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**Arkansas National Guard
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World War I**

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The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas National Guard Historical Foundation. The purpose of the journal is to aid in the preservation of Arkansas military history. Comments and materials for publication are invited. Correspondence should be addressed to: The Adjutant General, CS-HS, P. O. Box 2301, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-2200.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This volume of the Arkansas Military Journal is the seventh 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.

It appears that the majority of material for this particular journal covering the World War I period was taken primarily from newspaper articles. 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.

THE ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The Arkansas National Guard Headquarters staff, looking ahead, approved Corporal Charles T. Robbins, Company "E", First Arkansas National Guard, to attend a course in aviation at the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company, Ithaca, New York, on June 12, 1916. Then on March 22, 1917, the Arkansas National Guard staff appointed a State Board of Medical Officers to examine candidates for aviation service of the National Guard of the State.

Emphasis was further placed upon aviation when Captain Almon Stroupe of the Second Infantry, Arkansas National Guard was detailed to attend the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, California, in May, 1917.

In March, 1917, the Arkansas National Guard was in danger of having its Federal recognition withdrawn. The problem was scarcity of men and not, as it had been in the Mexican border duty, physically unfit men. Company "E", First Arkansas Infantry, Little Rock Company, had only twenty men and should have had thirty-two additional men. The reason for the shortage was the lack of interest of the business men of Little Rock. The business men would not let men off for training, thereby discouraging their employees from joining.

With the increased speculation of the entry of the United States in the war in Europe, plans for mobilization were published. In the same newspaper was notification of the War Department calling the First Regiment of the Arkansas National Guard into Federal service for the purpose of police protection. Meanwhile, Governor Brough was planning to withhold \$25,000 of the State's appropriation to the Arkansas National Guard, hoping that the Federal government would bear the financial burden of Arkansas National Guard.

The Companies of the Arkansas National Guard were to proceed to Ft. Roots outside of Little Rock for mobilization when the companies had reached the minimum company strength of sixty-five men. The minimum strength was difficult to achieve because of new orders from the War Department mustering out guardsmen with families and those with previous orders. This released all men employed in government work. To counteract the men mustered out, companies were held at their home stations as long as possible to stimulate recruiting. It was known by guard officers that when a company left its home station the boys of the community lost interest in joining the guard for fear that they would not be assigned to their local company.

By April 4, 1917, the organization of the guard was in several stages. The First Arkansas Regiment was ready to move on to Little Rock, and company commanders were ordered to report by wire the hour and date they expected to leave their home stations. New companies at Forrest City, DeWitt, Rison, and Fordyce were being organized with the idea of "beating Uncle Sam" and not being drafted. The Second Arkansas Regiment was on forty-eight hour stand by and had not received mobilization orders.

The first military operation the Arkansas National Guard was assigned was a "find and destroy" mission of a "spy" wireless station located somewhere in the Blue Mountains. After searching the area, they found the station on the highest peak in the Ozarks, Mt. Magazine. It was a forgotten and abandoned radio station used by the Government Geodetic Survey Corps. The second military campaign concerning the right of the governor to order a detail of Arkansas National Guard to Bauxite was fought on paper between Colonel James, Commanding Officer of the Arkansas National Guard, and Governor Brough. The need for troops at Bauxite was due to a German flag being flown by a grape grower. Colonel James refused to send troops on the grounds that he took

his orders from General Pershing. The matter was settled when the flag disappeared.

Recruiting for the Guard was greatly aided when Armor, one of the largest companies in Little Rock, gave the difference between salaries to its regular employees who had enlisted in the Arkansas National Guard before March 31, 1917, and were called into active service. Individuals also were exemplifying patriotism. One man, upon learning the need of men for the Guard, left his work in the fields and walked thirty miles to enlist.

To equip the companies of the First Arkansas National Guard, U.S. Arsenal sent to Ft. Root 2,000 rifles, 1,500 uniforms, 2,000 blankets, 1,000 cots, 2,000 pairs of shoes, and 100 pyramidal tents.

The active duty Arkansas National Guard performed was that of guarding the State Capitol. The Capitol contained the arsenal of the Guard. Troops were placed in and around the building. Company "B" (from Beebe), First Arkansas Regiment, was camped on the west side of the Capitol, having the distinction of being the first company assigned guard duty. Only persons having passes issued by the Secretary of State, T.J. Terral, could be admitted to the Capitol and grounds. Four nights later the men from

Company "B" could claim another first for their company when two guardsmen fired eight shots and frightened off an intruder.

Policies were established to cope with men unable to pass physical examinations. It was determined that these men were to be mustered into Federal Service, their status remaining the same as those men passing the physical examination. After being mustered into Federal Service, the men who were unable to pass the physical examination were given discharges and furnished with transportation to their homes. The First Arkansas Infantry was proud of its record of only 21 percent being discharged because of physical defects. When the First Arkansas Infantry was mobilized for duty on the Mexican border, fifty percent of its men were rejected because of physical defects.

April 17, 1917, plans for the Third Arkansas Regiment were formulated. Enlistment's for the enlisted men were as follows: Sergeants First Class, \$45.00; Sergeants, \$36.00; Privates First Class, \$18.00; Privates, \$15.00; Cooks, \$30.00.

To qualify for a commission in the Guard an individual had to be a, "former officer or private of the guard, officer on reserve or unassigned list, active or retired officer of the regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; graduate of the United States Military or Naval Academies or graduates of schools,

colleges or university where military science under a regular army officer was taught," were eligible for commission.

The age limits that were established for officers of the new units were: Colonel, 21-65; Lieutenant Colonel, 21-50; Majors, 21-45; Captain, 21-40; First Lieutenant, 21-30.

Rumors that the First Arkansas would be assigned duty to guard levees and bridges throughout the state proved to be false when the men were put to work clearing land for a new campsite for the First Arkansas. When 7,000 Reserve Officer candidates were sent to Ft. Roots, the First Arkansas soldiers were given anti-smallpox and typhoid fever vaccinations. The new duties for the First Arkansas were getting the camp in shape by clearing out brush and trees, by working on post roads, and by performing guard duty for the camp.

On May 16, 1917, Little Rock was allowed to have a Second Infantry which was part of the Third Arkansas Regiment. Recruitment for men in Little Rock was carried out by seventeen girls wearing badges bearing the words, "If you are a real man enlist." The girls distributed buttonhole tags with "Are You A Slacker?", the other side of the tag read, "Are You A Man?" The girls worked until June 5, 1917, when the draft law became effective.

On May 18, 1917, the Arkansas National Guard was notified that on August 5, 1917, the Guard as a whole would be called into Federal Service. This announcement caused the First Arkansas to start military training. The First Arkansas had one-third of the men resume drilling and training while the other men completed the construction of Ft. Root.

It was not all work for the men at Ft. Root, however, the Arkansas soldiers were treated to dances and banquets by the citizens of Little Rock. The men of Company "B" of the First Arkansas solicited funds at the Capitol and used the money to buy baseball suits and baseball materials. The men also enjoyed a "breezy" newspaper which was devoted to the interest of the Arkansas National Guard and called the *Volunteer*.

With the news that the Arkansas National Guard would help compose the Eighteenth Division, along with the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, came Arkansas's responsibility of furnishing one regiment of infantry, one regiment of field artillery, and one outpost of company signal corps. The men of the Arkansas National Guard trained hard after hearing the news. Intensified cross country hiking, drilling, and maneuvering were evident when the men took sack lunches and marched into Little

Rock for the Memorial Day Parade with all other troops stationed at Ft. Root.

The Regimental song for the First Arkansas was chosen by Colonel James. The song, "Arkansas", was composed and written by Mrs. J.W. Barrett of Little Rock. Colonel James said that the members of the regiment must learn to sing it. The mascot for the First Arkansas was Leo Ruff, who had gone with the Arkansas National Guard to Deming, New Mexico, for the border duty in 1916. At the age of fifteen, Leo wanted to be permitted to go to France with the Guard.

On July 16, 1917, the Arkansas National Guard included the following:

<u>Staff Corps</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
O. M. Corp., Little Rock	3	22
Ordnance Dept., Little Rock	1	4
Medical Corps., Little Rock	2	5
Dental Corps., Little Rock	3	3
First Regiment		
Company A, Heber Springs	3	166
Company B, Beebe	3	149
Company C, Arkadelphia	3	97

<u>Staff Corps</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
Company D, El Dorado	2	70
Company E, Little Rock	3	167
Company F, Hope	2	120
Company G, Jonesboro	3	99
Company H, Marville	2	98
Company I, Warren	2	103
Company K, Dermott	3	89
Company L, Piggott	3	74
Company M, Blytheville	3	196
Headquarters Company, Little Rock	1	33
Supply Company, Little Rock	2	53
Machine Gun Company, Little Rock	3	53
Medical Corps, Beebe	5	22
Second Regiment		
Company A, Springdale	3	141
B, Fayetteville	3	150
C, Dardanelle	3	115
D, Fort Smith	3	140
E, Paris	1	140
G, Russellville	3	140

<u>Staff Corps</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
H, Bentonville	2	150
I, Texarkana	2	119
K, Ozark	3	120
L, Oin	3	129
M, Harrison	3	100
Headquarters Company, Paris	2	59
Supply Company, Van Buren	3	39
Machine Gun Company, Fort Smith	3	71
 Third Regiment		
Company A, Augusta	3	150
B, Little Rock	3	150
C, Hot Springs & Camden	3	160
D, Morrilton	3	150
E, Newport	3	150
F, Batesville	3	160
G, Walnut Ridge	3	160
H, Paragould	3	160
I, Ashdown & Nashville	3	150
K, Magnolia	3	150
L, Fordyce	3	150

<u>Staff Corps</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
M, Clarksville	3	97
Headquarters Company, Little Rock	2	97
Supply Company, Little Rock	2	37
Machine Gun Company, Helena	4	74
Medical Corps, Eureka Springs	4	33
Ammunition Train		
Headquarters Company, Little Rock	2	8
Small Arms Headquarters Company, Little Rock	1	7
Artillery Headquarters Company, Little Rock	2	10
Company No. 1, Little Rock	1	55
2, Helena	1	55
3, Fort Smith	1	55
4, Stuttgart	1	55
5, Stuttgart	1	55
6, Fort Smith	1	55
7, Mammoth Springs	1	55
8, Texarkana	1	55
9, Forrest City	1	55
10, Pine Bluff	1	55

<u>Staff Corps</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
11, Forrest City	1	55
12, Yellville	1	55
Ambulance Company, Hot Springs	5	150
Field Hospital, Little Rock	6	72

On July 18, 1917, the Arkansas National Guard was assigned to Alexandria, Louisiana, for training as the Eighteenth Division. Alexandria, Louisiana is the location of Camp Beauregard. The camp was named after General P.G.T. Beauregard, C.A.A.

Governor Brough of Arkansas wrote to the Governor of Louisiana asking that all liquor sales within ten miles of Camp Beauregard be abolished. Governor Brough stated that his boys were raised in a state where they had no access to liquor. In response to the Arkansas Governor's request on the ban of liquor sales around Camp Beauregard, a bill was introduced in the Louisiana house and promptly defeated.

By July 24, 1917, Company "B" from Beebe was the only unit of the First Arkansas National Guard having a full war quota of men after physical examination for the Federal service. On July 26, 1917, the first guardsman was killed when James Voinche,

Company "I", First Arkansas Infantry, was killed by a streetcar in Little Rock.

By August, 1917, the First Arkansas had become proficient in rifle firing and had practiced with bayoneting dummies. The machine gun company went to Pinnacle Mountain for target practice. The chaplain of the First Arkansas was preparing to keep the regiment's history. Because Ft. Root was designated a base hospital, the men of the First Arkansas were transferred from Ft. Root to Camp Pike, adjacent to Ft. Root, and were permitted to sleep in the barracks. The tents were packed by the men with hopes that they would not be unpacked until arrival in France.

The Second and Third Infantry Regiments were examined for Federal Service on August 6, 1917, at Ft. Brough (located on the Capital grounds). Regiments, under the control of General Wood, were sent to Ft. Root and moved to Camp Pike by August 24, 1917. The Commander of the Supply Company of the Third Arkansas received instructions from the Augusta Arsenal to go into the open market and buy mess kits to complete the needed equipment for the new regiments.

Arkansas was proud when the First Arkansas Regimental Band appeared in a War Department film. But Arkansas was doubly proud

when the largest Southwest parade in over thirty years was held in Little Rock in which the Eighty-Seventh Division, Arkansas National Guard, National Army, and the Iowa Field Artillery participated. This was the last parade in the state of Arkansas for many members of the Arkansas National Guard.

In late September, 1917, the Arkansas National Guard moved by train to Camp Beauregard in Alexandria, Louisiana. The trip took about fourteen hours. The Third Arkansas Regiment used the following railroad equipment; sixty coaches, three standard pullmans, six baggage cars, twelve boxcars, and one stock car.

The Arkansas troops were demobilized after their transfer to Camp Beauregard, and the reorganization of the troops was made under a new system of organization worked out by the Commanding Officer at Camp Beauregard. The Eighteenth Division was changed to the Thirty-Ninth Division, United States National Guard (U.S.N.G.). Under the reorganization plans the First Arkansas Infantry became the 153rd Infantry, and the Second Arkansas Infantry became the 153rd Infantry of the Seventy-Seventh Brigade. The Third Infantry and part of the Second Infantry made up the 141st Machine Gun Battalion, Ammunition Train, Motor Transportation Field Hospital, and Ordnance Detachments.

The ability of the Arkansas to fight was soon proven when a free-for-all fight between soldiers from Louisiana and Arkansas developed in a dance hall. The combatants were placed in the guardhouse. A Louisiana soldier had brushed against an Arkansas soldier and caused the uproar.

When the Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment was changed to artillery, the blue hat cord was changed to red and the collar insignia was changed from the crossed rifles to crossed cannons. But the big change came from the rifle to the six howitzers, which were used in shelling enemy positions. It took eight horses to pull one of the big cannons.

On October 31, 1917, the 154th infantry, formerly the Third Arkansas, was divided with men going into heavy artillery units, cavalry organizations, machine gun outfits, and new infantry organizations.

Sickness was a problem for the men from Arkansas. Measles in the later part of October, 1917, kept the men from drilling. Regardless, in January, 1918, the National Guard Reserve was transferred to the active list. Also, in the same month, Alexandria, Louisiana, was placed off limits, and soldiers could not visit other regiments because of an outbreak of meningitis. To help matters, the soldiers were instructed in the use of

deadly gases and then exposed to tear gas. The off limits lasted until March 6, 1918, for the soldiers concerning Alexandria. The soldiers complained about the bugs and were anxious to go to France. By March, 1918, the soldiers had received new Enfield rifles.

The 114th Engineers made an invaluable record by building and improving the roads in and about the camp. By April, 1918, the roads built in the swamps and hills of "Dogville-in-the-Pines" (The nickname given to Camp Beauregard) were completed, and the men were taking physicals for overseas.

Arkansas troops passed in review for the first time in February for Arkansas Adjutant General Lloyd England, and the entire Thirty-Ninth Division passed in review in April for the Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana. On the day after the parade, the Arkansas soldiers learned that they could not vote outside of the state of Arkansas. If they could return to their local residence before or on the voting date, they could vote according to the Attorney General's opinion.

Spring brought changes in camp life for the soldiers. The men had adopted snakes for pets. The harlequin snake, banded with gold and black with a body of red, reminded the soldiers of the national colors of Germany. The snakes and spring rains had

caused the men to give up their dugouts and to build dog-houses erected on piles about two feet from the ground. The April weather also started practice with high explosive shells, which gave the men a chance to get accustomed to shell fire.

The Militia Bureau of the War Department on May 3, 1918, authorized into Federal Service the Fourth Arkansas Infantry. The organization was not to be called into active service but to be kept complete and ready for any emergency. Men of draft age were not urged to join. The status of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry was the same as the Arkansas National Guard before its calling into Federal Service. On July 8, 1918, at the request of the sheriffs of Cleburne, Faulkner, and White counties, an officer and thirty men of Machine Gun Company, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, proceeded to the vicinity of Pearson, Arkansas, for the purpose of assisting the sheriffs of these counties in the apprehension of draft resisters, slackers, and deserters. The following day, an investigation team of Arkansas National Guard officers was sent to Heber Springs, Arkansas, in Cleburne county to investigate the disorderly conditions said to exist in the county and which the county authorities reported they were unable to suppress.

In May 1918, privates were given the opportunity to volunteer for duty overseas. In the rush to help end the war, officers resigned their commissions so they would be qualified for duty overseas before the war was over. Shortly thereafter, Private Robert Springer was the first gate guardsman to give his life in France.

June, 1918, marked the arrival in France of 20% of the enlisted personnel of 153rd (old First Arkansas) and 154th (composed of part of the old Second and Third Arkansas) Infantry, the 142nd (part of the old Second Arkansas) Field Artillery, and the 141st (part of the old Second Arkansas) Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. N. G.. The movement consisted of only 20% of each organization, and the officers did not accompany their troops but remained at Camp Beauregard with the other 80% still in training. At Camp Beauregard the division was brought to full strength by the arrival of troops from Camp Zachary Taylor (men from the states of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky).

August 13, 1918, the National Army and National Guard were officially abolished and both units called the Regular Army. In a letter home a guardsman from the old Company "I" of the First Arkansas National Guard, described the fighting and sent a coat lapel which belonged to the best soldier for the Crown Prince.

He stated that the German soldiers were best at running. About the same time letters were being received in Arkansas from soldiers of the old First and Third Arkansas National Guard Regiments.

In early October, 1918, Camp Beauregard was struck with Spanish influenza which lead into lobar pneumonia. All available facilities were used when the hospitals became overcrowded. It took twelve months for the Thirty-Ninth Division organization to reach France, where it remained for three months. At the time of its departure from the United States, the Thirty-Ninth Division was composed of 22% Arkansas National Guard, 40% National Army Draftees, and 10% shortage from authorized strength. On August 1, 1918, the division entrained for the port of embarkation and sailed for overseas service on August 6, 1918. After arrival at the staging area "Chery-Lury", France, the Thirty-Ninth Division on or about August 20, 1918, had replacements drawn from the division for front-line duty. On October 30, 1918, the entire Thirty-Ninth was broken up, and the personnel were sent forward as replacements; one man per company was returned to the United States with the records of the organization and officially mustered out at Camp Beauregard, in

December, 1918. On October 9, 1918, the division forwarded 10,156 replacements.

On December 1, 1918, it was announced that the Thirty-Ninth Division would be one of the early groups to come back from France. Few persons of the Little Rock area expected many soldiers to convalesce at Camp Pike or Ft. Root hospitals because the Thirty-Ninth Division did not see service in the front line. Dallas Herndon, Secretary of the Arkansas History Commission, stated he was going to prepare a report to present to the 1919 State Legislature about Arkansas in the war.

The 114th Sanitary Train (formerly with the Thirty-Ninth Division) with the Third Army of Occupation, Seventh Army Corps, was the only unit of the Thirty-Ninth Division on the front at the time of the Armistice, November 11, 1918. January 2, 1919, the Training Cadre of the Thirty-Ninth Division and the 141st Machine Gun Battalion landed at Newport News, Virginia. The Ammunition Train of the Thirty-Ninth Division arrived aboard the ship *Rheindam* and was sent to Camp Stuart at Newport News, Virginia.

January 8, 1919, units of the Arkansas Guard arrived at Camp Pike and were led into camp by "Aunt Betty, " Miss Betty McMarila of Magnolia, Arkansas. The men of the 114th Anti-Aircraft

Machine Gun Battalion (formerly part of the old Third Arkansas) and the 114th Ammunition Train (formerly part of the old Third Arkansas) were glad to see the kind lady who had adopted the Third Arkansas Regiment.

Accounts given by returning soldiers to the *Arkansas Gazette* told that the 141st Field Artillery Unit was under orders to proceed to the front when the Armistice was signed. It was part of the Sixty-Fourth Field Artillery Brigade of the Thirty-Ninth Division and remained intact when the Thirty-Ninth Division was skeletonized. Then the headquarters for the 141st Field Artillery was at Camp Coetguidan, France.

The four hundred returned guardsmen of the 114th Ammunition Train and the 114th Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion marched in a parade held in their honor and were entertained on January 12, 1919, the first group of the old Arkansas National Guard to be discharged. The main group of 1,500 officers and men of the 114th Ammunition Train, 141st Machine Gun Battalion and Training Cadre of the Thirty-Ninth Division were also discharged on January 14, 1919, at Camp Beauregard.

In January, 1919, a member of the old Second Arkansas National Guard stated that he volunteered for immediate service overseas and sailed from the United States April 23, 1918. He

said that he was in the Battle of Cantigany, was with the forces that captured Soissons, saw service in Alsace, was in on the final Argonne drive, and served with the Army of America in occupation in Germany.

The 114th Supply Train of the Thirty-Ninth Division was composed largely of men drawn from the Arkansas National Guard. It was organized in November, 1917, at Camp Beauregard, by transfer of twenty-one enlisted men from each of the twelve companies of the 114th Ammunition Train, Thirty-Ninth Division. The 114th Ammunition Train was composed entirely of Arkansas troops and was organized November 5, 1917, at Ft. Root. The Supply Train troops were in training until March, 1917, when they assumed charge of transportation for the camp quartermaster. The Supply Train left Camp Beauregard on June 19, 1918, for Detroit, Michigan, to drive trucks overland to Baltimore, Maryland, as a means of training the men in truck driving. Each company made three trips. The Supply Train was then transferred to Camp Holabird, Maryland, and on August 16, 1918, moved to Camp Mills, New York, to prepare to embark for overseas. They arrived at Brest, France, in early September and remained at Brest Camp at Pentanegon Barracks, Brest. On September 11, the group went to St. Florent; and there the various companies were separated.

However, all remained within close proximity of St. Florent. With the exception of Company "C", which remained on duty at St. Florent, the entire unit was transferred to the 116th Supply Train, First Depot Division.

One first-class sergeant and several clerks from each of the five companies were transferred to the Thirty-Ninth Division Cadre and assigned to the 114th Supply Train Cadre at St. Nozair, December 1, 1918. Twenty days later they embarked for the United States on the *U.S.S. Princess Matcika*, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, on January 1, 1919.

The First Arkansas Infantry became the 153rd Regiment in the National Army; the Second Infantry became the 142nd Field Artillery; and the Third Infantry formed the basis of the 154th Infantry, and the 141st Machine Gun Battalion. These regiments were all attached to the Thirty-Ninth Division. The first unit of the division arrived in France on August 12, 1918, and the last unit arrived on September 12, 1918. It was then sent to the St. Florent area, southwest of Bourges, where it was designated as a replacement division. In November, 1918, it moved to St. Aignan. There several of the units were transferred to combat divisions. With the war ended, the 153rd Infantry landed in Hoboken, New Jersey, February, 27, 1919, making the crossing

aboard the *U.S.S President Grant*. In March, 1919, the First Battalion, 142nd Artillery, Thirty-Ninth Division was acting as a school battalion for the entire artillery forces of the American Expeditionary Forces with their headquarters at Valdahon, France. On April 21, 1919, the transport *Kiserin Auguste Victoria* brought the Sixty-Fourth Field Artillery Brigade and the 141st Field Artillery Battalion of the Thirty-Ninth Division to New York. The headquarters ordnance and medical detachments and some companies of the 114th Engineers, Thirty-Ninth Division were transported to Newport News, Virginia, on the battleship *Nebraska*. The 114th Engineers, Thirty-Ninth Division, were transferred to the First Army Corps in France. The 114th Engineers operated in the Meuse-Argonne drive, laying railroad and building bridges for the First Army Corps during the battle.

In April, 1919, the Fourth Arkansas National Guard Regiment planned to reorganize because of lack of personnel. The draft reduced the Fourth Arkansas ranks in both officers and enlisted. Then regiment was never put into Federal service.

With the arrival in Little Rock of a detail from the 150th Field Artillery of the "Rainbow Division" (formerly part of the old Second Arkansas Infantry), information about the gallant men of Arkansas was learned. The group was converted from the 142nd

Artillery and went to Camp Beauregard to complete training. As volunteers for immediate service overseas, they sailed as replacement artillery troops June 28, 1918, and went almost immediately into action as part of the 150th Field Artillery. Out of the 137 composing the battery, 86 returned, the others having been killed in action or dying in hospitals as the result of wounds. The battery served six-inch howitzers and was used as part of the artillery shock system. Its service included actions at Chateau Thierry, Verdun, Troul Sector, Argonne, St. Mibiel, and Belleau Wood. When the Armistice was signed it moved into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation and was stationed at the health resort, Nevenahr, when ordered home. The detail landed in the United States April 25, 1919, and was stationed at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

The 142nd Field Artillery (formerly part of the old Second Arkansas National Guard) was also a member of the famous Forty-Second Division and saw action in the Aisne and Marne offensive, St. Mikeil offensive, Easy and Pannec sector (Wolure), Meuse and Argonne offensive, and Sedan engagement. The 142nd Field Artillery was part of the Army of Occupation and moved through Belgium to Germany.

In May, 1919, word reached Little Rock that the 142nd Field Artillery Battalion (old Second Arkansas) was doing convoy duty with the Army of Occupation and a segment was still firing for the Artillery School at Camp Valdahon. It was not until early June when the 142nd Field Artillery left France on the transport *Amphion* to arrive June 15, 1919, at Newport News, Virginia. On the train trip to Little Rock the 142nd Field Artillery was asked to march in a parade in Atlanta. This they were proud to do. On June 21, 1919, the group arrived at Camp Pike. On the following day, the 142nd Field Artillery was featured in a big parade in Little Rock and then treated to a big show and picnic in the park.

The last group of Arkansas Guardsmen to return to the state for discharge was the 114th Sanitation Train (formerly the Third Arkansas National Guard), Seventh Army Corps. The 114th Sanitation Train had been stationed for six months at Wittlick, Germany, before being transferred back to the United States.

The official records show that the Thirty-Ninth "Delta" Division was composed of the Seventy-Seventh Infantry Brigade (153rd Infantry, 154th Infantry, and the 141st Machine Battalion); the Seventy-Eighth Infantry Brigade (155th Infantry, 156th Infantry, 142nd Machine Gun Battalion); Sixty-Fourth Field

Artillery Brigade (140th Field Artillery, 141st Field Artillery, 143rd Field Artillery, and the 114th Trench Mortar Battery); the Divisional Troops (140th Machine Gun Battalion, 114th Engineers, 114th Field Signal Battalion and Headquarters Troop); and Trains (114th Train Headquarters and Military Police, 114th Ammunition Train, 114th Supply train, 114th Engineer Train, and the 114th Sanitary Train). The Division was never a line division; therefore, it never advanced any miles nor captured any prisoners nor received any replacements. But the Division did lose two prisoners. The Division was designated as the Fifth Depot Division on August 14, 1918, and moved to Charost and Nehun-sur-Yeure area southeast of Bourges. The units of the division for the most part were training cadres whose duties were to receive, train, equip, and forward replacements of both officers and enlisted for the infantry units, machine gun units, and for ammunition and supply trains. On October 29, 1918, orders directed that the division be attached to the First Depot Division at St-Signa-Noyers and Loir-er-Cher. The division returned to the United States for demobilization during the period between November 30, 1918, and May 1, 1919.

On July 17, 1919, the First World War Era was over when orders from the War Department instructed the Adjutant General to

organize a militia regiment of infantry to return to guard the Mexican Border. It must be always remembered, "Both officers and enlisted of the Arkansas National Guard were in active combat service, whenever and in whatever branch of service of the Army they were placed. They reflected credit on their native State and were true to the tradition of Arkansas".

December 31, 1920 (National Guard)

On January 1, 1919, the National Guard of Arkansas consisted of, besides the State Staff Corps and Departments, the Fourth Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, National Guard and the First Battalion, Arkansas Engineers, National Guard. However, the ranks of these companies had been so depleted by individual inductions of members into the service of the United States Army under the Federal Selective Service Law that their integrity was ill-preserved, and by the beginning of this biennial period, existed merely as paper units.

These organizations were maintained on paper in conformity with the policy of the Adjutant General's Department to re-establish them to normal strength and activity by the enlistment of eligible persons then being released from the federal military service with the demobilization of the nation's emergency army. The uncertainty of the future military policy of

the United States, and a distinct apathy on the part of ex-service men at that time toward any further military obligation were two of the chief handicaps encountered in the intensive campaign for recruitment of the depleted units which ensued, and in which the futility of such a course became apparent.

Therefore, on December 13, 1919 request was made to the Militia Bureau of the War Department for authority to disband the Fourth Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, National Guard. This authority was granted by the Militia Bureau on December 17, 1919, and Federal recognition withdrawn from the unit from that date. The disbandment was accomplished on December 23, 1919, when all remaining enlisted members were discharged, and all officers, transferred to the National Guard Reserve. On February 14, 1920, request was made to the Militia Bureau for authority to also disband the First Battalion, Arkansas Engineers, National Guard, which authority was granted on February 21, 1920. As in the case of the Infantry Regiment, all remaining enlisted men were discharged and the officers transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

Pending the determination of the country's new military policy, and because of the disbandment of the sixty-four Home

Guard Companies and the disbandment of troops as stated in the preceding paragraph, authority was obtained from the War Department to organize the State's quota of National Guard into the following units, in order to provide State forces in case of emergency: Fifth Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, N.G.; Second Battalion, Arkansas Engineers, N.G.; Second Arkansas Ambulance Company (motorized), N.G.

After it became evident that the disbandment of the Fourth Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, National Guard; First Battalion, Arkansas Engineers, National Guard and the Home Guard companies, was the only solution to expedite the early reorganization of the National Guard in order to have State forces available to handle any emergency that might arise, the Governor issued a Proclamation on November 7, 1919, calling upon all county, city, and town authorities to cooperate in organizing at least one National Guard unit in each county of the State.

An extensive campaign for the organization of this allotment was started on January 3, 1920, when the Regimental Commander and other Field Officers were named. This had not been completed at the time of formulation of the new military policy by the passage of our National Congress of the Army Reorganization Act, approved

by the president on June 4, 1920, amending the National Defense Act.

For the purpose of stimulating interest in National Guard organization and recruitment in our State, a party of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard was called to active duty by order of the Governor on August 1, 1920, and sent to tour the State according to an itinerary furnished it, which included sixty-four of our largest towns and cities. The officers who were on duty with this party at different times during the tour were LT COL Heber L. McAlister of Conway, Major Ralph B. Andrews of Beebe, Major Thomas H. Rogers of Paris, Major Phillip E. Sisney of Hot Springs, Major Virgil A. Beeson of Little Rock, Captain John H. Stewart of Arkadelphia, Captain Cirard S. McHenry of Conway, Chaplain Pat Murphy of Arkadelphia, First LT Frank H. Fredeman of Little Rock and First LT Pat Biscoe of Arkadelphia. The party completed its tour on October 12, 1920, after traveling 3,351 miles in motor vehicles in the hands of the National Guard. The result of this enterprise was successful.

On August 27, 1920, the office of the Adjutant General requested its allotment under the new legislation to be made at the earliest date practicable in order that reorganization and recruitment of the old units of the National Guard drafted into

the service of the United States Army, August 5, 1917, could be undertaken without further delay, and recommended that this allotment include: two Regiments of Infantry; one Regiment of Field Artillery; one Ammunition Train; one Machine Gun Battalion; one Engineer Battalion; one Field Hospital; one Ambulance Company and one Aero Unit.

This request was referred to the committee convened under Section 5 of the National Defense Act for consideration, but no action was taken in the matter until the general allotment to all States and corps areas was determined. The committee completed its task about October 25, 1920, and the members thereof left for the headquarters of the several corps areas for conference with State authorities and corps area commanders to discuss: (a) The basic plan of reorganization; (b) The allotment of National Guard units to the corps areas; (c) The tentative allotment of units to States; (d) Changes in existing National Guard organizations which would be necessary before they could be considered as units of the corps area (e) allotted strength up to 300 enlisted men per Senator and Representative in Congress; (f) Allotments for each State for the next fiscal year such as would bring the allotted strength up to 450 enlisted men per Senator and Representative in Congress; (g) Arrangements whereby the corps

commander could obtain in July of each year thereafter, as long as may be necessary, the views of the State authorities as to the State allotments for the following fiscal year; and (h) Other points bearing on the subject of allotments. This conference at the headquarters of the Fourth Corps Area, comprising the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, was held on November 5th and 6th, 1920, at which Arkansas was represented by the Adjutant General. The divisional numbers given to the Fourth Corps Area were 30 and 39, the Thirty-Ninth Division to comprise troops of the National Guard of Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The tentative allotment, as agreed upon at this conference, for Arkansas was: Divisional Troops, Thirty-Ninth Division - one Battalion of Infantry, one Artillery Brigade Headquarters, one Regiment of Field Artillery, 75mm., one Artillery Brigade Ammunition Train, one Engineer Battalion, one complete Division Air Service with 13 planes, one ambulance Company, animal drawn, one Truck Company, Q.M.C., one Wagon Company, Q.M.C. and one Service Park Unit. Corps Troops, Fourth Army Corps - one Balloon Company, one Mortuary Car Company, one Auxiliary Engineer Battalion, one Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun

Battalion headquarters and two Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Companies.

Since the details of organization of this allotment were received from the War Department, the following organizations completed or in course of completion were reorganized to conform to the several branches of the service of the new units, and given the designations under which these units served while in the service of the U.S. Army during the World War:

1. Machine Gun Company, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, stationed at Pine Bluff. Extended Federal recognition from July 31, 1920.

The officers of this company were Captain J. Carroll Cone, First LT Cam W. Tribel, Second LT Joseph W. Clement and Robert W. Hendrix.

2. Supply Company, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, authorized at Fort Smith, Arkansas, with Captain Clifford H. Ruslon as Company Commander and Regimental Supply Officer.

3. Band Section Headquarters Company, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, authorized at Pine Bluff, with Professor M.B. McNeil as band leader.

4. Company "A", Fifth Arkansas Infantry, stationed at Hope. The officers of this company were Captain Basil E. Newton, First LT Clell Dildy and Second LT Byron D. Winn.

5. A company of infantry authorized at Arkadelphia, the officers of which were Captain John H. Steward and Second LT Edwin D. Stitt.
6. A company of infantry authorized at Batesville, with Captain William J. DeCamp, Commander.
7. A company of infantry promoted at Beebe, with a detached platoon at McRae, commanded by Major Ralph B. Andrews.
8. A company of infantry authorized at Blue Mountain, with detached platoon at Plainview, with Capt. Hence W. Irby appointed to command.
9. A company of infantry organized at Blytheville, headed by First LT Robert E. Blaylock.
10. A company of infantry authorized at Booneville, with First LT Albert W. Tatum appointed to command. A detached platoon, at Magazine.
11. A company of infantry authorized at Camden, with First LT William R. Smith, Jr., and Second LT James Waterman Lide appointed as officers in the company.
12. A company of infantry authorized at Dumas, commanded by Newton Chandler.

13. A Company of infantry authorized at Earl, by Hexter E. Bogard, Frank Huxtable and W. W. Harris with the cooperation of Secretary C. H. Morrison of the Earle Chamber of Commerce.
14. A company of infantry organized at Eureka Springs, with a detached platoon at Berryville, by First LT Charles W. James.
15. A company of infantry authorized at Heber Springs, the officers of which were Captain Sam C. Herrin and First LT Glenn C. Davidson.
16. A company of infantry authorized at Magnolia, with Captain Joe L. Davis, JR, appointed to command.
17. A company of infantry authorized at Marianna, with Teddy Claywell, appointed to command.
18. A company of infantry authorized at Helena, with Albright Horn appointed to command.
19. A company of infantry authorized at Marshall, with LT J.D. Treece appointed to command.
20. A company of infantry authorized at Prescott, with Captain Samuel B. Scott and First LT. Edward Barham as the company officers.
21. A company of infantry organized in Texarkana, with the cooperation of the Texarkana Chamber of Commerce.

22. A company of infantry organized at Russellville, with Captain J.H.A. Baker to command.

23. A company of infantry organized at Warren , with the cooperation of the Warren Chamber of Commerce, and the managers of the three large lumber manufacturing plants situated there.

24. A company of infantry authorized at Wynne, organized by First LT Neil Killough.

STATE ARSENAL

The State then had on hand at the State Arsenal, located in the basement of the new State Capitol, and in rented warehouses, Government equipment valued at approximately \$500,000, consisting of full field equipment, tentage, uniforms, rifles and ammunition for approximately 3,000 men, including machine guns, auto trucks. This property was insured against fire, if stored in warehouses and the State Arsenal, and before full equipment to companies was issued, every company commander was bonded in the sum of \$5,000 to insure the State against loss.

ARMORIES

After signing of the armistice, and it was recognized that the National Guard would be returned to the States, it was found

that some remedial action should be taken to overcome the weakness of the National Guard due to the lack of armories in the towns and cities where companies and similar units of the National Guard were located. The Governor thereupon issued a Proclamation on November 7, 1919, appealing to all county and city authorities to heartily cooperate in building at least one Memorial Community Armory Building in each county in honor of the heroic sons of Arkansas who made the supreme sacrifice.

DEMOBILIZATION OF FORMER ARKANSAS UNITS FROM WORLD WAR SERVICE

During 1919, the units of Arkansas National Guard which entered the service of the United States Army for the World War were demobilized by the War Department. The individual members of these organizations were discharged from any obligation to serve in the National Guard, as well as in the Army of the United States, and the identity of the units was completely destroyed. The National Guard of Arkansas furnished the following organizations for such service:

**First Arkansas Infantry Regiment, which became 153rd Infantry
Regiment;**

**Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment, which became 142nd Field
Artillery Regiment;**

Third Arkansas Infantry Regiment, from which was organized the
154th Infantry Regiment and 141st Machine Gun Battalion;
First Arkansas Ammunition Train, which became 114th Ammunition
Train;
First Arkansas Ambulance Company, which became 153rd Ambulance
Company;
First Arkansas Field Hospital, which became 153rd Field Hospital,
all forming a part of the Thirty-Ninth Division, U.S. Army, which
trained at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and went to France in
August 1918.

OCCASION OF THE USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The Adjutant General was called upon for assistance in
quelling the insurrection which occurred in Phillips County, and
there being no troops of the Arkansas National Guard at that
time, it was instrumental in causing the Federal Government to
send troops of the U.S. Army from Camp Pike, Arkansas to Helena
and Elaine. The extreme urgency of the situation was placed
before the camp commander at Camp Pike and before the Department
Commander at Charleston, South Carolina but the authority for
their employment was not obtained until after request had been
made to the Secretary of War at Washington over long distance

telephone. There were two deaths of U.S. soldiers reported in the detachment which handled the Phillips County situation, but the number of deaths among the Negroes participating in the riots was not known.

There were many request for the protection of the National Guard during a wave of night riding activities during the fall of 1920, when threats were made through the posting of notices in many parts of the eastern portion of Arkansas to destroy cotton gins, compresses and warehouses, unless the operators of these places would close. While several compresses were destroyed by fire, the most notable of these being at Earle, Crittendon County, and at Warren, Bradley County, entailing the loss of nearly one million dollars. The Adjutant General remained prepared to assist local authorities wherever necessary, but never actually took charge of any situation.

A detachment of two officers and fifteen enlisted men of the Pine Bluff Machine Gun Company, National Guard, was dispatched to Hot Springs on November 14, 1920, at the request of Honorable Scott Wood, Circuit Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial District, the occasion for their use being to protect prisoners Tom Slaughter and Fulton Green, bank robbers, who were to be placed on trail for the murder in that city on November 15, 1920.

DEMOBILIZATION OF HOME GUARD

General orders, No.17, office of the Adjutant General, December 2, 1919, directed that (1) all Home Guard organizations of the State of Arkansas are hereby disbanded, and will be demobilized upon receipt thereof; (2) Commanding Officers of all organizations will ship at once to the Adjutant General, State of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, all rifles and other equipment for which they are accountable to the State, and will submit to this office a list of members of their organizations in order that discharges may be issued to them; and (3) It is desired to express to the officers and men of the Home Guard organizations the appreciation of the Governor and citizens of this State for the splendid patriotic service rendered by them to the State and county during the World War.

The organization of this Home Guard force was accomplished after the entire National Guard had been drafted into the Federal service on August 5, 1917, when we were without any available State forces. The first Home Guard Company was organized subsequently until there were sixty-four (64) Home Guard companies in the State at the time of disbandment.

These organizations rendered excellent service, and were a great success from a patriotic standpoint in instructing

registrants prior to their induction into the Army and in preserving order in their respective localities.

FOURTH REGIMENT, ARKANSAS INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD

(Disbanded December 23, 1919)

Field and Staff Officers --Colonel Leonard R. Ellist, LT COL J.H. Wharton, Major Guy Dickinson, Major C.A. Cunningham, Major Same Rorex, First LT H.J.F. Garrett, JR, First LT Chas. E. Taylor, JR, First LT Guy A. Freeling, First LT Percy J. Robottom.

1. Sanitary Detachment -- Major Abner H. Cook, First LT R. N. Manley, First LT H.G. Crawford, First LT Chas. K. Townsend, First LT Chas.C. Reid, Jr.
2. Headquarters Company, Little Rock -- Capt. Roy W. Wood
3. Supply Company, Pine Bluff -- Capt. Joseph H. Stanley, Second LT Terrell S. Cornelius.
4. Machine Gun Company, Little Rock -- Capt. Francis A. Terry, First LT, Hubert M. Gay, Second LT Robert Prather, Second LT William T. Dugan.
5. Company "A", Hot Springs -- Capt. John D. Hoskins, First LT J. T. Freeman, Second LT William W. Gentry.
6. Company "B", Benton and DeValls Bluff -- Capt. Charles B. Thweatt, First LT Sam H. Scott, Second LT Edgar A. Fowler.

7. Company "C", Texarkana -- Capt Fincher Eason, First LT Bryant Harper, Second LT Joe B. Toland.
8. Company "D", El Dorado -- Capt John Trimble, First LT A. J. Farrell, Second LT Frank Daniel.
9. Company "E", Jonesboro -- Capt William C. Allsop, First LT Carl A. Pederson, Second LT A.B. Montgomery.
10. Company "F", Paragould -- Capt Thomas H. Lloyd, First LT Ambus W. Hardin, Second LT Odie H. Virgin
11. Company "G", Blytheville and Osceola -- Capt J. Mell Brooks, First LT Chas. E. Brown.
12. Company "H", Mammoth Springs and Walnut Ridge -- Capt. James E. Anderson, First LT W. T. Barnett, Second LT Ed C. Harvey.
13. Company "I", Calico Rock and Mountain View -- Capt John L. Bledsoe, First LT Hugh U. Williamson, Second LT M.C. Cross, Jr.
14. Company "K", Paris -- Capt Cabell A. Greenwood, First LT Robert M. Williams, Second LT, Thomas B. Harris
15. Company "L", Booneville, -- Capt Charles I Evans, First LT James N. Armstrong, Second LT W. O. Line.
16. Company "M", Fayetteville and Bentonville -- Capt W.H. McIllroy, First LT Jeff R. Rice, Second LT O. B. Hanks.

FIRST BATTALION, ARKANSAS ENGINEERS, NATIONAL GUARD

Field and Staff, El Dorado and Little Rock -- Major C.S. Jackson,

Capt Carl Burkett.

1. Company "A", Pine Bluff and Jonesboro -- Capt Aubrey L. Matthews, First LT Albert Scott Madding, First LT Guy Wm. Cobb, Second LT Wm. S. Stringham.
2. Company "B" Little Rock, and Fort Smith -- Capt James H. Rice, First LT A. Gerig, First LT Authur W. Buell, Second LT G.E. Orton.
3. Company "C" Texarkana -- Capt Merele E. Carothers, First LT John W. Haynes, Second LT Omar Effinger Bear

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ARKANSAS TOWNS AND CITIES FURNISHED

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD DRAFTED IN 1917, AND

ORGANIZED SUBSEQUENTLY THERETO

Arkadelphia -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "C", First Arkansas Infantry

Augusta -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "A", Third Arkansas Infantry

Ashdown -- (Disbanded [Disb.] December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company "I", Third Arkansas Infantry

Beebe -- (Mustered in April 1 1917) Company "B", First Arkansas
Infantry

(Mustered in April 1, 1917) Medical Det, First Arkansas
Infantry

Benton -- (Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company "B",
Fourth Arkansas Infantry

Booneville-- (Disb. December 23, 1919) Company "L", Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Blytheville -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "M", First
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company "G", Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Bentonville -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "H", Second
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company "M", Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Batesville -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "F", Third
Arkansas Infantry

Brinkley -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Medical Detachment, Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Clarksville -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "L", Third
Arkansas Infantry

Calico Rock -- (Disb. December 23 1919) one platoon, Company "I",
Fourth Arkansas Infantry

Dermott -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "K", First
Arkansas Infantry

Dardanelle -- (Drafted August 5 1917) Company "C", 2nd Arkansas
Infantry

DeValls Bluff -- (Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company
"B", Fourth Arkansas Inf

El Dorado -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "D", First
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) Company "D", Fourth Arkansas
Infantry

Fordyce -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "M", Third Arkansas
Infantry

Forrest City -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No.
9, Ammunition Train, (Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company
No. 11., Ammunition Train

Fort Smith -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Machine Gun Company Second
Arkansas Infantry, (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "D", Second
Arkansas Infantry, (Disb. February 21, 1920) one platoon, Company
"B", Arkansas Engineer Battalion

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No. 3,
Ammunition Train

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No. 6,
Ammunition Train

Fayetteville-- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "B", Second
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company "M", Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Heber Springs -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "A", First
Arkansas Infantry

Hope -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "F", First Arkansas
Infantry

Helena -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Machine Gun Company, Third
Arkansas Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company, Arkansas
Ammunition Train

Harrison -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "M", Second Arkansas
Infantry

Hot Springs -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "C", Third
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) Company "A", Fourth Arkansas
Infantry

Jonesboro -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "G", First
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) Company "E", Fourth Arkansas
Infantry

(Disb. February 21, 1920) One Platoon, Company "A", Arkansas
Engineer Battalion

Little Rock -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Headquarters Company,
First Arkansas Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Headquarters Company, Third
Arkansas Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Medical Detachment, Second Arkansas
Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Medical Detachment, Third Arkansas
Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Supply Company, Third Arkansas
Infantry

(Mustered in April 1, 1917) Machine Gun Company, First
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) Machine Gun Company, Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

(Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "E" First Arkansas
Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "B", Third Arkansas
Infantry

(Disb. February 21, 1920) one platoon, Company "B", Arkansas
Engineer Battalion

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No. 1.,
Arkansas Ammun Train

Mammoth Spring -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company
No.7, Arkansas Ammunition Train

(Disb. December 23, 1919) one Platoon Company "H", Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Mountain View -- (Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company
"I", Fourth Arkansas Inf

Magnolia -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "K", Third Arkansas
Infantry

Magazine -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "F", Second Arkansas
Infantry

Marvell -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "H", First
Arkansas Infantry

Morrilton -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "D", Third Arkansas
Infantry

Newport -- (Drafted August 5, 1917), Company "E", Third Arkansas
Infantry

Nashville -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) one platoon, Company "I",
Third Arkansas Infantry

Ola -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "L", Second Arkansas
Infantry

Osceola -- (Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company "G",
Fourth Arkansas Infantry

Ozark -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "K", Second Arkansas
Infantry

Pine Bluff -- (Disb. December 23, 1919) Supply Company, Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No. 10,
Arkansas Ammunition Train

(Disb. February 21, 1920) one platoon Company "A", Arkansas
Engineer Battalion

Piggott -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "K", First
Arkansas Infantry

Paris -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Headquarters Company, Second
Arkansas Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "E", Second Arkansas
Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) Company "K", Fourth Arkansas
Infantry

Paragould -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "H", Third Arkansas
Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) Company "F", Fourth Arkansas
Infantry

Russellville -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "G", Second
Arkansas Infantry

Searcy -- (Disb. December 23, 1919) Headquarters Company, Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Springdale -- (Drafted December 23, 1919) Company "A", Second
Arkansas Infantry

Stuttgart -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No. 5,
Arkansas Ammun Train

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No. 5, Arkansas
Ammunition Train

Texarkana -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "I", Second
Arkansas Infantry

(Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No. 8, Arkansas
Ammunition Train

(Disb. December 23, 1919) Company "C", Fourth Arkansas
Infantry

(Disb. February 21, 1920) Company "C", Arkansas Engineer
Battalion

Van Buren -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Supply Company, Second
Arkansas Infantry

Warren -- (Mustered in April 1, 1917) Company "I", First Arkansas
Infantry

Walnut Ridge -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Company "G", Third
Arkansas Infantry

(Disb. December 23, 1919) one platoon, Company "H", Fourth
Arkansas Infantry

Yellville -- (Drafted August 5, 1917) Motor Truck Company No.12,
Arkansas Ammunition Train

General Orders No. 1

1. Pursuant to authority contained in letter 325.4-E-Arkansas, Militia Bureau, War Department, December 17, 1919, the organization of a new unit to be designated "5th Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, National Guard" is authorized. 2. Colonel Ebenezer L. Compere, Infantry, Arkansas National Guard Reserve, is hereby transferred to active duty in his present grade and arm and assigned command of the 5th Arkansas Infantry. 3. Major Heber L. McAlister, I.G.D., Arkansas National Guard, is hereby relieved as State Inspector, appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, and assigned duty with the 5th

Arkansas Infantry. 4. Major Phillip E. Sisney, Infantry, Arkansas National Guard Reserve, is hereby transferred to active duty in his present grade and arm, and assigned duty with the 5th Arkansas Infantry. 5. Walton M. Brooks, of Mississippi County, is hereby appointed a Major of Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, and assigned duty with the 5th Arkansas Infantry. 6. Thomas A. Jackson, of Pulaski County, is hereby appointed a Captain of Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, and assigned duty as Adjutant of the 5th Arkansas Infantry. 7. Jon G. Lewis, of Lee county, is hereby appointed a Captain of Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, and assigned duty as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Company, 5th Arkansas Infantry. 8. The resignation of LT Col. James R. Wayne, Medical Corps, Arkansas National Guard Reserve, is hereby accepted. 9. James R. Wayne, of Pulaski County, is hereby appointed Major, Medical Corps, Arkansas National Guard and assigned duty as Surgeon, 5th Arkansas Infantry.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR,

Joe S. Harris, The Adjutant General

Official: Henry F. Fredeman, Major, Asst. Adjt. General