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Pre World War I

1874-1916

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
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The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas Militia Foundation. The purpose of the journal is to aid in the preservation of Arkansas military history. Comments and materials for publication are invited.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This volume of the Arkansas Military Journal is the sixth 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, Major James Henry Duncan, 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 from the best existing copies that have been handed down to us. No attempts were made to change 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 forebearers.

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T. J. CHURCHILL

General T. J. Churchill assumed the command of the militia for the remainder of Governor Baxter's term. It may well be said that his leadership brought peace in the militia. He had seen war on a grand scale during the Civil War and had seen the state torn between itself for ten years after. Surely it was his wisdom that prevented further clashes during the remainder of the Baxter period.

The legislature was in special session from May 11th to May 26th in 1874. It appropriated \$90,000 to pay for the activities of the militia called into active service on or after April 15, 1874. \$10,000 was appropriated to keep some militia on duty as a guard force. The governor was given \$30,000 to repay expenses that were incurred during the past hostilities. The legislature in regular session in 1875 appropriated additional funds to pay the expenses of the militia during the Brooks-Baxter War.

ROBERT C. NEWTON

General Newton was made Adjutant General on November 25, 1884. Ten year bonds were issued to pay for the expenses of the previous conflict. There was also an appropriation for 3000 copies of the Adjutant General's report. It is not known if any

are in existence today. Act #LI of 1875 provided \$200.00 per month salary for the Adjutant General while on active duty for the state.

Little additional can be said about General Newton. He evidently was responsible for the appropriations being passed by the legislature to pay the militia during the previous conflict and also to pay the many claims that were made for supplies and services rendered by the citizens during this period.

CHARLES H. WOODS

Some records indicated Charles H. Woods became Adjutant General on December 6, 1875. However, he assumed the office much sooner in all probability. Some of the militia was retained as guards for the state offices for sometime. This was necessary because Little Rock was still a small town and had a small police department. An example of the expenses incurred by the Brooks-Baxter War: a payment of \$153.85 to A. S. King, a member of the Capitol Police of Pulaski County. He had been advanced \$26.15 previously. It was computed at \$90.00 per month and was for the period from December 21, 1874 to February 18, 1875. It was signed by C. H. Woods, Adjutant General.

JAMES M. POMEROY

General Pomeroy became Adjutant General on January 12, 1877. He served only a short period as he was succeeded by Jacob Frolich in April 1877. There were evidently no significant occurrences during his administration. The militia had dropped to an insignificant role as seen by the appropriation of the legislature for 1877. They appropriated only \$1,000.00 for the militia. This is in sharp contrast to that of recent years when it was costing in excess of \$100,000.00 per year to sustain the militia.

JACOB FROLICH

General Frolich became Adjutant General on April 9, 1877. Jacob Frolich was born at Obendorf, Bavaria in 1837, and came to the United States with his parents when he was nine years old. After a few months in New Orleans, the family moved to Indiana, living first near Vincennes and later at Evansville. At Evansville, young Jacob learned the printer's trade, and in 1851 at the age of 14, he left home to become a wandering printer. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he was at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The first two years of the war he was in special service of the Confederacy, and in 1863, he joined the

Confederate Army. His unit surrendered at Augusta, Georgia on May 1, 1865.

Returning to his trade, he worked for the *Memphis Appeal* until 1866, when he moved to Searcy, Arkansas and established the *White County Record*. He was so outspoken against the evils of the Carpetbag government that in 1870, he and his foreman were indicted on charges of failing to report information concerning a murder, of which he actually had no knowledge, and the jury's verdict was "not guilty".

Frolich sold the *White County Record* in 1878, when he was elected Secretary of State. The following account of his difficulties in establishing the paper appeared in the *Arkansas Traveler* on July 23, 1832: "The Honorable Jacob Frolich, Arkansas's Secretary of State, was as persistent in establishing a newspaper once as he has since been in improving our anything but prepossessing State House."

Shortly after the war Frolich purchased a newspaper outfit in Memphis, and started by boat for Searcy, this state. He had invested all his money, and the anxiety with which he regarded the boxed containing his type cannot be described with an ordinary pencil. One of the boxes contained a fine suit of Confederate artillery uniform. The box containing this

wardrobiai relic of war, was guarded with peculiar care. While the boat was nearing the journalistic destination, Frolich sat on one of the boxes drawing a mental draft of the first issue of his paper, when a sudden jar and incident confusion of the cries, "piped the imaginative forms." The boat had struck a snag, and it was impossible to save anything. The boat sank rapidly, and before he could realize his great loss the young journalist was standing on the bank typeless and without sympathy. He sadly turned toward Memphis, where he secured a situation and began work with the view of purchasing another outfit. At least he succeeded in purchasing more material. Again, on board a boat, he started toward Searcy. "I was frightened all the time," he said the other day, in relating his experience. "Every little jar startled me. If I loose this office, I am through, I am gone. I had worded so hard, and built up such hope, that it chilled me to contemplate another disappointment."

"Almost worn out with anxiety, I was lying in a stateroom dozing nervously, and starting in troublesome little fragments of disastrous dreams, when a crash below shocked me into the wide wakefulness that something had happened which was not calculated to aid me in the fruition of my journalistic plans. Steam poured from below into the room, and seizing my clothes, I rushed down.

Everything was in confusion, and I soon learned that a cylinderhead had blown out, and that no serious damage had been done. I was the worst frightened man on board, except for one. After the excitement had subsided, a passenger with his clothes under one arm came rushing down the steps, "hold on," I called. "Hold on h--l," he exclaimed and ran into the river. He finally regained the boat, after being convinced that it was not blowing up."

Frolich soon began the publication of the *Searcy Record*, a newspaper that attained widespread popularity, and which, under the skillful management of its proprietor, became one of the best paying weekly newspapers in the south. "Several years after the Record had become a success," said Mr. Frolich, "I was walking along the levy at Vicksburg, in company with General (Dandridge) McRae, when I saw a colored man wearing a gray jacket. The peculiar trimmings on the cuffs attracted my attention and I remarked to the general that it was part of my uniform.

"Where did you get that coat?", I asked. "It's dun been too long ago, boss, ter talk about." "But where did you get it?" "I feeshed it outen White River near whar a steamboat sunk." "Where are the pants?" "I'se dun wore 'em out long ago." "It made me feel sad to see my uniform so badly worn. In fact, if it

had not been so badly worn I should have negotiated for its recovery.

In 1879, the legislature abolished the office of Adjutant General. The Governor's Private Secretary performed the duties of Adjutant General for a number of years. The need for a large militia had passed. The nation was now united, and no enemies from the outside were seen and the state had finally gotten together after the awful ordeal of the Civil War and the period immediately following.

Act No. XLIX

An Act to Abolish the Office of Adjutant General, and for other purposes. Section 1 - Governor's Private Secretary required to perform duties of Adjutant General and salary. Section 2 - Office Adjutant General Abolished. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the Governor's Private Secretary shall perform all the duties now performed by the Adjutant General, and shall receive a salary of \$1600.00 per annum, for his services such Private Secretary, and Adjutant General. SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, that the office of Adjutant General be, and the same is hereby abolished, and the

this as take effect and be in force from and after its passage; and that all laws, and parts of laws, in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

This bill having been returned by the Governor, with his objections thereto, and, after reconsideration having passed both houses by the constitutional majority, it has become a law this eleventh day of March 1879.

J.T. BEARDED, Speaker of the House

M. M. DUFFIE, President of the Senate

SAM J. CHURCHILL

General Sam J. Churchill became Adjutant General in January 1881. He made many contributions to the militia. It was at this period that the militia was again called upon to settle political differences.

THE QUAPAW GUARD

The Quapaw Guard was no doubt as well known as any military organization in the United States. The organization having been formed August 6, 1880. At the organization John Waters was elected Captain, Earnest Jennings First Lieutenant, and Sam Churchill Second Lieutenant. (Waters resigned in January 1882 and

Jennings became Captain. The group also had a set of "civil officers" headed by William S. Eakin President). Nearly every city had a military organization, but very few military companies became known outside of their respective vicinities, because in a time of peace there is nothing aside from competitive drills to introduce a company to the general public.

In midsummer of 1881, disturbances of a serious nature arose in Perry County. Centering about the village of Perryville, fractional bitterness had been smoldering there for months. One faction had reached the conclusion that they were suffering from injustices at the hands of a county judge who was exceeding his rightful jurisdiction. The judge reported to the Governor that on account of a general spirit of lawlessness throughout his county, he could not perform his official duties. As a case in point, he cited the burning of the office of the *Fourche Valley Times*, whose editor, J. L. W. Matthews had been accused of inspiring the county judge's policies. On authority of the Governor, General R. C. Newton investigated the situation throughout the distracted area and reported that the judge had become distasteful to many people, and that Matthews was suspected of being allied with him. Newton recommended special term of circuit court for the trial of those suspected of destroying

property. But before such a court could be held, Matthews was assassinated, the sheriff became timid, and a request was made for aid from the State. The Governor employed W. L. Terry as special council to help prosecute those charged with the murder of Matthews and sent General Newton with the Quapaw Guard to help enforce the law. The militia remained on duty in that region about three weeks, or until the civil authorities felt able to handle the situation. The affair passed without serious incident, except the death of Matthews, but the people of Arkansas had been called upon to experience again the presence to the militia.

This campaign made the Quapaw known as a real military company. It was afterwards that the organization gained a reputation as a company of champion drill. At the state fair, as is well known, the Quapaw won the international, state and individual prizes. These facts caused every one to open their eyes. The Porter Guard, of Memphis, and Companies B and E, of St Louis, entered the field against them, and through the Quapaw were the youngest organization, yet they won the prizes. Taking everything together, the Quapaw were the most perfect military men in the United States. They had seen actual service, and had won international honors as a prize drilled company. The people

of Little Rock were proud of the Quapaw. They reflected credit upon the city.

The Quapaw armory was one of the finest in the country. It was built for the Guard by Col Zeb Ward, and was not only a perfect armory, but contained one of the finest halls in the south. The armory was situated on the corner of Markham and Chester Streets. It was a fine brick building, and would attract attention anywhere. The size of the hall was 92 by 47 feet. The ladies' parlor was 30 by 19 feet. The armory was 18 by 30 feet. The ladies dressing room just off the parlor was the most completely arranged dressing room in the city. The parlor was beautifully furnished. The contract was awarded to Max Parker to furnish the parlor. Furniture was the finest ever brought to this city. He was one of the most successful furniture men known to the south, and his opinion was worth a great deal. The gas fixtures and plumbing were put in by J.T. Doyle. The sun reflectors in the hall, properly termed sun reflectors, were the most complete in the country. Doyle did excellent work. The painting and graining by Mr. Ducee was very fine, and the entire architectural work, by Mr. J.W. Lavender, met with highest approbation.

The following is a report of one of the balls held by the Quapaw Guard: "The ball given last night upon the occasion of the armory dedication was one of the most brilliant ever given in Arkansas. The attendance was very large, and every one entered into that perfect enjoyment which only comes from the most congenial surroundings." A large number of our most prominent citizens were present. The following named Quapaws took part in the exercises: Captain John Waters; First Lt. S.W. Tucker; Second Sergeant A.N. Johnson; Third Sergeant J.M. Eakin; Ens D.H. Pope; First Corporal J.L. Zimmerman; Second Corporal W.A. Lleach; Third Corporal E.O. Clark; Fourth Corporal, A.A. Kutland; Carl Andrews, S.J. Beauchamp, C.P. Bell, S.R. Brown, A. Bollinger, ----Burpee, S. T. Churchill, A. B. Carroll, John C. Dailey, S. B. Fenno, L.P. Gibson, A. Godbold, Mr. Haymond, Roy Hempstedd, R. P. Horrocks, Will Rawlings, J.E. Riley, J.E. Stout, Zeb Ward, JR., R. T. Bond. Among the young ladies present were the following: Misses Siler, Darr, Hooper, Skipwith, Wright, Buchanan, Nunan, Boothe, Millie Wittenburg, Nettie Ward, Duttlinger, Birdie Bailey, Jabine, Godwin, Parham, Mamie Davis, Cantrell, Hall, Jennie Woodruff, Georgie Scanlan, Jenie Loughborough, Fannie Ashley, Effie Miller, Allie Wing, Mary Jordan, Maggie Cadwell,

Fannie Carroll, Bessie Peay, Susie Pierce, Jennie Huigan, Madge Tozer, Boothe, Friend.

The supper was the finest ever furnished for a ball in this city. Nothing was left undone, and the winds were furnished by Hornibrook & Townsend and Nic Kupferle. The ball will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant society events known to the history of Little Rock.

On the night of January 16, 1882, the Quapaw Guard held their next social event, a ball in honor of John Waters, who had just resigned as captain of the company. He was presented with a Silver Water Service and a Scarf Pin, and the farewell address was made by Ernest Jennings, who succeeded Waters as Captain. Jennings died at Little Rock on April 25, 1882.

In 1883, the Legislature provided for the collection of the arms and accouterments belonging to the state. It provided that the sheriff in each county would collect the arms and ship them to the governor. \$100 was appropriated to pay the sheriff to ship the arms to Little Rock. It had the provision, however, that if a company was organized, then the arms could remain with the organized company.

The militia no longer was so war like, however, in most localities the top citizens were still members of the militia.

Usually the top social event of the year in any locality where the militia existed was the annual military ball. The young men would dress in their finest uniform. Usually each unit had a distinct uniform that they purchased themselves and the ladies would show their new attire.

MCCARTHY LIGHT GUARDS

Of the various unattached military organizations in Little Rock from 1887 to 1891 the most widely known and best remembered today is the McCarthy Light Guards. The company was organized in October 1887, and was composed largely of former members of the Quapaw Guard. In those days, members of the military organizations were required to equip themselves with uniforms and defray all expenses of the company such as armory rent, subsistence, traveling and other expenses, out of their own pocket, or by the generosity of public spirited citizens. Mr. James H. McCarthy, a prominent citizen of Little Rock, furnished the necessary funds to fully equip the company with uniforms, and the arms and accouterments were received from the government. In response to this generous donation the members of the newly formed company unanimously agreed to name it after its patron and it became known as the McCarthy Light Guards.

Headquarters were established and the company began an intensive drill program which was adhered to so diligently by its members that when the time came to take part in the Interstate Competitive Drill at Galveston, Texas, in 1888, the McCarthy Light Guards left Little Rock with a feeling of confidence in their ability to gain recognition as one of the best drilled companies in the United States. This competitive Drill at Galveston was the first one in which the McCarthy Light Guards matched their skill with that of the finest military organizations in the county. Undaunted by the fact that this was their maiden effort they went through the maneuvers in splendid form and were awarded the third prize. After their well earned victory at Galveston the McCarthy Light Guards moved into new quarters in the Keatts Building on Main Street. The company's routine of military drills were faithfully attended and, inspired by their success at Galveston, the McCarthy Light Guards began preparations for their second competitive drill which was held at Atlanta, Ga., in 1889. Every section of the country and the majority of the States were represented at Atlanta. Each had sent her best drilled company down and Little Rock and the State of Arkansas had chosen the McCarthy Light Guards as their champion. This choice proved a wise one as the McCarthy Light

Guards with their usual snap and wonderful drill formations captured second prize over the field and added another victory to its laurels.

The following year, 1890, the Interstate Competitive Drill was held at Indianapolis, Ind. The McCarthy Light Guards taking part, but through an unfortunate misunderstanding, not due to any fault of the company's nor to their inefficiency at drill, were disqualified. In 1891, the Arkansas State Guard was reorganized and the McCarthy Light Guards were mustered in and designated as Company "C", First Regiment, Arkansas State Guards. The McCarthy Light Guards journeyed to Omaha, Neb., where running true to form, they won the second prize.

In 1892, the year following the reorganization of the Arkansas State Guard, the McCarthy Light Guards, then known as First Regiment Company "C", Arkansas State Guard, did not take part in the Interstate Drill which was held that year at Dallas, Texas, but instead devoted their time to perfecting the new State Guard organization and sided materially by their splendid work at the first State encampment held in City Park.

The excellent record established by this company had brought them into national prominence and the World's Fair Commission extended the company an invitation to come to Chicago which was

accepted. This same year (1893) the annual drill was held at Nashville, Tenn. These drills created considerable friendly rivalry between the competing organizations and each company that attended generally brought along a large number of friends who acted as boosters and were willing to back the efforts of their particular company with large sums of money. Prior to the competitive drill it was the custom for the various companies to go through practice drills in order to familiarize themselves with the drill grounds and to be in the best possible form for the main event. The "Macks" made such a fine showing in these practice drills that the majority of the spectators picked them to win and knowingly remarked to each other to "keep your eye on the boys from Arkansas". At the drill at Nashville, Tenn. in 1893, the McCarthy Light Guards realized their ambition in winning first prize and being acknowledged the best drilling military company in the U.S. After the Nashville drill the McCarthy's departed for Chicago where they were the guest of the World's Fair Commission and participated in several parades and exhibition drills, later returning to Little Rock.

KIE OLDHAM

General Kie Oldham became Adjutant General in 1889 and served until 1893. In 1891, the legislature appropriated \$5400.00 for the office of Adjutant General and the Governor's Private Secretary. In 1893, the sum was cut to \$5000.00. It was during this period that the first effort was made to establish a central place to train the militia. Until this time they were trained in their own local areas and were mostly citizens who were used to frontier life. The legislature gave consent to purchase 1500 acres in Pulaski County for this purpose.

WILLIAM R. SAMPEE

General Sampee served as Adjutant General during 1893 and 1894. In 1894, a campaign was undertaken to raise funds by popular subscription to bring the Interstate Competitive Drill to Little Rock. Colonel George H. Van Etten directed the campaign in which he took a very active part, giving his time and liberal-financial support. Little Rock citizens responded generously and the drill was secured for the city.

Extensive preparations were made to care for the entertaining of visiting military organizations. The drill grounds chosen for the contest was the site known as Kavanaugh

Field and then named Camp Van Etten in honor of Col Geo H. Van Etten. Military companies from all over the country attended this drill. The list of companies taking part included such famous organizations as the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, Branch's Guards of St. Louis, National Gencibles of Washington, D.C., Seely Rifles of Galveston, Belknaps of San Antonio, Neeley Zouaves of St.. Louis, Walch Zouaves of Chicago, Indianapolis Light Artillery and many others. Each of the companies wore distinctive uniforms generally of brilliant colors, especially the picturesque uniforms affected by the Zouaves which were topped off with a Turkish fez. These were sharply contrasted by the plain service uniforms of the Arkansas State Guard which had been mobilized at Camp Van Etten to participate in their annual encampment. To see these various organizations drawn up in company front formation on the drill grounds was a sight long to be remembered by those who were present at Camp Van Etten in 1894. The McCarthy Light Guards decided not to enter the drill as a competing company through courtesy for the visiting companies, although they went through the regulation drill as scheduled by the committee. The attendance of visitors to this drill was greatly curtailed on account of the railroad strike of that year which tied up traffic all over the country. In spite

of that handicap the meeting was one of the most successful ever held and those who attended were loud in their praise for the splendid manner in which Little Rock had conducted the affair. During the meeting, the First Regiment, Arkansas State Guard, was called out on active service; this however, did not interrupt the program which was carried out as planned. Happily, local conditions were quickly adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and the troops recalled after a few days of active service.

Memphis, Tenn, was the city chosen for the competitive drill in 1895. Due to their previous victories the McCarthy Light Guard had firmly established themselves as one of the crack military organizations of the U.S. and entered the drill at Memphis as the favorite over the other companies. At this drill, the last in which the McCarthy Light Guard took part, they were awarded second prize.

In 1898, when war with Spain seemed inevitable, the declaration of war was anticipated by the officers of the First Regiment, Arkansas State Guard, who, calling a meeting in Little Rock formally tendered the services of the entire regiment to the Governor. For military reasons this was deemed inadvisable and the regiment was mustered out and a new one formed from selected

companies. The complete muster out of the First Regiment, Arkansas State Guard, in April 1898, brought to a close the military activities of the McCarthy Light Guards as an organization. The names of the officers and date of service follows: (1887-88) Captain Dr. John Waters, First Lieut. J. M. Dungan, Second Lieut. C. H. Sayle, Third Lieut. C. M. Wing: (1889-90) Captain J. M. Dugan, First Lieut. C. M. Wing, Second Lieut. C. H. Sayle, Third Lieut. S. J. Johnson; (1891-97) Captain C. M. Wing, First Lieut. S. J. Johnson, Second Lieut. D. H. Cantrell. Below is a list of those men who at one time or other were active members: Patron, J. H. McCarthy; Captain, John M. Dungan; Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Howerton; Surgeon, Dr. J.H. Lenow; Lieutenants, Claud H. Sayle, Chas. M. Wing, S.J. Johnson, Geo. H. Lee; Sergeants, S. W. Tucker, John L. Deason, F. B. T. Hollenberg, Beauregard Morrison, D.H. Cantrell; Quartermaster Sergeants, James P. See, Will Rawlings, Branch martin; Corporals, Thos. B. Rawlings, Harry Baird, Gordan N. Peay, Bert Pollock; Privates, Carl Andrews, Will Barrett, John B. Bond, Gilson Bass, Jas. H. Campbell, W. A. Campbell, John E. Coastes, A. B. Carroll, Roy D. Campbell, A. S. Deshon, Thos. Dunn, Geo. Davis, R. H. Edwards, Frank Andrews, H. M. Bennet, Tom Bennett, Walter Burns, Chas. F. Cunningham, Chas. Collyer, Tom J. Cypert, E. D. Buhring,

Chas Dawson, F. Deshon, Tom J. Dullahan, H. H. Edwards, J. S. Eggelson, Omer Field, Horace Kimball, Alfred Leymer, Geo. A. Mclean, Percy McLean, Chas. Gordan, Jake Hoeltzel, Bert S. Holt, W. R. Hockadry, Arthur Jones, Harry S. Measler, John A. Mitchell, Chas. O'Dowd, Eugene Polk, R. W. Poke, Phil Price, Bert Roberts, R. W. Rightsell, Tom Simms, Allen Stevenson, Sam O. Smith, Ben J. Field, Walter G. Hall, H.W. Hennegin, John Hood, John A. Johnson, M.H. Johnson, Chas. K. Lincoln, Cus A. Mose, Rob H. McNair, Tom Mitchell, Chas. H. Miller, Edw. S. Newton, John Pullen, Rufus Polk, R. M. Pearson, Robert Quarels, S. W. Reyburn, Seon Read, Dr. Tom Steele, Ben J. Smart, L. A. Stainback, Fred Schader, Durand Whipple, Jesse Zimmerman, Dr. Milton Vaughan, Arthur Van Etten, L. B. Woolford, Tom Yeakle.

When the Guard was reorganized in 1891 the First Regiment of Infantry, Arkansas State Guard was formed. The entire regiment selected by popular vote members of the organization as regimental officers. These names were submitted to the Governor who approved them and commissioned each in his respective rank as follows: Colonel, F. B. T. Hollenbert; Lieutenant Colonel, J. M. Bungan; Major, Claude M. Saylep Adjutant, Durand Whipple. The Little Rock units of this regiment, were: Company "C" (McCarthy Light Guards), Captain C. M. Wing, commanding; Company "D"

(Fletcher Rifles) Captain R. M. Pearson, commanding; Light Battery "A", Lieutenant A. G. Crawford, commanding, and a Signal Corps., Captain J. F. Loughborough, commanding. This regiment, remained in service until mustered out in April 1898.

The railroad strike of 1894 brought a new role to the militia of Arkansas. They were now to keep the peace among the railroad and strikers. The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$897.40 to pay for material and supplies furnished the militia during this period. This was not the total cost of this effort, however, it is indicative of the economy in which it operated.

ARTHUR NEILL

Arthur Neill was Adjutant General and Private Secretary to Governor Daniel W. Jones. In January, 1897, the State Guard was very much disorganized and almost wholly ineffective, there having been but little activity therein since 1894 and 1895. It was then composed of two regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, one troop of cavalry, and one signal corps. A reorganization was begun, and two new regiments (3rd and 4th) of infantry, another troop of cavalry, and another battery of artillery organized. Major General R. G. Shaver was commissioned and placed in command, and divided the State in two military

districts, the Arkansas River being the dividing line. Brigadier General C. R. Shaer was commissioned and placed in immediate command of the southern district, where the 1st and 3rd Infantry and the two batteries of artillery and signal corps were stationed. Major General V.Y. Cook was commissioned and placed in immediate command of the northern district, where the 2nd and 4th Infantry and the squadron of cavalry were stationed. There being no appropriation by the State for militia purposes, these organizations were equipped as far as possible with the antiquated equipment then on hand, and the annual allotments from the U. S. Government. This was the condition of the militia at the out break of the Spanish War.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The declaration of war was anticipated throughout the State and the Governor was besieged with offers of service both by organizations and individuals. On April 25, 1898, the call of the President for two regiments of infantry of 1000 men each was received. No two regiments of the State Guard were well enough organized and equipped to be mustered in intact, and it was the desire of the Governor to have all sections of the State represented as far as possible. He therefore proceeded to make

up two new regiments from selected companies from the State Guard, and from the different sections of the State. The commander of each company selected was ordered to immediately recruit his company to 100 or more men and be in readiness to move to Little Rock, with all available arms and camp equipage.

A camp was located by the following order: HEADQUARTERS, ARKANSAS STATE GUARD, Little Rock, May 2, 1898. General Order No. 2. Little Rock, Arkansas, having been designated as the place of rendezvous by the Secretary of War of the two regiments of infantry called from Arkansas to enlist as United States volunteers, the place of camp is hereby fixed at the corner of College Avenue and Seventh Street, in said city, and designated as "Camp Dodge", as a tribute of respect to the late Dr. Roderick Dodge, a long and honored resident of the State, to whose estate the site of the camp belongs, and whose heirs have courteously donated the use of the same for this purpose. By order of Daniel W. Jones, Governor of Arkansas and Commander-in-Chief of the forces thereof. The troops were kept in camp at the various company rendezvous until necessary tentage and camp equipage could be provided for them at Camp Dodge.

There was no appropriation available for use by the Governor for this or any other purpose in connection with the mobilization

of these troops, nor had he any authority to pledge the credit of the State for funds for such purposes. Offers of loans were made by various citizens and corporations, and, after a conference with the Arkansas Bankers' Association, loans to the amount of \$7,350 were accepted, the governor agreeing to recommend an appropriation by the Legislature at its next meeting to cover the same. The banks of the Association advanced amounts in proportion to their capital stocks. This amount was expended with about \$2,500 additional in bills incurred, making \$10,000 in all in sustaining, clothing, and transporting troops up to the time of muster-in. The next General Assembly, which convened in January, 1899, promptly made an appropriation to refund these loans, which was done, and the U.S. Government later repaid to the State nearly the whole of the amount.

In May, the concentration of troops was begun by ordering the Little Rock Companies to Camp Dodge, and from then on companies to compose the other two regiments arrived daily, and were mustered in as rapidly as the medical examinations could be concluded. The muster-in of the 1st Regiment was completed on May 20, and of the 2nd Regiment on May 25. The Signal Corps of the State Guard, stationed at Little Rock, volunteered for

service, but were not accepted as an organization, but two officers were appointed therefrom.

There was little activity in the State Guard after the muster-in of the troops into U.S. service, and the organization remained as before with the exception of the addition of the Desha Rifles, an independent company organized and equipped in Desha County in August, 1899, in anticipation of a threatened race trouble in that section at that time, but there was no occasion for active service by it.

Organized for selected companies of Arkansas State Guard at Camp Dodge, Little Rock, by Governor D. W. Jones, upon call of President, received April 25, 1898; muster-in was completed May 20 with 1000 men and officers. The companies were ordered to Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 23; departed May 25, arrived May 27 and assigned to 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 3rd Army Corps. There they were fully armed, equipped and ordered to Puerto Rico with General Wade's proposed expedition. But the order was countermanded before movement was begun, because of cessation of hostilities. The units remained in camp there until September 25, 1898, when ordered to Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock where mustered out October 25, 1899. The companies were never permitted to engage in any activity. They suffered severely from

malaria, typhoid and other fevers and dysentery, the result of improper sanitary arrangements and the overcrowded conditions of Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park.

UNITS OF THE GUARD DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Company A - organized September 4, 1893, as Co K, 1st Regt. Reorganized June 23, 1897, as Co.A, 3d Regt., A.S.G., at Hot Springs. Volunteered promptly, recruited up to proper strength and one of the first companies to be mustered in at Camp Dodge.

Company B - Jefferson Fencibles, Pine Bluff. Organized November 11, 1897, as Co E, 3d Regt., A.S.G., 25, and reported to Camp Dodge May 4.

Company C - Organized and equipped as Artillery, Batter B, at Fort Smith, in summer of 1897; no artillery being called for from this State, the battery volunteered as infantry and was mustered in and assigned to this regiment.

Company D - Organized July 27, 1893, as Co G, . 2d Regt., A. S. G. Reorganized as Co.D, 3d Regt., A.S.G., June, 1897, at Fort Smith; one of first companies to volunteer and be mustered in.

Company E - Organized as Co E, 1st Regt, A.S.G. May 21, 1891, at Hope; reorganized in April, 1898, and consolidated with Co.G, 3d Regt., located at Dequeen.

Company F - Organized as Co 1, 4th Regt., A.S.G., September, 1897.

Company G (Helena Light Guards) - Organized at Helena in 1892 as Co. G., 1st Regt Inf. A.S.G.; afterwards attached to 4th Regt. Attended State drills in 1892 and 1893, and took prize at Inter-State Drill at Little Rock in 1894; did three days' service for State during railroad strike in 1894. Reported Camp Dodge May 4, and mustered in May 17.

Company H - Organized for service in Spanish War.

Company I - Organized October 3, 1893, as Co. A. 1st Regt., A.S.G. Reorganized as Co.1, 3d Regt., A.S.G. March, 1898.

Company K - Organized as Co. B. 2d Regt., A.S.G., July 1, 1893. Reorganized as Co. 1 3d Regt., A.S.G. March 1898.

Company L - "Chicot Rifles." Originally organized as Co. L, 1st Regt., A.S.G. at Lake Village, by Captain R. W. Reynolds; reorganized for service in Spanish War and consolidated with a company of volunteers from Texarkana under Captain Haywood, he became Captain on consolidation and Reynolds First Lieutenant.

Company M - "Green Rifles." organized for service in Spanish War.

SECOND ARKANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Organized from selected companies of the Arkansas State Guard at Camp Dodge, Little Rock, by Governor D. W. Jones upon call of the President, received April 25, 1898; muster-in completed May 25, 1000 men and officers; ordered to Chickamauga Park, Ga. where it arrived May 30, and was assigned to 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Army Corps, fully armed and equipped, and remained there until September 9, when was ordered to Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala, where it remained in winter quarters. This regiment was never permitted to engage in active service, and was kept in service long after all probability of such service had ended, and the last few month's service was exceedingly irksome and unsatisfactory to men and officers. It suffered severely from malaria, typhoid and other fevers, the result of the improper sanitary arrangements and crowded conditions of Camp George H. Thomas during the summer and fall of 1898, and from the severe winter at Camp Shipp. But sanitary conditions were better there and the health of the regiment greatly improved, after its arrival there, where it was disbanded and mustered out February 25, 1899. It was successively a part of the 3d, 4th, and 2d Army Corps.

UNITS OF THE GUARD DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Company A - McCarthy Light Guards. Organized in 1889 as Co C., 1st Regt., A.S.G. at Little Rock. Took prizes at various interstate drills; did arduous service in railroad strike at Little Rock in 1894; the crack company of the State for many years.

Company B - V.Y. Cook Rifles. Organized Sept. 7, 1897, at Batesville as Co A., 4th Regt., A.S.G.; assembled at company headquarters immediately upon call of President and second company to report to Camp Dodge.

Company C - Organized January 24, 1888, at Walnut Ridge, as Co G, 4th Regt., A.S.G.; assembled at company headquarters upon call of Governor and second company of their regiment to be mustered in.

Company D- Organized September 28, 1893, as Co. D., 2d Regt., A.S.G. Reorganized in 1897. Assembled company headquarters upon call of Governor, and fourth company of the regiment to be mustered in.

Company E - Fletcher Rifles. Organized March 1, 1891, as Co D., 1st Regt., A.S.G. at Little Rock. Attended State Encampment and did service in railroad strike in summer of 1894.

Reorganized April, 1898 for service in Spanish War with J. Junus Johnson as Captain.

Company F- "Hurley Rifles" organized as Co.F, 2d Inf., A.S.G. February, 1894. Did service in railroad strike at Little Rock in summer of same year; disbanded voluntarily in 1895; reorganized for service Spanish American War; began to assemble at company headquarters April 25, reported Camp Dodge May 7, and mustered in May 17.

Company G - "Cabot Guards" Organized as Co.A., 1st Inf. A.S.G. Sept 9, 1893; afterward attached to 4th Regt. as Co. D; attended State Encampment and did service in railroad strike at Little Rock 1894; assembled at company rendezvous May 9, reported Camp Dodge May 12.

Company H - Organized January 26, 1894, at Forrest City as Co. I, 1st Regt., A.S.G.; attached to 2d Regt. in 1897.

Company I - "Crockett Rifles" Companies F, G, and H,. 4th Regt, A.S.G., were organized at Stuttgart, Gillett and DeWitt respectively, in 1897. Upon the call for volunteers these three companies were ordered to consolidate and elect officers, which they did, and were mustered in as Co I of the 2d Arkansas.

Company K - "Clendenin Rifles" Organized Sept 2 as Co. A, 4th Regt., A.S.G. at Harrison, and equipped. Assembled at

company headquarters upon call of Governor; left Harrison May 10, traveled 50 miles overland to railroad at Eureka and reported at Camp Dodge and were mustered in May 16.

Company L - Organized Sept 9, 1893, as Co.C, 2d Reft. A.S.G., at Conway. Reorganized and consolidated with a volunteer company at Morrilton for service in Spanish War, and mustered in May 20, 1898.

Company M - "Highland Sharpshooters" organized as Co. , 4th Regt. A.S.G. at Melbourne, January 1989, under Captain Kendrick; consolidated with volunteer company from Mountain Home, which was reorganized under Captain South, and the latter elected Captain of consolidated company, and Captain Kendrick First Lieutenant. Captain South's men marched 65 miles and Captain Kendrick's 22 miles to railroad to join regiment at Camp Dodge and was last company to be mustered in.

ACT No. CXVII

An act to appropriate money for the preservation of the arms, equipment and military stores of the state, and for other purposes was Act CXVII. PREAMBLE: Recites unsafe condition of State Armory, and necessity for renting warehouse to store equipment, and etc.

SECTIONS: 1. Appropriates \$1,250 for repairing armory and clearing arms and other military equipment. 2. Auditor to issue warrant upon order of Governor. 3. Act takes effect from passage. Whereas by reason of the mobilization of the Arkansas Volunteers for the war with Spain the greater part of the arms and equipment and other military stores heretofore issued by the U.S. Government to the State for Militia purposes were concentrated and left at Camp Dodge and whereas the floor of the State Armory having rotted and falling in, it was necessary to store said property amounting in value to about \$20,000 in a rented warehouse, and the same is now in such condition that it is readily damaging and going to waste; now, therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas;

SECTION 1. That the sum of \$1,250 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of repairing the armory in the State house yard, cleaning, packing, and preserving from waste the arms and military equipment in the procession of the State, in payment of rent due for storage, and preparing for publications the muster rolls and a history of the services of the First and Second regiments of Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.

SECTION 2. The Auditor of State shall issue his warrant for the money hereby appropriated or any part thereof under the order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the State. SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage approved April 31, 1899.

CHARLES JACOBSON

If success be gauged with the metewand of definite accomplishment in the utilization of individual powers and talents then Charles Jacobson certainly achieved success. He is worthy of consideration in this publication as one of the representative younger members of the bar of Arkansas, and aside from his successful work in his chosen profession he was a potent factor in the maneuvering of political forces in the state, was worthily influential in connection with the most important civic interests, and did much for the upbuilding of the fine National Guard of the State. Thus there are many salient points of interest touching his career as one of those well worthy of representation in this history of the Arkansas National Guard. He engaged in the active practice of his profession in Little

Rock, where he established a large clientele and is representative of important interests.

Charles Jacobson was born at Farmington, St. Francis County, Missouri, on the 27th of July, 1875, and was a son of Jacob and Josephine (Benda) Jacobson, where the father was a successful cotton broker and highly esteemed citizen. The subject of this review was about five years of age at the time of the family's removal to Arkansas, where he was reared to maturity and where his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools, including the high school in Little Rock, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891. As a youth, Mr. Jacobson passed a few years at Morrilton, this state, where he initiated the study of law under the preceptorship of the firm of Mose and Reid. His special predilection of the law early manifested itself and he showed marked ability in practical legal work, thus attracting the attention of the Honorable Jeff Davis, who was at that time prosecuting attorney of Conway county, and who appointed him deputy prosecuting attorney before he had attained his legal majority and before he had been admitted to the bar. Through the kindly aid and influence of Honorable Charles D. Reid, later a member of congress and one of the early law preceptors of Mr. Jacobson, as already noted in this contest,

the latter was finally enabled to complete the full course in the law department of Vanderbilt University, in which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. It will thus be seen that Mr. Jacobson early formed the acquaintance and enlisted the confidence and esteem of men of prominence in public affairs in the state, and upon his return to Arkansas, in June, 1897, Honorable Jeff Davis, who was inaugurating his campaign for the office of attorney general of the state, appointed the young lawyer to his campaign manager. This preferment clearly indicated the esteem placed upon Mr. Jacobson by one who has been called to many distinguished offices in the gift of the people of Arkansas. He was undoubtedly one of the youngest political managers in an state campaign up to that time, and it is probable that his record in this respect has not yet had duplication. Mr. Jacobson showed remarkable fitness in the maneuvering of the forces at his command and displayed such marked discrimination and acumen as a political manager that when, two years later, Mr. Davis became a candidate for the office of governor he again enlisted the interposition of Mr. Jacobson as his campaign manager, a position in which he was retained in the two subsequent gubernatorial campaigns of Mr. Davis, who was trice elected Chief Executive of the State. The violent opposition,

the acrimony and the almost invincible forces brought to bear against Governor Davis made his campaigns notable in the history of the state and tested the able generalship of the alert and versatile young campaign manager, whose success gained to him reputation far transcending local limitations.

Upon his election to the office of attorney general of the state, in 1897, Mr. Davis appointed Mr. Jacobson as assistant attorney general, and thus the latter's initial work in his profession after his admission to the bar was in connection with cases presented before the supreme court--an experience not granted to many lawyers thus serving their professional novitiates. During his term as assistant attorney general Mr. Jacobson successfully prosecuted one hundred and two cases before the supreme court, and this admirable record gave him secure vantage ground in his profession. Upon Mr. Davis' first election to the office of governor he appointed Mr. Jacobson his private secretary, and this office the latter held during the three successive terms of Governor Davis, whose appreciation of the faithful and able service was unstinted. While thus serving as private secretary, Mr. Jacobson was also appointed by Governor Davis to the office of Adjutant General of the state militia, with the rank of major general. It is a matter of historic

record that the able efforts of Mr. Jacobson was due the raising of the militia from an obscure and inefficient status to its present place of high standing in the National Guard. As head of the state troops he did notable efficient work not only in bringing about effective organization and discipline, but also in the warding off of an epidemic of yellow fever in the summer of 1906. This scourge was then ravaging the adjoining state of Louisiana and to some extent in Tennessee, but under the direction of General Jacobson, Arkansas, was so effectively patrolled that not a single case crossed the border. An epidemic of smallpox was also repelled with equal success in the same year. During the last year of his incumbency of the office of Adjutant General, Mr. Jacobson issued a splendid report on the condition and work of the Arkansas National Guard, and this is retained as a valuable document in the archives of the state.

After his retirement from official service, in 1907, Mr. Jacobson established himself in the private practice of his profession in Little Rock, where his personal popularity and well established reputation soon enabled him to build up a large and important law business, which he managed with the same ability and discrimination that had marked his career in official and public service. He was a close and appreciative student of the

law and his knowledge of the same was broad and accurate, while his strength and versatility as an advocate was uniformly recognized by his confreres at the bar. He compiled and published a valuable digest of the criminal law and decisions of Arkansas, and this work shows signal ability and discrimination in its arrangement and editorial diction and system. Mr. Jacobson continued as one of the leaders in the councils of the Democratic Party in Arkansas, and in September, 1910, he was elected to the state senate as representative of the Tenth District, comprising Pulaski and Perry counties. He was affiliated with Western Star Lodge No. 2, Ancient free and Accepted Masons, and with Union Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, besides which he held membership in other civic organizations of representative order. He was a member of the Arkansas Bar Association and took a deep interest in its affairs and its practical work. Mr. Jacobson married, on April 21, 1904, Dillie Navra, a daughter of Isa Navra, of Little Rock. Mr. & Mrs. Jacobson had two children, Avin & Bob.

**REPORT OF CHARLES JACOBSON ADJUTANT GENERAL ARKANSAS STATE GUARD
& RESERVE MILITIA FOR YEARS 1903-04**

In my former report I took occasion to call attention to the fact that in the beginning of your administration there was only a paper organization, the result possibly of the Spanish-American War; and I also called attention to the fact that there was no available funds provided by the State, with which to begin a reorganization.

The Guard today consist of two regiments of infantry, eight separate companies, one company of artillery, making a total number of officers and privates, twenty-one hundred and forty-one. These men have been fully uniformed and equipped and are thoroughly prepared for actual service.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the immediate necessity for an Armory in which to preserve the military stores, quartermasters' supplies and ordnance which is being sent us from time to time by the Government, with which to equip the Guard, and also the necessity for funds with which to provide for Armories in those towns which have military companies. These companies need some place where they can store the company property and drill when the weather will not permit of doing so

out doors. The companies report their inability to maintain these places at their own expenses.

The last General Assembly made an appropriation of four thousand dollars to aid us in holding an encampment. Our first encampment formation was held at Hot Springs in September, 1903, the government sending Captain Bolles as instructor, and whose wisdom and experience was manifest by the great amount of good which resulted to the Guard therefrom. The encampment resulted in much good and the total cost of the same was nineteen thousand dollars, the War Department permitting us to draw fifteen thousand from our allotment, to which was added the four thousand which was appropriated by the legislature.

Arkansas week at the World's Fair, September 19th to 26th, will not be forgotten by our citizens who were fortunate enough to be present, and the part taken in the ceremonies by the regiment of State Guard sent there. The Arkansas soldiers received unstinted praise from civilian and soldier alike, for their work upon that occasion. The expense of sending this regiment to St. Louis was about seventeen thousand dollars.

Under the law as it exists today, it is made the duty of your Private Secretary to act as Adjutant General. When we take into consideration the fact that the General Assembly of 1903

appropriated sixty-five hundred dollars for the State Guard for a period of two years, and when we consider further the fact that we have expended over thirty thousand dollars in cash for encampments alone and have uniformed, armed and equipped about two thousand soldiers, the question naturally arises, Where this money came from? I answer it by saying that the government has generously furnished it. Prior to your administration, there was not actual military organization in the State, and when the same was organized, under your administration, we first drew upon our accumulation which, as may be seen from any former report, amounted to forty-four thousand dollars. In asking for our former appropriation, appreciating the fact that some opposition existed to the Guard by some members of the General Assembly, we might ask for the lowest possible amount, which with the exercise of the strictest economy we might organize the Guard, not one dollar of the same being paid to any person for salary, notwithstanding the fact that the officers had unstintingly devoted their time and best endeavors to upbuild, as in other States, a military force.

Some calls have been made upon the governor for the assistance of the Guard in this State, but with one exception the requests have been refused after thorough examination by the

governor, who was of the opinion that the necessity did not exist therefore. The exception was at El Dorado where the officials made the request and the Guard was called out to protect the peace, lives and liberties of the people.

**REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. HAYNES, COMMANDING ARKANSAS STATE
GUARD**

SIR: The strength of the State Guard shown by the official Roster attached hereto, giving only the active force, aggregates 2141 officers and men. Every company, troop or battery must, under the law, participate in encampments, practice marches, target practice for at least five consecutive days, and assemble for drill at company quarters not less than twenty-four times in each year, besides having inspections, by an officer of the Militia or Regular Army, to secure the National allotment of funds. It is intended to have an annual camp of instruction at the most accessible locality for the troops of the First Division north of the Arkansas River; also a camp of instruction at a well-situated locality for the troops of the Second Division south of the Arkansas River, the State having been sub-divided by this river into two divisions.

As to the pay for the Major General, the amount, small as it is, would not have been recommended, if not in fact but to secure in future a partial refund for actual outlays from the present commanding officer's private purse, or if the present commanding officer be not continued, his successor shall have a little something whereby he will not be called upon to expend, as the present officer has, nearly one thousand dollars of individual means since September 3, 1901, in the undertaking to organize and continue to the Guard as it now exists.

The officers and men of the Guard have distinguished themselves, it is believed, and honored their State by unselfish, patriotic performance of duty without ever receiving one dollar pay from the state, the National Government only paying the officers and men for actual service going to and returning from and while in camps of instruction; nevertheless, the forces have devoted their time to drill prescribed by the statutes, or orders thereunder, likewise as justified by allotments of the War Department and appropriations of the State having engaged in practice, marches and drills at company quarters, target practice and encampments.

The entire Guard was mobilized at one State encampment, September, 1903, Hot Springs, and a "Provisional Regiment" went

into a camp of instruction, September 1904, upon the grounds of the "World's Fair," St Louis. None can question the success of these encampments. At Hot Springs, after nine days' hard work, the maneuvers in camp, embracing company, battalion and regimental drills, sham battles, daily reviews, and the usual interesting ceremonies, it is certainly gratifying to ever report that upon breaking camp but seven men were hospitalized and not one in the guard house.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 30

1. In order to comply with General Orders No 222, War Department, 1907, and to secure conformity with the organization of the regular forces of the US, the following minimum limit is prescribed for the organization of the Arkansas National Guard:

INFANTRY

A Company - 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 4 Duty Sergeant, 6 Corporals, 2 Cooks, 2 Musicians and 42 Privates. Total 3 commissioned; 58 enlisted (minimum).

A Battalion - 1 Major, 1 Adjutant (First Lieutenant), 1 Quartermaster and Commissary (Second Lieutenant), 1 Sergeant

Major and 4 Companies. Total : 15 commissioned; 223 enlisted (minimum).

A Regiment - 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Adjutant (Captain), 1 Quartermaster, (Captain), 1 Commissary (Captain), 1 Surgeon (Major), 1 Chaplain (Captain), 2 Assistant Surgeons (Captain and First Lieutenant), 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Commissary Sergeant, 2 Color Sergeants, and 3 Battalions. Total: 54 commissioned; 732 enlisted (minimum)

Band - 1 Chief Musician, 1 Principal Musician, 1 Drum Major, 4 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 1 Cook, and 12 Privates.

The organizations shall be organized as provided in this paragraph:

2. Organization commanders will at once take steps to recruit their commands to the minimum above prescribed, but one or more temporary vacancies will not be regarded as invalidating an organization. Requisitions will be submitted to these headquarters to provide for the proper equipment of the minimum prescribed for the organization. By Command of Acting Governor Pindall. Paul Little, Adjutant General

BRUCE T. BULLION

Governor of the State of Arkansas has as his efficient and valued private secretary one who has provided resourceful in maneuvering of political forces and who is at the present time secretary also of the democratic state central committee. The incumbent of these offices is also a member of the bar of the state and has been a resident of Arkansas since his childhood days, so that there is all of consistency in according in this publication specific mention of Bruce T. Bullion, private secretary to Governor Donaghey.

Mr. Bullion was born in Obion County, Tennessee, on the 18th of January 1875, and was a child at the time when his father, Thomas J. Bullion, moved back to Arkansas. The father secured a farm in Faulkner County, and there gave his attention to teaching and diversified agriculture and stock - growing for a number of years, finally established his residence in the town of Conway, the county seat. Bruce T. Bullion was reared on the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Conway, where he also attended Hendrix College. He was seventeen years of age at the time when his parent established their permanent home in that town.

In 1898, Mr. Bullion volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, and was mustered into the U.S. service as Captain of Company "L", Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was held in reserve camps in Tennessee and Georgia until the close of the war, and Captain Bullion was mustered out and received his honorable discharge in February, 1899. Prior to this he has been an active member of the Arkansas National Guard. Upon returning to his home in Conway Captain Bullion began reading law under effective preceptorship, and in 1901 he was admitted to the bar in his home county. He initiated the active practice of his profession in Conway, and there continued its work with distinctive success until the election of Honorable George W. Donaghey to the office of governor in 1908, when the newly elected chief executive appointed Mr. Bullion his private secretary. The governor has duly appreciated his careful and discriminating service, and to him was entrusted the management of the governor's campaign for the election of 1910, when the chief executive was chosen as his own successor. Mr. Bullion showed much discernment and finesse in conducting the campaign and proved himself admirably qualified for leadership in this important field of action. He has been a potent force in connection with the work of the Democratic Party in his state and

has served since 1908 as secretary of its state central committee.

At Conway, Arkansas in the year 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bullion to Miss Jessie Rice, daughter of the late Judge George W. Rice, one of the honored and influential citizens of Faulkner County. Mr. and Mrs. Bullion have one child, Ruth Elizabeth.

**BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT AT CAMP GEORGE W. DONAGHEY, DARDANELLE,
ARKANSAS August 9 - 18, 1909**

The Arkansas National Guard came into existence during the year 1901, under the supervision of Major General W.H. Haynes, and his last annual report, of December 31, 1906, covers practically the history of the Guard up to that time, and the following extracts from this report make most interesting reading:

ARKANSAS MILITIA - A REVIEW

The State is subdivided by statute for militia purposes into two classes, (1) the State Guard, or active organized militia; (2) the Reserve Militia, The State Guard, or regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed militia, participating in annual federal appropriations, aggregate, as shown in the several rosters for

the year 1901-02, a total strength of 1,926; 1903-04 2,141, and 1905-06, 1,274. No records are available prior to 1901, hence figures given are as full as may be at present to be reported.

The far-reaching results of what is known as the "Dick Bill," the law of January 21, 1903, and that of June 22, 1906, together with the regulation thereunder promulgated by the War Department from time to time, endowed the organized militia with a dignity and importance that may appeal to the law-makers of the States, justifying encouragement by legislation granting financial support to the guardians of the law, and it is now hoped, since the national government appropriates to Arkansas \$35,956.86 annually for her militia, that the General Assembly may at least appropriate not less than one-half of such federal allotment, so that Arkansas shall stand abreast of other States in her lawful measures for safeguarding the public, the beneficent fruits of such a policy, it is believed, being clearly apparent, and require no argument thereon in a report of this character.

A circular of the War Department, dated October 8, 1903, was placed in the hands of the several members of a committee appointed by the Arkansas State Guard Association, this committee being composed of the following named officers: Brigadier

General B. W. Green, Colonel Henry Stroup, Major E.B. Jett, Captains Ed. L. Lucas and Fred W. Green, who are expected to present to the military committee of the Senate and House at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly their recommendations for a military code that may meet the test of practical experience.

ENCAMPMENTS

All or a part of the guard have been, to a certain extent, mobilized in camps of instruction every year since organized, in 1901.

1902 -- Six companies each from the First and Second Regiments of infantry, designated as a "provisional regiment" with a full complement of officers, were encamped at Fort Smith by invitation of her citizens. This regiment was commanded by Col Claude H. Sayle, and remained on duty, going to and returning from their home stations, for five days, carrying out while in camp the customary military routine, guard mounts, parades, exhibitions, drills or other exercises for the entertainment of spectators at the great Border City Festival.

1903 -- The largest, in numbers, and beyond question the most successful encampment within the State since the days of

1861-65, was that at Hot Springs in September, 1903, when a force of 1,349 officers and men were maneuvered under the instructions of Captain Frank G. Bolles, assisted by Lieutenant Todd (retired) and Lieutenant Moore. It was then stated that no event in the history of Hot Springs had created the enthusiasm, or apparently was more enjoyed than were the evaluations of the volunteer citizens soldiery upon that auspicious occasion. The men had not then tired of their enlistment, were noticeably greatly interested by their instructors, and a spirit of rivalry as to which command was the better disciplined and drilled characterized the action of the company, battalion and regimental formation, competitive drills and sham battles being features of the exercises at this camp.

1904 -- At the ceremonies dedicating the "World's Fair," St. Louis, April, 30, 1904, General Haynes and Green and Colonel Lyford Hornor, by invitation, were of the staff of General Corbin, Grand Marshal. And by the patriotic assistance of Col Sam W. Fordyce, of St Louis, who furnished the transportation, without cost to the State, we were enabled to have a battalion of the Guard, commanded by Captain L---at, march in the column of troops reviewed by the President of the U.S. The Arkansas battalion encamped on the ground of the fair and gave exhibition

drills, attracted attention, evidently pleasing to those witnessing the display. In September of the same year a regiment, commanded by Col Charles Duke and Lieutenant Col W.K. Surridge, were encamped upon the grounds of the World's Fair, Arkansas Week, instructed by Captain Charles L. Bent. The conduct of this regiment received from soldiers and citizens alike unstinted praise; Governor Francis, President of the World's Fair Association, expressing the opinion that the parade of the Arkansas troops, assisted by the regulars, and the Canadians, was the best seen upon those grounds since April 30, the day of the dedication.

1905 -- We now come to the most conspicuously praiseworthy performance of duty, under conditions that, it may be suspected, entitled the guard to the gratitude of the entire people of the State, for their service during the months of August, September, and October (the Quarantine Period), when upon said call of the commander-in-chief the guardsmen promptly responded, and company camps of instruction were established along the border line of the State, north, south, east, and west, so every approach was guarded as in a time of war. The result of this vigilance and strict adherence to the requirements of the executive, likewise to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, for

protection of the people against an encroachment of yellow fever, satisfactorily accomplished what was then intended to be done. Not a single case of fever entered the State, notwithstanding the neighboring States, and even the Indian Territory, suffered more or less by the ravages of the dreaded disease.

1906 -- A provisional organization designated in orders "Arkansas Regiment of Infantry," were at the Fort Riley maneuvers, the movement beginning August 9 and closing August 21, 1906. The regiment was commanded by Col Henry Stroup, Lieutenant Col R. M. Person, Majors Harrison, Hudson & Davis.

Units had a Brigade encampment of Camp George W. Donaghey, Dardanelle, Arkansas August 9-18, 1909. 1st Regiment - Units represented were 1st Bn; Company E, Black Rock; Company F, Jonesboro; Company L, Piggott; Company M, Blytheville. 2d Bn - Company A, Siloam Springs; Company B, Fayetteville; Company C, Harrison; Company D, Eureka Springs.

3rd Bn - Company H, Heber Springs; Company G, McCrory; Company I, Helena; Company K, Lonoke. 2d Regiment, 1st Bn - Company B, Beebe; Company D, El Dorado; Company H, Hot Springs; Company M, Prescott. 2d Bn - Company E Paris; Company F, Magazine; Company G, Hope; Company K, Fort Smith. 3rd Bn - Company A, Atkins; Company C, Dardanelle; Company L, Ola.

January 14 to 1909 to July 7, 1909. From January 14, 1909 to July 7, 1909, General Bruce T. Bullion was Adjutant General by virtue of his position as private secretary to the Governor. On the latter date General B. W. Green was appointed Adjutant General under the provisions of the act of the Legislature approved May 31, 1909, which provides for the appointment of some person other than the Governor's private secretary as Adjutant General.

BRINKLEY CYCLONE

In February, 1909, the town of Brinkley, Arkansas, was almost totally destroyed by a cyclone. In order to render such relief as was possible the Governor ordered 50 tents and 300 blankets belonging to the Arkansas National Guard sent to Brinkley for the use of those whose homes had been destroyed. Two companies, Company G, First Infantry, McCrory, Arkansas; and Company I, First Infantry, Helena, Arkansas; were sent there under the command of Major L. P. Berry, Jr., to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order. The troops remained at Brinkley as long as they were needed, rendering such assistance as they could to the cyclone sufferers. During their tour of duty they rendered very valuable assistance to the civil

authorities in preventing depredation, and did very much to alleviate the sufferings of those who lost their homes in the cyclone. Their services was satisfactory in every respect as is evidenced by the many expressions of praise and gratitude by the people of Brinkley.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

One new company, Company I, Second Infantry, Yellville, Arkansas, has been organized since July 7, 1909. This company was organized and mustered into the service under authority of General Orders No 15, dated June 21, 1910, on July 4, 1910 with a strength of 66 men. A number of other towns have asked permission to organize companies, but since there are already two full regiments in the service their request could not be complied with. The building of railroads and the changes that had been made in the location of the various companies rendered this arrangement impracticable and inconvenient, therefore, on November 5, 1909, I issued General Order No. 35, which reorganized the regiments and battalions and changed the letter designation of some of the companies. The regiments are so arranged now that the first regiment is practically in the eastern part of the State, with its most convenient concentration

point at Little Rock. The second regiment is in the western part of the state with its concentration point at Fort Smith.

PERMANENT MILITARY CAMP GROUND

For several years past the question of a permanent camp ground has agitated the minds of the officers of the Arkansas National Guard. At the meeting of the Officers' Association of the Arkansas National Guard, held on November 18, 1909, a committee was appointed to select the ground. It was our purpose to secure the ground with as little cost to the State as possible and with that in view we asked several towns in the State to make up propositions for its location. We reviewed bids from Benton, Dardanelle, and Beebe. Beebe offered to give us about 200 acres of ground, making a deed to the State of Arkansas, upon condition that the ground be actually used for military purposes each year for the next ten years; after that the title to vest absolutely in the State. This proposition was accepted. The site selected for the camp ground lies about one and one-half miles southwest of Beebe, along the right-of-way of the St Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. The character of the land is a sandy loam, level and partly cleared. There is a small slough at the south end of the tract, but in summer this is usually dry. We have

already made considerable improvements on the land. A rifle range 1,000 yards long has been constructed and was used by our troops during the summer on 1910. A large fire-proof warehouse has been build where stores can be safely kept. Five wells have been bored; the quality of the water is good and seems sufficient for any purpose. The improvements so far have cost \$2,000 which has been paid from Federal funds, not a dollar of State funds having been spent on the grounds to date.

It is our purpose to continue to improve the ground until we have one of the best equipped camp grounds and target ranges in the entire South. In order to do this it will be necessary to construct more rifle ranges, erect more buildings, install suitable water works and sewage, construct latrines or incinerators, etc. In addition, to this more land is needed. There is one tract of 80 acres especially, lying to the south of the present grounds, that is badly needed. For some of these improvements, State funds will be required, and this matter is fully discussed in my recommendations. As will be noted elsewhere in this report, the target ranges of the State, except at Beebe, are on leased ground. The leases usually run only for a few years, or from year to year, and where these is such an arrangement all improvements made are of necessity temporary in

their nature and require frequent repairs. All this costs money. By constructing more ranges at Beebe and planning other permanent improvements on the grounds there great deal can be saved in the way of rents and repairs, and it seems to me to be a matter of good business economy for the State to make such appropriations as may be necessary for this purpose. The camp has been named, in honor of our former Commanding General "Camp W. H. Haynes."

TARGET RANGES

When I became Adjutant General of Arkansas, the State had four rifle ranges; Camp X. O. Pindall, Little Rock; Camp J. H. Wright, Ft Smith; Camp C.B. Gregg, Jonesboro; and Camp John S. Little, Russellville. All of these ranges were on leased ground. Before the close of the firing season in the summer of 1909, the water supply at Camp X.O. Pindall gave out and that range had to be abandoned for the summer. This range is located about five miles from the State House, near Fouche Mountain, and the road to the range is very rough, making it difficult to transport troops and would require an outlay of several thousand dollars to put it in good condition. The conditions are such as to make the range practically worthless to the Guard, and for these reasons it was finally determined to abandon the range permanently. Camp C. B.

Gregg has also been abandoned. It seems that the lease for this range was from year to year and the owner of the land decided to fence in and cultivate a crop on a portion of the land covered by the lease, leaving the range unserviceable for rifle practice; hence it was abandoned. Camp John S. Little is fairly good range, but is only about 800 yards long. The water supply is very poor also and it has been necessary to haul water for the troops every year the range had been used. The range is very conveniently located for several companies, and although unsatisfactory in a number of respects, it has not yet been abandoned. Camp J. H. Wright is one of the best ranges in the State. It is located about four miles from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas Central Railway. Water is supplied from an artesian well, a large tank and system of water pipes having been installed when the range was constructed. Natural gas is used for cooking and lighting purposes. The range is 1,000 yards in length and can be lengthened to 1,200 yards is desired.

In the spring and summer of 1910, a range 1,000 yards long was built on the new camp ground, Camp W.H. Haynes, near Beebe. I believe that as soon as we get a sufficient number of ranges built at this place it will be cheaper and more satisfactory to abandon the ranges at Camp John S. Little, leaving only the

ranges at Fort Smith and Beebe. These two are both excellent ranges, and they are located so as to cause the least expense and inconvenience in the matter of transportation of troops and supplies. I have encouraged the various companies to establish rifle ranges at their home stations for their own use, but as the construction of a suitable range involves considerable expense, we have been unable to make much progress so far. However, fairly good ranges have been established at several company stations. The best results in rifle shooting will never be obtained until each company has a range of its own, where the members can go and practice at odd times and during leisure hours. It is to be hoped that as soon as possible the State will give the companies some assistance in this line.

GARRISON SCHOOLS

The Federal statutes provide that upon application, approved by the Governor, officers of the organized militia may be admitted to Garrison schools, which are conducted at regular army posts for the benefit of the officers of the regular army. When National Guard officers are admitted to these schools the U.S. pays all of their expenses, or to be more explicit, such officers are allowed commutation for rations, quarters, light and heat.

The course continues for three years, the annual session lasting about five months.

Under the provisions of this law, Captain Sam D. Crawford, 1st Inf, and 1st Lt Harvey B. Pratt, Signal Corps, applied for admission for the session of 1909-10, and their applications were approved. Lieutenant Pratt took the course, but for business reasons Captain Crawford was prevented from doing so. In 1910-11, Major B. F. Cranberry, Captain W.C. Bradford, 1st Inf, and Captain M.E. Tucker, unassigned, applied for admission, which was granted. Major Cranberry and Captain Tucker are taking the course, but for business reasons Captain Bradford was unable to do so.

The Federal government is very generous in making this provision for militia officers and every officer who can possibly do so ought to avail himself of the opportunity to take this course. There is not an officer in the Arkansas National Guard who could not benefit from it.

ARMORIES

The State owns no armories. For a number of years the Legislature has made appropriations to pay armory rents for each company, but in many cases this has been insufficient and the

company commanders have been compelled to pay part of their rents from private funds. This matter will be discussed at greater length in my recommendations.

A provisional regiment was composed of troops of each regiment and sent to Camp George W. Donaghee at Dardanelle in 1905. In 1906 a provisional regiment was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas. In 1908 a provisional regiment was sent to Leon Springs, Texas. In 1910 the entire Second Regiment was sent to Leon Springs, Texas. It was decided to send one regiment one year and another the next year. Arkansas had two regiments at that time. The Leon Springs maneuvers were for 12 days. The camp at Dardanelle was for 6 days.

At the beginning of target practice in 1910, the Governor offered a loving cup as a prize to the company making the highest average score in the marksman's course, "special course C", the only condition being that at least 36 members of the company must fire in order for the company to be eligible for the competition. The competition was limited to the marksman's course because of the fact that on account of the limited time for practice it was feared that some of the companies would not be able to fire the sharpshooter's and expert rifleman's course. The Governor's Cup was won in 1910 by Company E, 1st Infantry of Black Rock.

GENERAL ORDER NO.10

1. In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the U.S., dated the 18th day of June, 1916, calling forth under the Constitution and laws of the U.S., the National Guard of the State of Arkansas, to be employed in the service of the U.S., the members of said National Guard, except as hereinafter prescribed, will assemble at their respective home stations at twelve o'clock on June 19, 1916, in the equipment prescribed for field duty preparatory to their muster into the service of the U.S. as a later date. Officers and enlisted men will habitually wear uniforms.
2. The following departmental officers will report in person to the Adjutant General at nine o'clock a.m., Little Rock, on June 19th, 1916. Major W.C. Bradford, Asst. Adjutant General; Major Eugene B. Jett, Asst. Quartermaster General; Captain Henry F. Fredeman, Asst. Quartermaster; Major W. H. Abington, Medical Corps.
3. Company commanders are charged with subsisting the enlisted men of the National Guard reporting at their respective home stations, and for this purpose they will be limited to an allowance of seventy-five cents per day for each enlisted man actually present for duty as shown by the morning report.

Vouchers to cover subsistence will be rendered to Major Eugene B. Jett, US Disbursing Officer, Little Rock, every four days. Upon receipt of same by the disbursing officer, check to cover will be forwarded. All vouchers must be made out in the name of persons furnishing the meal, and signed by him and properly certified by Company Commander. Enlisted men of battalion and regimental headquarters will be attached for rations to the company located at their home stations, battalion and regiments commanders will provide for commutation of rations for the enlisted men of their headquarters, as do company commanders for the commutation of the ration of their companies.

4. All officers and enlisted men should be examined by a physician, preferably by an officer of the Medical Corps, prior to their leaving their company rendezvous with a view to determining the presence of any infectious diseases. As it is probable that it will be impossible to have this examination made by an officer of the Medical Corps, an effort should be made to obtain the services of some patriotic physician or physicians for this purpose. There are no funds available for this expenditure.

5. The drill and instruction of all organizations will be commended at once, company commanders arranging the schedule of drills, so as to have at least five hours drill each day. The

Articles of War will be read at the first assembling of organizations in pursuance of this organization and will be read to all men subsequently joining enlistment or otherwise.

6. Commanding officers of organizations will cause them to be recruited to the minimum strength given below: Company of Infantry: Three officers and 141 enlisted men. Before leaving the home station, every effort should be made to reject all members of the company who do not meet the physical standard of the army; a physical examination will be made at the mobilization camp when all falling below this standard will be rejected. Here again the services of patriotic physician will be of value to a company commander. As there are no funds available for this expenditure, the accomplishment of this will depend upon the enterprise of the company commander.

7. Company commanders were designated as the representatives of the Governor to act with the designated mustering officers of the U.S. to inventory and inspect all property belonging to the U.S. taken by the National Guard into the Federal service. Preparatory to making this transfer every company commander will take before leaving his home station, or cause to be taken an inventory by actual count of all the property now in his possession, or with which he is charged. This inventory by

actual count shall be cover all the property issued to the company from whatever source. All property not to be taken into the service of the U.S. will be promptly shipped to the State Arsenal and invoiced to and receipted for by Major E. B. Jett. All property to taken into the service of the U.S. will, as soon as a regiment or other separate organization has been mustered into the service of the U.S., be invoiced by the company commander, or commanding officer of each separate organization as follows: (a) Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, subsistence and quartermaster supplies to the quartermaster. (b) Property pertaining to the Medical Department the senior Medical officer. (c) Property pertaining to the Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps to an accountable officer detailed by the regimental or other commander of a separate organization from his Staff. Property pertaining to each department will be invoiced separately. Receipts will be obtained in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the company commander, and two copies to be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the State. When the property is transferred in accordance with the foregoing authority, the company commander upon invoicing the same and obtaining the prescribed receipts therefore, and sending same to the Adjutant General, is relieved

of further accountability for the property so transferred. All other property belonging to the United States in the hands of other officers of the National Guard, will be in a similar way transferred to the proper US Army officer. The duplicate receipt being sent to the Adjutant General.

8. Regimental and other commanders of separate organizations will forward direct to the Adjutant General of the State requisitions for clothing, equipment and supplies necessary to car for their organization at the strength stated in paragraph 6.

9. Regimental commanders will detail the necessary number of officers to locate as many suitable animals as practicable and to obtain options to purchase same; options so obtained will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the State.

10. As soon as an organization has been raised to the maximum practicable at its home station, and no case until it shall have reached its prescribed peace minimum strength of sixty-five men, its property inventories completed, suitable arrangements made for caring for the armory and property to be left behind -- in short, as soon as an organization is really ready to move to the mobilization camp, telegraphic notification to that effect will be furnished the Adjutant General, in order that appropriate orders may be issued from this office.

11. The oath of enlistment to be subscribed to by enlisted men is with the understanding that credit will be given in the extension of this contract for the period which he has already served under his current enlistment in the organized militia of this State.

12. Muster-in rolls will be prepared upon the blank forms supplied for that purpose and in accordance with models and detailed instructions accompanying the same, Commanding officers will see that these rolls contain all information that might in any way effect pay, or which it might be necessary to consider in the settlement of claim for pensions. The muster into the service of the U.S. therefore prescribed by the Secretary of War. By Order of the Governor. Lloyd England, The Adjutant General.
Official: W.C. Braford, Major, Asst. Adj. General.