically incapable of discharging
the duties of a soldier, it is ordered that he be discharged from the
service and his name stricken from the rolls of the company. By order
of His Excellency, H FLANAGIN

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Gordon N Peay, Adjutant General State.

ARKANSAS MILITIA FOUNDATION
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NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING
ON THE PROPOSED
REVISIONS TO THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNMENTAL
CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION

DATE: 1971-11-11

THE PUBLIC HEARING
WILL BE HELD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE
GOVERNMENTAL
CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION
AT 10:00 A.M.

THE PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 1500 CALIFORNIA STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95833, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1971, AT 10:00 A.M.

THE PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 1500 CALIFORNIA STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95833, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1971, AT 10:00 A.M.

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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.

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North Little Rock, AR 72118-2200