

ANTIQUES  
P.O. BOX 11725  
ROANOKE, VA. 24022  
(703) 977-0930  
8:00AM - 6:00PM

Regarding the General Slack 1851 Model Navy revolver, I have the following to accompany it:

- (1) Military information from the Missouri Historical Society, dated 9-30-74
- (2) a 5"X7" photo of Slack
- (3) Slack's military service records from the National Archives
- (4) Military information from the Mo. National Guard, dated 8-9-74.
- (5) Letter from Russ A. Pritchard, Director of the War Library & Museum to Fred Slaton re: the Slack revolver, dated July 26, 1984, stating his opinion that it is probably "one of a kind shop piece and still a puzzle." He further states that he and Henry Steward took it apart and can't prove that it is some kind of foreign Brevete, etc.
- (6) a copy of The Clark Co. Historical Journal, dealing with Arkadelphia Arsenal, etc.
- (7) National Archive Military Service Records of G. S. Polleys
- (8) Copy of a newspaper article from the "Arkansas Gazette", dated Feb. 13, 1863 detailing Chief of Scouts for the Federal Army of the Frontier William H. Pierre's urging a Union attack on Arkadelphia on Jan. 13, 1863.
- (9) A listing of Capt. George S. Polleys as being "... in charge of Confederate Ordnance Works at Arkadelphia, Ark., and when this establishment removed in part to Tyler, Texas, was placed in charge of the Armory there under Col. Hill, who commanded the works."

## CHRONICLES of ARKANSAS

The Years of the Civil War

# Scout of Federals Urges Attack on Arkadelphia

By MARGARET ROSS

On January 13, 1863, William H. Pierre, chief of scouts for the Federal Army of the Frontier, informed Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commander of the Department of the Missouri, that Arkadelphia was "the great depot for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate States army."

He explained, "There they have manufactories, where they make guns, ammunition, clothing, salt, medicines, and other army supplies."

The place was defended by a garrison of no more than 500 men, which was probably safe enough as long as the Confederates held possession of all the territory south of the Arkansas River. But Pierre suggested that Arkadelphia could be reached by landing a large force at Gaines' Landing on the Mississippi, 87 miles away, and connected by a good road.

Besides disabling the important factories, there were other advantages to be gained by striking Arkadelphia. Such a movement would disrupt communications between Lt. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes' headquarters at Little Rock and the authorities at Richmond. Messages to Holmes were currently being sent by telegraph from Vicksburg to Monroe, and then by mail or courier to Arkadelphia, and then by telegraph to Little Rock.

A Federal blow at Arkadelphia would also cut off the retreat route of the Confederates to Texas, the only direction they

could move if forced to evacuate Little Rock.

Pierre said there was a strong Union element in that part of the state that could be depended upon to do-operate with an invading Federal army.

Curtis apparently was not previously aware of the importance of Arkadelphia to his enemy. This seems incredible, in view of the fact that all the Arkansas Newspapers had made frequent references to the various installations there during the six or seven months since the ordnance works had been established there.

Curtis promptly relayed Pierre's information to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland, then commander of the Federal Army of the Mississippi, with a recommendation that he give serious consideration to making a move against Arkadelphia by way of Gaines' Landing.

He estimated that the mission could be accomplished in about eight days, although he feared the swamps in eastern Arkansas might make it difficult. He added, "We must defer everything to the opening of the Mississippi."

In spite of the favorable aspects, no movement was made against Arkadelphia immediately. Gen. U. S. Grant, who took the Vicksburg expedition out of McClelland's hands, was too intent upon opening the Mississippi to be bothered with another operation on the side.

(Arkansas Gazette, Wednesday, February 13, 1963.)

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA

65201

Sept. 30, 1974

RICHARD S. BROWNLEE  
DIRECTOR

Mr. Fred Slaton, Jr.  
The Confederate States Museum Service  
40 South Daves St.  
Madisonville, Ky. 42431

Dear Mr. Slaton:

Enclosed you will find the xerox copies you ordered in your letter of September 26th. The two 5 X 7 portraits will be mailed at a later date. It will take a week or a little over for the pictures to be blown up and developed and sent back to us.

We have received your check for \$5.25 to pay for the photos and xerox.

If in the future we can help you again be sure to contact us.

Sincerely,

*Laurel Boeckman*

Laurel Boeckman

Reference Library

ARKANSAS HISTORY COMMISSION

300 WEST MARKHAM STREET

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

JOHN L. FERGUSON, STATE HISTORIAN

October 4, 1974

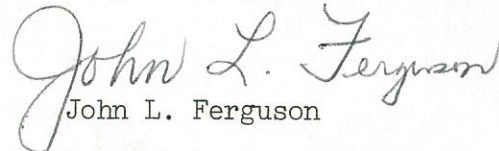
Mr. Fred Slaton, Jr.  
40 S. Daves Street  
Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

Dear Mr. Slaton:

If there is detailed information about the Confederate arsenal at Arkadelphia it must be in National Archives, for we do not have it here.

George S. Polleys appears in service records as in the enclosed. His name does not appear in pension records or biography file. We do not have his photograph.

Very truly yours,

  
John L. Ferguson

JLF:bgs

enc

promoted to brigadier general from December 8, 1864. During the retreat from Richmond he was captured, along with his division commander and a number of other general officers, at Saylor's Creek, on April 6, 1865. He was released from Fort Warren on July 24. (425) General Simms then returned to Covington, where he resumed his law practice and resided until his death, May 30, 1887. (426) In 1865-66 and again in 1877 he was a member of the Georgia state legislature. He is buried in Covington.

**William Yarnel Slack** was born in Mason County, Kentucky, August 1, 1816. (427) When Slack was three years of age his father moved to Boone County, Missouri, and settled near Columbia, where Slack received his education and eventually studied law. He later moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, to commence practice. (428) Having served as captain of the 2nd Missouri Volunteers under Sterling Price in the war with Mexico, he resumed his profession after fourteen months in the army. In 1861 he was appointed brigadier general of the Missouri State Guard by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. He fought at Carthage and Springfield and was severely wounded in the hip at the latter battle, but recovered to rejoin his command in October. On March 7, 1862, at the battle of Elkhorn, General Slack was again struck by a rifle ball only



an inch from his old wound. He was taken to a house a mile east of the battlefield and seemed to improve for a few days, but due to fear of capture, he was again moved to Moore's Mill, located about seven miles farther east. Here his condition rapidly deteriorated and he died early on the morning of March 21. First buried in the yard, his remains in 1880 were re-interred in the Confederate Cemetery at Fayetteville, Arkansas. (429) General Slack was posthumously promoted brigadier general in the Confederate service on April 17 to rank from April 12, and was duly confirmed by the Senate. There is a possibility that, due to the withdrawal of the Confederate forces from the vicinity of the battlefield, the news of his death had not reached Richmond. (430)

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THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES  
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(215) 735-8196

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19103

26 July 1984

Mr. Fred Slaton  
R #1, Box 237-C  
Nebo, Kentucky 42441

Dear Fred:

Well, it looks as if I am going to a Gun Show in St. Louis on 25 August and incidentally returning my son to start the Fall semester at St. Louis University. Baring the unforeseen, could you stand a visit on Sunday or Monday, the 26th or 27th on my way home? After missing you the last time I'll have better manners and ask far enough in advance. I'll give you a call in a week and confirm.

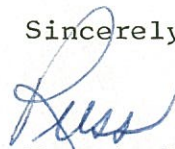
I also want to return your Arkadelphia revolver. I had a retired senior machinest from RCA go over it and he says there is absolutely no evidence of anything but 19th century tools and workmanship on the piece. Henry Stewart has taken it to pieces with me and can't prove that it is some foreign brevet. A retired master engraver examined the engraving on the backstrap and said it was of the period. Therefore, it must be a one of a kind shop piece and still a puzzle. I wish another one would pop out of the woods.

The Gettysburg Civil War Show earlier this month was a sell-out as usual. There was a lot, and I mean a lot, of Confederate material of all kinds for sale. One man had over a dozen Confederate two band rifles, condition so-so and a fellow from Mobile was selling out his collection. All I bought was three Confederate notes that I didn't have. [REDACTED], just out of the hospital with a heart attack, is still the fastest checkbook in the west.

Sour grapes department: I left an auction about a month ago and a real nice Richmond rifle-musket dated 1863 sold for \$1,000.00 I should have stayed. Let me have yours...

I'm looking forward to a visit with you in four weeks if you have the time.

Sincerely,



Russ A. Pritchard  
Director



HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
JEFFERSON CITY 65101



AGREC

9 August 1974

Mr. Fred Slayton  
Madisonville, KY 42431

Dear Mr. Slayton:

✓ In reply to your recent request, inclosed is a photocopy of the military record of service as indicated. The information entered on the record is all that is on file in this office. When we are unable to locate a record that is requested we try to furnish one that most nearly coincides with the information furnished. Family information is not entered on the military record of service and we are unable to utilize it to determine a family relationship. Confederate information on BG William Yarnel Slack from our files as follows: 3 Records of Service Cards; Extract from Conf Mil Hist pg 403-404; Extract from Orgn & Status of Mo Tps (Union & Conf) pgs 256 and 265 and Table of Orgn of Mo State Guard in 1861.

We were unable to locate the record of military service requested for

The following offices may be able to further assist you from the records in their files:

✓ A. National Archives & Records Center, National Archives Building, Washington, D. C. 20408. They have additional records over and above those in this office to include pension applications and bounty land applications.

✓ B. The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia 65201. They have census records and county histories from which family information may be obtained. Please include the city, county and year of residence to assist in their search.

Inasmuch as there is no charge connected with our service we are returning the following;

✓ REMARKS: Our Confederate information is quite scarce and consists of many and varied sources. The State Historical Society should be able to provide information prior to his Civil War service. We note that his headquarters as 4th Military District was in Chillicothe, Livingston Co. It is noted that several references are made to Gen Slack in the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion" (over)

Sincerely yours,

CLYDE B MARTIN  
Captain, MoNG  
Administrative Officer

8 Inclosures  
As stated

MISSOURI SOLDIERS (1861-1865) WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

SLACK  
SURNAME

Wm. Y.  
GIVEN NAME

Capt.  
RANK

Co. "I," 2nd Mo. Mounted Vol.  
SERVICE

DATE ENLISTED

PLACE OF ENLISTMENT

DATE

PLACE

KILLED

PAROLED

DISCHARGED

CONFIRMATION OF RECORD:

Gov. Jackson appointed him Brigadier Gen. of the 4th Div. of M.S.G. Was wounded at Wilson's Creek. Jan. 23, 1862 he was placed in command of 2nd Brig. of Mo. Conf. Vol. In the battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern he was mortally wounded.

History of Caldwell & Livingston Counties pages--1169 70,71,72,73.

MISSOURI SOLDIERS (1861-1865) WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

(William Y )  
~~SLACK, J. Y.~~

SURNAME: SLACK, J. Y.      GIVEN NAME: WILLIAM Y.      BRIG. GEN. RANK

SERVICE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE ENLISTED: \_\_\_\_\_      PLACE OF ENLISTMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_      PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_      KILLED: \_\_\_\_\_      PAROLED: \_\_\_\_\_      DISCHARGED: \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIRMATION OF RECORD:

Resident of Livingston County

Died at Elkhorn Tavern, Ark. Mar. 12, 1862 of wounds received four days previous at the Battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern, Ark.

Had been wounded in the fighting on the Eastern slope of Pea Ridge on the 7th. Shot in the hip he died at Moore's Mill on 21 Mar. (1st Conf Mo Bde)

X21319

MISSOURI SOLDIERS (1861-1865) WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

SLACK

WILLIAM Y.

Brig. Gen.

SURNAME: SLACK      GIVEN NAME: WILLIAM Y.      RANK: BRIG. GEN.

SERVICE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE ENLISTED: \_\_\_\_\_      PLACE OF ENLISTMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_      PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_      KILLED: \_\_\_\_\_      PAROLED: \_\_\_\_\_      DISCHARGED: \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIRMATION OF RECORD:

Member of Missouri State Guard in command, volunteer soldier; 4th Division, including Regiments of Col. J. P. Hughes, Thos. Patton, B. A. Rives, Thorntons Pattalion Infantry, Chiles Battalion Cavalry, Churchill Clarks Battery.

Wounded in Battle of Wilson Creek, again a mortal, fatal wound on Mar. 7, 1862.

(Page 403-4 Vol. 9, Confederate Military History)

X14971

born in Norfolk, in 1793, an architect and civil engineer who served in the war of 1812 in Capt. Peter Ferguson's company, and died at Kirkwood, Mo., in 1863. The wife of the latter, and mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Reynolds, and had collateral descent from Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, and Hugh Capet of France. Mr. Singleton came to St. Louis with his parents in childhood, and was there educated, attending Wyman's university. In 1855 he returned to Norfolk, and when the war began he was employed in the civil engineer's department of the United States navy yard. He promptly tendered his services to the South, in April, 1861, and was regularly employed as a civil engineer in the engineer's department of the Confederate States, as appears from a certificate issued to that effect by order of General Huger. He served as assistant civil engineer in the military topographical survey until the evacuation of Norfolk, making a complete map of the Virginia district from Cape Charles to Old Point, including Suffolk and vicinity, a map that was used by Gen. R. E. Lee in his subsequent operations. During his service he was under fire at Sewell's Point. In September, 1863, he returned to St. Louis, and after the close of the war had a conspicuous career as an engineer in that city. In 1869 he drove the first pile and put in the first rock for the Eads bridge, as superintendent of construction; from 1869 to 1872 was assistant engineer in the construction of the system of city water works now in use; from 1872 to 1876 was city architect, and from 1886 to 1891 architect of the St. Louis school board. His final work before his retirement from professional duties was as draughtsman in charge of maps and surveys in the office of the recorder of deeds. By his marriage in 1855, to Mary J. Williams, of St. Louis, Mr. Singleton has three children living: Christopher W., Nannie L., wife of E. Couper, and Benjamin E.

Brigadier-General William Y. Slack, one of the most gallant spirits of the Missouri State Guard, was put in command, at the organization of that famous body of volunteer soldiery, of the Fourth division, including mainly the regiments of Cols. J. T. Hughes, Thos. Patton and B. A. Rives, Thornton's battalion of infantry, Chiles' battalion of cavalry, and Churchill Clark's battery. With Hughes' and

Thornton's infantry and Rives' cavalry he took a prominent part in the fight at Carthage, July 5, 1861, driving the enemy from the town. At the battle of Wilson's Creek August 10th, his command was among the first to attack Lyon's troops, and suffered severely. Of Hughes' regiment thirty-six were killed and seventy-six wounded. General Slack himself fell with a dangerous wound, at the head of his column. Thus disabled he did not take part in the siege of Lexington, where Colonel Rives commanded his division. In January, 1862, when General Price organized his command in two brigades, preparatory to transfer to the Confederate States' service, Gen. Henry Little was assigned to the command of the first, and General Slack to the Second, which then included Bevier's and Rosser's battalions of infantry, McCulloch's battalion of cavalry, and Lucas' and Landis' artillery. With his command he participated in the spring campaign of 1862 in northeast Arkansas resulting in the fierce battle of Elkhorn Tavern. At the opening of the fight on March 7th, while maintaining a successful attack, he was shot through the body, a wound which proved mortal. "I hope his distinguished services will be restored to his country," wrote General Van Dorn, and Price alluded to him as one of his "best and bravest officers." In this fatal battle, in which so many brilliant officers lost their lives he was one of the costliest sacrifices of Missouri.

~~Surgeon A. V. Small, M. D., distinguished in the practice of his profession alike in civil life and in the medical department of the Confederate States army, was born May 3, 1822, at Thionville, a small town of Alsace-Lorraine, in the northeast part of France, as the political division then existed. After six years study in the college of his native town he entered the university of Paris at the age of sixteen years. Winning one of the eight appointments awarded for highest class scholarship, in a class of two hundred competitors, he became assistant surgeon of the Fourth Hussars, one of the historic light cavalry regiments of the French army. In this rank he served five years, and was then made full surgeon of his regiment. He served two years in Algiers and Morocco in the French wars amid great hardships, on more than one occasion in these campaigns being~~

appointment of said major-general, said appointment shall be subject to confirmation at the next session thereafter.

Sec. 3. The said major-general shall be ex officio president of the military board authorized to be created by an act to provide for the organization and government of the militia, approved May 13, 1861; but shall have no command, except of troops actually in the field.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 15, 1861.

[*Ibid.*, p. 43.]

The organization of the Missouri State Guard was at once begun. On the 18th of May, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price assumed command and announced his staff in the following general order:

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,  
*Jefferson City, May 18, 1861.*

1. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Missouri State Guard.
2. The following-named officers are announced as composing the staff of the major-general commanding: Col. Henry Little, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. A. W. Jones, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. R. T. Morrison, aide-de-camp; Surg. William N. Snodgrass, medical director; Asst. Surg. H. W. Cross, assistant medical director.
3. All communications for the commanding general will be addressed to the "Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Missouri State Guard," and until further orders will be directed to Jefferson City, Mo.

STERLING PRICE,  
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. LIII, p. 686.]

On the following day special orders for the organization of the troops of the Sixth Military District were issued, as follows:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,  
*Jefferson City, May 19, 1861.*

1. The brigadier-general commanding the Sixth Military District, Missouri State Guard, will take immediate steps to organize into regiments all the troops in his district now in the field. This organization will be made in accordance with the new military laws of the State.
2. It is left to the discretion of the brigadier-general commanding the district to organize the regiments of six or eight companies, and the mounted companies may be attached to the regiments as provided for in section 50 of the military laws.
3. After the organization of regiments is complete, should there be surplus companies not sufficient in number to form a regiment of six, they will be organized into a battalion of two or four companies, in accordance with section 48, military laws. When by the arrival of other companies these battalions are augmented to the requisite number they will be organized into regiments.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price:

HENRY LITTLE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[*Ibid.*, p. 686.]

The War Department records of appointment and organization are incomplete and no record has been found of the orders issued at this time to the other district commanders, but it is stated by Thomas L. Snead in his history, *The Fight for Missouri* (p. 184), that on the 21st of May the governor announced the appointment of nine brigadier-generals (one for each military district) and that "their commissions were forthwith transmitted to all, with orders to enroll at once the men within their respective districts, and get them ready for active service." The author of this publication was an aide-de-camp on the staff of the governor, and acting adjutant-general of the Missouri State Guard. He gives the names of the nine brigadier-generals, as follows: Alexander W. Doniphan, M. Monroe Parsons, James S. Rains, John B. Clark, Meriwether Lewis Clark, Nathaniel W. Watkins, Beverly Randolph, William Y. Slack, and James H. McBride.

IV. The district quartermasters and commissaries will use all the means at their command in their respective districts to furnish supplies for this movement, and will make requisitions on the quartermaster-general and commissary-general for funds.  
By command of Maj. Gen. S. Price:

HENRY LITTLE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[*Ibid.*, Series I, Vol. III, p. 592.]

The governor's proclamation and the order for the assemblage of the Missouri State Guard was followed almost immediately by open hostilities, which it is not the purpose of this paper to discuss.

On June 16, 1861, General Parsons was directed to hasten with his command to Boonville, bringing with him such men as might join him on the way (*Ibid.*, Series I, Vol. LIII, p. 699), and on July 4, 1861, the following general order was issued for the organization of the forces in the field:

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 16. }

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,  
*Camp Lamar, July 4, 1861.*

The commander in chief issues the following general orders for the government of the forces now in the field:

I. The several brigadier-generals now in the field will proceed forthwith to the organization of the forces from their respective districts, and all companies or parts of companies from the Second District will report their strength and equipments, together with a list of their commissioned officers, to Gen. John B. Clark and be attached to his command. All companies and parts of companies from the Fifth District will make a like report to Gen. W. Y. Slack and be attached to his command. All companies and parts of companies from the First, Eighth, and Ninth districts will make a like report to Gen. M. M. Parsons and be attached to his command.

II. Col. John Reid is hereby detailed as commissary-general of the forces now in the field, and the commissaries of the several brigades will make to him a full and complete return as soon as practicable of all the commissary stores under their control, which will be equitably distributed by him to the several brigades upon requisitions from the proper officers.

III. In the absence of the quartermaster-general, Acting Quartermaster Edward Haren will, through himself and the quartermasters of brigades and their assistants, have charge of the transportation of the forces now in the field, as provided by law.  
By order of C. F. Jackson, Commander in Chief:

WARWICK HOUGH, *Adjutant-General.*

[*Ibid.*, Series I, Vol. LIII, p. 705.]

On July 10, 1861, Brig. Gen. A. E. Steen, commanding the Fifth Military District, was directed to organize his division (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. LIII, p. 710), and on the 11th of July the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,  
*Cowskin Prairie, July 11, 1861.*

I. The State troops now in the field will be designated as follows: First Division, Missouri State Forces, Brig. Gen. M. M. Parsons; Second Division, Missouri State Forces, Brig. Gen. J. S. Rains; Third Division, Missouri State Forces, Brig. Gen. J. B. Clark; Fourth Division, Missouri State Forces, Brig. Gen. W. Y. Slack; Fifth Division, Missouri State Forces, Brig. Gen. A. E. Steen.

II. Brigadier-generals commanding divisions will proceed to organize into regiments and battalions all the companies in their commands not already so organized. This organization, being by divisions, will be entered accordingly, as First, Second, or Third Regiment of Infantry; First, Second, or Third Division: the same in regard to other arms of artillery or cavalry. The companies in each regiment or battalion will be lettered as A, B, C, etc. Each division commander will report such organization, with the names of the field officers elected, to headquarters.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of Gen. S. Price, commanding:

H. LITTLE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[*Ibid.*, p. 710.]

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI CONFEDERATE  
STATE GUARD IN 1861

COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF OF THE MISSOURI CONFEDERATE STATE GUARD  
HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON

COMMANDING GENERAL - IN - CHIEF  
MAJ. GEN. STERLING S. PRICE

<u>FIRST DIVISION</u>	<u>SECOND DIVISION</u>	<u>THIRD DIVISION</u>	<u>FOURTH DIVISION</u>	<u>FIFTH DIVISION</u>	<u>SIXTH DIVISION</u>	<u>SEVENTH DIVISION</u>	<u>EIGHTH DIVISION</u>	<u>EIGHTH DIVISION</u>	<u>NINTH DIVISION</u>	
<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. Merrilwether Jefferson Thompson	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. Martin Edward Green.	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. John Bullock Clark, Sr.	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. William Yarnel Slack	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. A. E. Steen	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe Parsons	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. James Henry McBride	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u> Brig. Gen. James S. Raina	(continuation)	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u>	
<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>INFANTRY</u>	<u>CAVALRY</u>		
1st Infantry Regiment. 2d Infantry Regiment. 2d (Burbridge's) Infantry Regiment. 3rd Infantry Regiment. 4th Infantry Regiment. 2d (Hunter's) Infantry Regiment. 1st Infantry Battalion. 2d Infantry Battalion. 3rd Infantry Battalion. 3rd Infantry Regiment.	Rawling's Infantry Battalion Robinson's Infantry Battalion  <u>CAVALRY</u> Bruce's Cavalry Regiment. Burbridge's Cavalry Regiment. Clark's Cavalry Regiment. Franklin's Cavalry Regiment. Freeman's Cavalry Regiment. Fristoe's Cavalry Regiment. Green's Cavalry Regiment. Hawkins' Cavalry Regiment. Hodgpath's Infantry Battalion. Hunter's Cavalry Regiment. Jackson County Cavalry Regiment.	1st Infantry Regiment. 2d Infantry Regiment. 3rd Infantry Regiment. 4th Infantry Regiment. 5th Infantry Regiment. 6th Infantry Regiment.  <u>CAVALRY</u> Clarkson's Cavalry Battalion. Snider's Cavalry Battalion. Rever's Cavalry Battalion. Major's Cavalry Regiment.	1st Infantry Regiment. 2d Infantry Regiment. Macfarlane's Infantry Battalion. Thornton's Infantry Battalion.  <u>CAVALRY</u> 1st Cavalry Regiment. MacDonald's Cavalry Regiment. Preston's Cavalry Battalion Extra Cavalry Battalion, 4th Division. Extra Battalion Infantry, 4th Division.	1st Infantry Regiment. 2d Infantry Regiment. 3rd Infantry Regiment. 1st and 4th Infantry Con- solidated. 1st Infantry Regiment. (Consolidated with 4th Missouri Infantry). 5th Infantry Regiment (Mounted) 1st Infantry Battalion 1st Infantry Battalion (Merged into 4th infantry).	Dill's Infantry Battalion Kelly's Infantry Regiment. Kitchen's Infantry Battalion. Lawther's Temporary Regiment of Dismounted Cavalry (Organized August 1863 Companies assigned from Lawther's Partisan Rangers, Burbridge's, Shelby's, Jean's, and Thompson's Regiments.)  <u>CAVALRY</u> 1st Cavalry Regiment.	1st Infantry Regiment. 2d Infantry Regiment. 1st Infantry Battalion.	1st Infantry Regiment. 2d Infantry Regiment. 3d Infantry Regiment. 4th Infantry Regiment. 5th Infantry Regiment. (Consolidated with 3d Infantry.) 6th Infantry Regiment. 6th Infantry Regiment. (Formed from Erwin's 3d and Hedgpath's Battalion. Consolli- dated with 2d Infantry.) 7th (Franklin's) Infantry Regiment. 7th (Jackman's) Infantry Regiment. 8th (Bums') Infantry Regiment. 8th (Mitchell's) Infantry Regiment. 9th (Clark's) Missouri Infantry. 9th (White's) Infantry Regiment. 10th Infantry Regiment. 11th Missouri Infantry. 12th Infantry Regiment. 13th Infantry Regiment. 14th Infantry Regiment. 15th Infantry Regiment. 16th Infantry Regiment. 3d Infantry Battalion. 5th Infantry Battalion. 7th Infantry Battalion. 8th Infantry Battalion 9th Battalion Sharpshooters.	8th Cavalry Regiment. 8th Cavalry Regiment. 9th Cavalry Regiment. 10th Cavalry Regiment. 10th Cavalry Regiment (Lawther's Regiment formed from M. L. Young's Battalion Dec. 14, 1863) 11th Cavalry Regiment. 11th Cavalry Regiment. 12th Cavalry Regiment. 12th Cavalry Regiment. 14th Cavalry Regiment. 3d Cavalry Battalion. 4th Cavalry Battalion. 5th Missouri Cavalry. 6th Cavalry Battalion. 11th Cavalry Battalion. 14th Cavalry Battalion.		
<u>CAVALRY</u> 1st Cavalry Regiment. 2d Cavalry Regiment. 1st Cavalry Regiment. (Consolidated with Samuel's 3d Cavalry Battalion.) 2d Cavalry Regiment. 1st Northeast Cavalry Regiment. 2d Northeast Cavalry Regiment. 1st Cavalry Battalion. 2d Cavalry Battalion.				<u>CAVALRY</u> 1st Cavalry Regiment 1st (Ellet's) Cavalry Battalion 1st Cavalry Battalion, 1st Indian Brigade.				<u>CAVALRY</u> 1st Cavalry Regiment. 2d Cavalry Regiment. 3d Cavalry Regiment. 3d Cavalry Regiment. 4th Cavalry Regiment. 5th Cavalry Regiment. 4th Cavalry Regiment. 6th Cavalry Regiment. 6th Cavalry Regiment. 7th Cavalry Regiment. 7th Cavalry Regiment. (Also called 10th Cavalry.)		
				<u>ARTILLERY</u> 1st Artillery Battalion.						

At Osceola the reorganization of the State Guard into the Confederate service was begun. The men, as a general thing, were loth to make the change. They had become attached to the State organization. They went into it a mob and had been transformed through it into an army of veterans. Without arms, or uniforms, or tents, or transportation, or equipage of any kind, they had made campaigns, fought battles and won victories. They had never been defeated. They had supplied themselves with what they required as soldiers from the abundant resources of the enemy. Commencing with nothing, they were now an army with muskets and bayonets and cartridge boxes, with fifty pieces of artillery and artillery horses and ammunition, with tents and transportation, and they had won them all themselves on the field of battle, fighting always against odds. They had ennobled the name of the organization and made it synonymous with victory. They felt they had been misjudged and treated coldly by the Confederate commanders west of the Mississippi who, though encamped in the State with plenty of men under their command, had seen them lose the fruits of two campaigns—that of Wilson's Creek and that of Lexington—without marching a step or firing a gun to assist them. They had gone in rags, marched barefooted, fed themselves from the cornfields by the wayside, and conquered—thanks to neither McCulloch, Hardee nor Pillow. But they were true to the Southern cause, and when General Price advised them to enlist in the Confederate army they responded favorably, but without much enthusiasm.

On the 2d of December, 1861, General Price issued an order establishing a separate camp for volunteers in the Confederate service, and appointing officers to muster them in. On the 28th of December the First battery of artillery was organized, with William Wade, captain; Samuel Farrington, first lieutenant; Richard Walsh, second lieutenant; Lucien McDowell, surgeon; and

John O'Bannon, chaplain. On the 30th of December the First Missouri cavalry was organized, and elected Elijah Gates, colonel; R. Chiles, lieutenant-colonel; R. W. Lawther, major; C. W. Pullins, adjutant; J. Dear, quartermaster and commissary; W. F. Stark, surgeon; D. Kavanaugh, chaplain. January 16th the First infantry was organized, with John Q. Burbridge, colonel; E. B. Hull, lieutenant-colonel; R. D. Dwyer, major; H. McCune, quartermaster; William M. Priest, commissary; J. M. Flanigan, adjutant; E. H. C. Bailey, surgeon; J. W. Vaughn, assistant surgeon; J. S. Howard, chaplain. It was afterward learned that Col. John S. Bowen had organized a regiment at Memphis, which by seniority was entitled to rank as the First Missouri infantry, and Colonel Burbridge's regiment was changed to the Second. Later, on the same day, the Third Missouri infantry was organized, with B. A. Rives, colonel; J. A. Pritchard, lieutenant-colonel; F. L. Hubbell, major; M. Ray, quartermaster and commissary. The same day the Second battery of artillery, with Churchill Clark, captain, was organized. These forces formed the First Missouri brigade, which was placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Henry Little, up to that time General Price's assistant adjutant-general, who was appointed brigadier-general by the Richmond authorities to command the brigade. General Little's staff was: Wright Schaumborg, assistant adjutant-general; Frank Von Phul, aide-de-camp; W. C. Kennerly, ordnance officer; John S. Mellon, commissary; John Brinker, quartermaster; E. H. C. Bailey, surgeon; E. B. Hull, inspector. In the Pea Ridge campaign the unorganized Confederate battalions under the command respectively of Colonels T. H. Rosser, John T. Hughes, Eugene Erwin, James McCown and R. S. Bevier, with Landis' battery and some other forces, constituted the Second Missouri brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. William Y. Slack, but after the death of General Slack it was merged into the

First brigade. The Second Missouri cavalry was organized with Robert McCulloch, Jr., lieutenant-colonel; Cozens, major; Charles Quarles, adjutant; James Chandler, sergeant-major. The Third Missouri cavalry was organized with D. Todd Samuels, lieutenant-colonel; T. J. McQuilley, major; W. J. Van Kirk, quartermaster; J. Waite, surgeon. Guibor's battery was organized with Henry Guibor, captain; M. Brown, first lieutenant; W. Corkney, second lieutenant; J. McBride, third lieutenant; C. Hefferman, fourth lieutenant. Landis' battery was organized with J. C. Landis, captain; J. M. Langan, first lieutenant; W. W. Weller, second lieutenant; A. Harris, third lieutenant.

Prior to the battle of Pea Ridge the staff officers of Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price were: Thomas L. Snead, assistant adjutant-general; John Reid, commissary; James Harding, quartermaster; Robert C. Wood, aide-de-camp; R. M. Morrison, aide-de-camp; Clay Taylor, aide-de-camp; T. D. Wooten, medical director; M. M. Pallen, surgeon. Subsequently, and east of the Mississippi river, they were: L. A. Maclean, assistant adjutant-general; J. M. Loughborough, assistant adjutant-general; A. M. Clark, inspector; Thomas H. Price, ordnance officer; Clay Taylor, chief of artillery; J. M. Brinker, quartermaster; E. C. Cabell, paymaster; T. D. Wooten, surgeon; William M. McPheeters, inspector; John Reid, commissary; R. C. Wood, aide-de-camp; R. M. Morrison, aide-de-camp.

## CHAPTER VIII.

PRICE FALLS BACK TO ARKANSAS—AFFAIR AT SUGAR CAMP—PRICE AND McCULLOCH DISAGREE—VAN DORN TAKES PERSONAL COMMAND—THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE—McCULLOCH AND McINTOSH KILLED—VAN DORN RETREATS—VAN DORN'S OPINION OF THE MISSOURIANS—THE ARMY OF THE WEST ORDERED EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI—GENERAL PRICE'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

GENERAL PRICE remained in camp on the Osage river near Osceola something more than a month. During this time the term for which many of the men had enlisted expired, and some returned to their homes, while others re-enlisted. Camp life was wearisome, and there was no immediate prospect, as far as the men could see, of a resumption of hostilities. Price was too weak to take the offensive with any hope of success, and the Confederate commanders in Arkansas showed no disposition to help him. General McCulloch, at his comfortable winter quarters near Fayetteville, turned a deaf ear to his appeals. Since the battle of Wilson's Creek, nearly six months before, not a Confederate soldier had raised a hand or fired a gun in aid of the Missourians, who at this time were leaving their State organization, of which they were justly proud, and enlisting in the Confederate service. McCulloch alone had men enough—well armed, well drilled, well disciplined and eager for active service—to have beaten back, in conjunction with Price, any force that could have been brought against them. McCulloch was immovable. A retrograde movement on Price's part became imperative. He therefore fell back to Springfield and occupied his old camp there. But his stay was short.

About the 1st of February, 1862, he received information that the enemy were preparing to advance upon him from Sedalia, Rolla and Fort Scott. Ten days later the column from Kansas, under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, made its appearance on the Bolivar road, and, though checked for a time by outposts, steadily forced its way. The next day the army, 8,000 men and 51 pieces of artillery, with a wagon train big enough for an army four times as large, was on the road to Cassville. Colonel Gates with his regiment kept the enemy in check while Springfield was being evacuated. The three columns of the enemy were now united, and Price commenced his retreat to Arkansas in earnest. The First brigade of Missouri Confederates was given the rear, and performed its duty of alternately halting and forming in line to check the enemy's advance, and then closing up on the main body, in a soldierly manner. The weather, which had been pleasant, turned suddenly cold, with a biting wind and the air full of icy sleet, and the men, who were kept on the alert day and night, suffered severely. At Dug Springs the cavalry of the enemy became obtrusive, and were sent reeling back to the rear in short order. At Crane Creek, just at night, a general engagement seemed imminent, and every man and battery was placed in position; but after some heavy skirmishing the enemy withdrew and waited for morning. The rear guard remained in position until midnight, the main column having pushed on to anticipate a heavy force of Kansans under General Lane, who were forced-marching to reach Cassville before Price did. But at 9 o'clock at night of the 15th, Price's column reached there, weary, cold, hungry and wet, having crossed Flat Creek seventeen times during the day. Price now had everything behind him, with his front and flanks clear. At Sugar Creek there was heavy skirmishing for several hours, in which the First brigade and Clark's and Macdonald's batteries made it so uncomfortable for the

enemy that they withdrew with considerable loss and in some confusion.

On the 17th, about 10 o'clock at night, the command reached Cross Hollows, Ark., a strong defensive position, where it camped in line of battle, cold and without provisions. At this point Generals Price and McCulloch met and had a conference, the result of which was that after remaining there one day the command moved to Cove Creek, in the depths of the Boston mountains, where it awaited the developments of the future. At Cove Creek several Arkansas regiments joined the Missourians and they fraternized, for there was always the best of feeling between the troops of the two States. Gen. Albert Pike also came with a body of Indians, who possessed the vices of their civilized conquerors and their uncivilized ancestors and the virtues of neither. As soldiers they were worthless, but it may not have been entirely their fault. General Pike was not the kind of commander to develop a very high order of soldiership in any body of recruits, and least of all in a body of half-civilized Indians.

When Price and McCulloch met, their old differences were revived, and prevented any cordial co-operation between them. The main causes of difference were those of rank and precedence. Price was a major-general in the Missouri State Guard, and McCulloch was a brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States. At Wilson's Creek, Price and Pearce waived their rank and gave McCulloch command of the united army—the Arkansas and Missouri State troops as well as the Confederate troops. But this concession did not seem to satisfy him, for when the Federals were defeated he refused to make pursuit or in any way assist Price in the perilous position he occupied. Events since the battle of Wilson's Creek had not tended to give either of them a better opinion of the other. In the shifting scenes of war they were again thrown together, under

conditions that required agreement and concert of action, and they could not agree nor act together.

Price, therefore, wrote to Gen. Earl Van Dorn, commander of the Trans-Mississippi department, whose headquarters were at Pocahontas, in the northeastern part of Arkansas, laid the matter before him in full, and suggested that he settle all differences by taking personal command of his and McCulloch's forces, and attacking the enemy. Price's views impressed Van Dorn favorably, and he started at once for the scene of action, and made the ride across the State in five days. He spent a day with Price and another with McCulloch, with the result that he determined to move early on the morning of the fourth day, March 4th, find the enemy and give him battle. His army was divided into two corps, commanded respectively by McCulloch and Price, aggregating about 17,000 men. The combined force of Curtis and Sigel comprised about 18,000.

Price's corps was composed of the First Missouri Confederate brigade, under General Little, consisting of three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries, in all about 2,000 men; the Second Missouri Confederate brigade, under General Slack, consisting of about 700 Confederates and 350 State Guard men; General Rains' division of the State Guard, numbering 1,200, General Steen's 600, Gen. E. W. Price's 500, General McBride's 300—making the Missouri force about 5,700 rank and file. General Green's division, nearly 2,000 strong, was left to guard the train and stock. McCulloch's corps was composed of eleven Confederate regiments, one of which was unarmed, and Pike's Indians, whom no one probably ever undertook to count. The men had been ordered to prepare five-day rations, and were in buoyant spirits. They marched with their guns loaded, not knowing at what moment they might meet the enemy.

The enemy occupied three separate camps, the main

body under Curtis being at Elkhorn Tavern. Van Dorn's design was to throw his force, by a rapid movement, between Sigel, who was at Fayetteville, and Curtis. To do this he had to reach Bentonville before Sigel did. But Sigel was too fast for him. When Van Dorn's column debouched from the mountains, three miles from Bentonville, Sigel's column could be seen entering the town. McIntosh and his mounted men were ordered to get in Sigel's front and delay him, but McIntosh, instead of attempting to check him, attacked, and he and his men—wild men on wilder horses—were speedily dispersed by Sigel's infantry and artillery. The Missourians tried the same experiment and also failed, but inflicted considerable damage and captured a number of prisoners. Van Dorn pushed on in pursuit, but before night Sigel had formed a junction with Curtis, and the Federals were concentrated at Elkhorn Tavern.

Van Dorn moved up to within almost cannon range of the enemy and camped for the night. But during the night he learned of an old road, by following which and making a detour of eight miles he could get in Curtis' rear, and he determined to make the movement with Price's corps. The road was rough and had been obstructed by the enemy, but by eight o'clock the next morning he reached the main road—the only one by which Curtis could retire northward. By ten o'clock Price had driven in all the outlying forces of the enemy, and was prepared to open the battle. The enemy was surrounded—the larger force by the smaller. Price's order of battle was: Slack's brigade, with 350 of the State Guard and a battery, was posted on a ridge on the right; Little's brigade with a battery was in reserve, while the left was held by the troops of the Second, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth divisions of the State Guard and a number of unattached batteries. Gen. D. M. Frost was assigned to the command of General McBride's division, but he declined so small a command, and

attack on him from the south had failed, he massed his whole force to crush Price. The attack was furious, but the artillery and the two supporting brigades held their own with unflinching resolution. The engagement lasted two hours. The artillery was gradually withdrawn, and in firing his last shot young Churchill Clark was killed. The enemy did not attempt to make pursuit. Indeed, the Confederates and the Missouri State troops did not know they were retreating. They thought they were making a movement to help McCulloch's wing, and fully expected to be engaged again in a few hours. When they found the battle was ended and lost, they were in the savagest of moods and almost mutinous in their criticisms of their commanders. The Confederate loss was about 200 killed and 500 wounded and missing. Among the killed were General McCulloch and General McIntosh, both of whom were gallant soldiers, and their death sincerely mourned by the soldiers of both corps, and young Capt. Churchill Clark, hardly more than a boy in years, but who had fought in a dozen battles and always with great dash and courage. Among the mortally wounded were Gen. William Y. Slack, commander of the Second Missouri Confederate brigade, and Col. B. A. Rives, commander of the Third Missouri Confederate infantry. General Slack was desperately wounded at Wilson's Creek, and was just recovered from the wound when he was struck by a ball in almost exactly the same place, and died a few days afterward. He was of a singularly pure and ardent nature. He left and sacrificed a competence and a fine professional practice in his devotion to the cause of Southern rights. He served in the Mexican war under General Price, and when Missouri called for soldiers he left his home and family and all he had, without a day's delay, in response to the call. Simple and unostentatious in his life and manners, he was the soldier's friend, and the soldiers to a man were his friends. Colonel Rives was an accomplished gentleman

and a born soldier. He knew nothing of arms at the beginning of the war, but in much less than a year's time had fought his way to the command of as good a regiment as there was in the service. His untimely death cut short a brilliant career. He was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Col. James A. Pritchard.

The Federal loss was 300 killed, 600 wounded and 300 prisoners. The trophies of the battle were with the Confederates. They brought off four pieces of artillery, several battleflags, four loaded baggage wagons and 300 prisoners. They did not lose a gun or a wagon. In fact, the Federal commander found himself so badly crippled that he abandoned the plan of making a campaign into Arkansas and occupying the portion of the State north of the Arkansas river, and fell back into Missouri more like a beaten than a victorious general. Of the part taken by the Missourians in the battle, General Van Dorn said, in a communication to the government at Richmond: "During the whole of this engagement, I was with the Missourians under Price, and I have never seen better fighters than these Missouri troops, or more gallant leaders than General Price and his officers. From the first to the last shot, they continually rushed on and never yielded an inch they had won; and when at last they received orders to fall back, they retired steadily and with cheers. General Price received a severe wound in the action, but would neither retire from the field nor cease to expose his life to danger."

General Van Dorn retreated across the Boston mountains and went into camp near Van Buren, Ark., preparatory to moving his command across the Mississippi to the support of General Beauregard, at Corinth. General Martin E. Green, who had received his commission as a general officer from Richmond, was assigned to the command of the Second Missouri Confederate brigade. The detached Confederate organizations were consolidated into battalions commanded respectively by Lieutenant-

Colonels Irwin, Rosser and Hughes. The State Guard organizations that were willing to follow General Price were formed into a brigade, commanded by General Parsons. Those who remained west of the river were assigned to the command of General Rains. The army remained in camp near Van Buren for about ten days, and then marched across the State to Des Arc. At this point General Price issued a stirring address to the soldiers of the State Guard, in which he informed them that he was no longer their commander but had resigned his commission in the service of the State to enter the Confederate army, and called upon them to follow him in the service of the Confederacy, as they had in upholding the same cause followed him in the service of the State, and in conclusion said: "Let not history record that the men who bore with patience the privations of Cowskin prairie, who endured uncomplainingly the burning heats of a Missouri summer and the frosts and snows of a Missouri winter; that the men who met the enemy at Carthage, at Wilson's Creek, at Fort Scott, at Lexington, and on numberless battlefields in Missouri, and met them but to conquer them; that the men who fought so bravely and so well at Elkhorn; that the unpaid soldiers of Missouri were, after so many victories, and after so much suffering, unequal to the great task of achieving the independence of their magnificent State. Soldiers, I go but to make a pathway to our homes! Follow me!"

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### WILLIAM Y. SLACK

Was a lawyer of some prominence when we first met him in the General Assembly of 1846-7. From the reputation he brought much was expected of him, and he soon evinced a readiness in debate, and during the entire session participated largely in the discussions. His style of speaking was by no means oratorical, for he never indulged in flights of fancy, nor was he very graceful in his manner. Earnestness, sincerity, and vigor, with a faculty of presenting facts in a strong light, were his chief characteristics as a debater. Being a very laborious man, he rendered efficient service on the committees — in fact, he was very attentive to all his legislative duties; always on hand at the call of the roll, and never absent unless confined to his room by indisposition. He commanded the respect of all the members, and when addressing the House was listened to very attentively. There was nothing particularly attractive about him, but his seeming candor and sincerity always enabled him to command the respect of his brother members.

General Slack was a Kentuckian by birth, born in Mason County, on August 1, 1816. His parents moved to Missouri at an early day, and settled in Boone County, where the subject of our sketch received as good an English education as the schools of that day could afford, there being no state educational institution. The want of one was greatly felt, and it is said that General Slack took a very active part in establishing the present University at Columbia. He pursued his studies with J. B. Gordon, an eminent lawyer of Boone, and upon being admitted to the bar, in 1837, located in Chillicothe, Livingston County, which continued to be his residence until his death. He manifested an inclination for military life at an early time, and in 1846 raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican War, became a captain, and

joined the volunteer regiment of Colonel Sterling Price, and was with his regiment during its entire service.

In 1848 he became a member of the State Convention called to revise the Constitution. During the time he served in the Legislature the subject of slavery had not become one of debate, for there was a great unanimity in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, but Mr. Slack was understood to be a strong pro-slavery man in his views, and upon the breaking out of the Civil War earnestly espoused the cause of the South, and received from Governor Jackson a commission as brigadier-general in the state militia, and immediately entered upon active service, participating in the battle of Wilson Creek, where he was severely wounded. In the battle of Pea Ridge, which soon followed, he was mortally wounded, and died March 20, 1862, near the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a brave man, and in both battles sought the post of danger.

General Slack was regarded as the leading lawyer at the Livingston bar; always commanded a good practice, and was generally successful. He was very laborious in the preparation of his cases, and seldom went into trial unprepared. The qualities already referred to, in addition to the public confidence which he always inspired, gave him unusual weight with a jury.

He was, also, a man of will, energy, and determination, and under strong opposition rose with the occasion, and appeared to greater advantage. As a soldier he was true, faithful, and brave, and though, in our judgment, under a mistaken apprehension as to his duty to his country, was nevertheless sincere and earnest.

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## DIRECTORY

### PETER (Sloop)

Blockade runner of Savannah, captured March, 1863, by the Union gunboat, Gem of the Sea, at Indian River Inlet, Fla.

### PETERSON, W. & Co.—Richmond, Va. 165 Main St

Advertised "Two superior breech-loading rifles, Merrill's patent for sale." Aug. 9, 1861. As this same advertisement continued until Oct. 1st, it would appear that not too many persons were interested in this type rifle.

### PEVENSEY (Steamer)

Blockade runner which arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on May 16, 1864, with 5 cases of LeMat revolvers.

### PEYTON, JAMES L.

North Carolina purchasing agent in England. Wrote Gov. Clark (of N. C.) that he had purchased Enfield rifles for the State and had ordered them to be stamped "N.C." on the barrel. In April, 1862, the steamer Nashville arrived at Wilmington, N. C. with a cargo of Enfields for the State of North Carolina.

### PEYTON, JOHN B.

Employee of D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, and later Macon Arsenal.

### PHELAN & McBRIDE—Selma, Ala.

Comprised a portion of the works at Selma (see).

### PHELPS, O. H.

Foreman, Spiller & Burr pistol factory, Atlanta, Ga.

### PHOENIX IRONWORKS—New Orleans, La.

Owner, Sylvester Bennett, listed in directory of 1861.

A news item dated May 5, 1861: "The Phoenix Iron Works at Gretna, opposite Lafayette, New Orleans, cast the 1st gun for the Confederate Navy. It is an eight-inch Dahlgren shell, and is eight feet, with a 6-inch bore."

### PIERCE, T. B.—Selma, Ala.

Owner or manager of Alabama Factory, part of the works at Selma (see).

### PIET, Col.

Had under his direction the Cleveland Rolling Mill, Tenn., which furnished thousands of pounds of copper for cannon and percussion caps, and was the only one of its kind in the South. Its output was 6,000 pounds per day. It was destroyed by the Federals Christmas Eve, 1863.

### PILLARTON, Lieut. T.

In charge of Laboratory & Shops, Tyler (Texas) Ordnance Works as of Feb. 1865.

### PINCALL, EMANUEL—Charleston, S. C.

Gunsmith, cutter and dealer, circa 1776.

### PITTMAN, W. B.

Acting Ordnance Officer, Green's Brigade, Bower's Division, Army Mississippi of East Louisiana, 1862

### PITTS, Capt. W. A.

Chief Ordnance Officer, N.S.D., Bonham, Texas

### PLUNKETT, I. H.

Drilled cylinders at the Spiller & Burr pistol factory, Atlanta, Ga.

### POINT OF FORK STATE ARSENAL—Point of Fork, Va.

Colonial arsenal, from 1781 to 1803.

### POLLARD, ROBERT

Contracted for Virginia arms, 1779-1800

### POLLEY, JAMES—Memphis, Tenn.

Listed as gunsmith in 1860 directory.

### FOLLEYS, Capt. GEORGE S.

Was in charge of Confederate Ordnance Works at Arkadelphia, Ark., and when this establishment removed in part to Tyler, Texas, was placed in charge of the Armory there under Col. Hill, who commanded the works.

### POPE, Maj. J. J.

Chief of Ord. (State of S. C.) as of Oct. 1862.

### PORTER, J. H. H.

Originally from Jones Co., Ga. Employed at the Spiller & Burr pistol factory in Atlanta, Ga.

### PORTER, OLIVER

Foreman of Laborers, Macon Armory.

### PORTER, PATRICK W.—Memphis, Tenn.

Gunsmith who made pistols circa 1851.

### POTREL, A. Q.

Soldier, detailed to the Tyler (Texas) Ordnance Works.

### POYAS, F. D.—Charleston, S. C.

A quality gunsmith circa 1850 who made among other things, fine dueling pistols.

### PRESCOT, D. L.—New Orleans, La.

Name found engraved on a Trantor revolver. Genuineness of this piece has never been established.

### POTTS & HUNT—Birmingham, England

Made Enfield-type arms. It is the writer's belief that the Confederacy had an exclusive contract with this firm, and that all guns which can be identified as having been used in the Civil War, would be Confederate.

### PRATT, W. A.

Supt. of the C. S. Nitre & Mining Bureau.

### PRICE, THOMAS H.

Chief of Ord., Dist. of the Tenn.

### PRICE, W. H. C.

Supplied the State of Alabama with 6,000 pounds of lead between Oct. 1, 1863, and Nov. 1, 1864, and received payment of \$12,000.

### PRINCESS (Steamer)

British blockade runner, carrying cannon and other munitions of war was captured off Charleston by the Union gunboat Wabash, Jan. 1863.

### PRIVATEER'S ASSOCIATION

A printed circular, advertising "Privateer's Association, Capital of \$250,000" was issued in Charleston S. C. June 17, 1861. It reads as follows: "It is proposed to organize a Joint Stock Company under the above title for the purpose of fitting out a Steam Barque rigged propeller of 800 or 1,000 tons burden, to be commissioned as a Letter of Marque, by the Confederate States."

Source : National Archives

CERTIFICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT, according to our records,

George S. Polleys served in the  
Name

~~Union~~ Army as a 1 lieutenant in  
Confederate rank

Company E, 18 (Marmaduke's) Ark. Inf.  
Regiment

10-4-74  
Date

John L. Ferguson  
ARKANSAS HISTORY COMMISSION  
OLD STATE HOUSE  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

Source: NATIONAL Archives

CERTIFICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT, according to our records,

G. S. Polleys served in the  
Name

~~Union~~ Confederate Army as a 1 lieutenant in  
rank

Company H, 15 (Tosey's) Ark. Inf.  
Regiment

10-4-74  
Date

John L. Ferguson  
ARKANSAS HISTORY COMMISSION  
OLD STATE HOUSE  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

Full Name *Palley, G. S.*

P. O. *D*

V

If Officer, give Rank in Company, Regiment or Brigade

*1st Lieutenant, Private*

Company in which enlisted, original name, official designation after joining Regiment

*Co. D "Pector Guards"*

County, City, Town or Community from which Company was enlisted

Officer receiving Company into service

Place and date of enlistment, length of active service, parole

*April 28 - 1861*

Regiment to which Company was assigned, when, where, Infantry, Artillery, or Cavalry

*1st Ark. Infantry. P. R. Cleburne, Colonel.*

Name of Company commissioned officers, 1861 to 1865

*also Co. G. 15th Ark. Inf.*

Name of Company non-commissioned officers, 1861 to 1865

Names of Companies in Regiment, original names, names after joining Regiment, Captains of each

*Col. P. R. Cleburne.*

Names of Regimental officers, 1861 to 1865

*Capt. H. B. Blakemore.*

35333

Full Name *Palley Geo. S.*

Rank *Private*

Company *D + E.*

Regiment *18th. Ark. Inf.*

"Commanding Officers" { Colonel *Wm. Duke John.*  
Captain *Dunn P.*

Remarks

daughters: Bertha and Hettie, both now amiable and accomplished young ladies. When 9 years of age Herman Burg was sent to school at Youngstown, O., where he remained some years, going thence to Philadelphia, where he completed his education. He received thorough and careful training with the object of fitting himself for a mercantile experience, and in 1876 returned to Chillicothe and for a time was engaged as a traveling salesman. In 1882, in connection with his cousin, Joseph Wallbrunn, he established the Palace of Fashion, a wholesale and retail millinery and ladies' furnishing goods emporium, one of the best appointed and most attractive establishments of the kind in Northern Missouri. The firm carries a large and varied stock, and receives a most liberal share of public favor. In 1884 he opened the well known dining hall and confectionery store called the Silver Moon Restaurant. Although a young man, Herman Burg has long been recognized as identified with the business interests of the city, and has taken an active part in every measure of enterprise for its good. Public spirited, liberal minded and generous in disposition, and active, energetic and intelligent by nature, his career has been successful and honorable, and his future is full of promise.

#### GEN. WILLIAM Y. SLACK.

William Yarnell Slack was born in Mason county, Ky., August 1, 1816. His father, John Slack, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Jane Caldwell, a native of Virginia. In 1819 John Slack removed from Kentucky to Missouri, settling in what is now the western or northwestern portion of Boone county, then Howard. He was a potter by trade, and was the first justice of the peace in his township. His fellow-citizens regarded him with great esteem, as a man of sober, sound judgment and high character.

Wm. Y. Slack received a common school education, and in early life began the study of law under Hon. J. B. Gordon, at Columbia, where he was admitted to the bar. At that time Columbia was well supplied with first-class lawyers, and young Slack concluded to locate in one of the new counties. In March, 1839, when but 22 years of age, he came to Livingston county and settled at Chillicothe, which locality was ever afterward his home. In April, 1839, he was admitted to practice in the circuit court of this county, and at once entered on a career of success and distinction. Business came to him unsolicited. His strong good sense, his knowledge of human nature, his calm conservatism, and his genuine legal ability were soon perceived, and he gained the general confidence of the people. In time it came about that he was engaged on one side of every important legal controversy in Livingston county, and his counsel and assistance were sought in the other counties of this judicial circuit.

In 1842 he was elected as a Democrat to represent this county in the State Legislature, and served in the 12th General Assembly. Although a strong partisan and after a time a prominent politician, known throughout the State, his political "work" was afterwards

not employed in his own behalf. He preferred the success of his party and the preferment of other of its deserving members to his own political advancement. Time and again he declined to be a candidate for office, when his election was certain, alleging that he could not do so without neglecting the interests of his clients. Yet he found time to attend nearly every State and Congressional convention of his party, and to make speeches in every campaign for its principles and its candidates. In 1845 he was elected, practically without opposition, a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1859 he was a candidate against his own wishes for circuit judge, but was defeated by a small majority by Col. J. B. McFerran, another Democrat.

In every great public emergency, Wm. Y. Slack was a patriot. Selfish and personal considerations were laid aside when the question of duty was presented. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War he at once declared himself a volunteer for the cause of his country. In a public meeting at Chillicothe, after war had been declared, he said: "It is too late now to discuss the question whether or not the war could have been avoided. It is enough for us to know that it is upon us. Our country has declared war, and I am for my country, gentlemen, first, last, and all the time."

Upon the organization of the Livingston county company of volunteers he was made its captain and at once led it to the field. The services and history of this company (Co. L. 2d Missouri mounted volunteers), are detailed elsewhere (see Chapter IV.), and need not here be described. Giving up a lucrative and growing practice, Capt. Slack served his full time as a soldier faithfully and well. Assuming no airs and taking upon himself no unwarranted assumptions, he was at the same time a strict disciplinarian, kept his men well in hand, and would neither allow them to be imposed upon or to impose upon others. Of great personal courage, presence of mind, and evident ability, he gained the esteem and confidence of Gen. Price and his other superior officers, and held to the last the admiration and affection of his men. He came out of the war with additional reputation and character.

In time Capt. Slack came to be the leading citizen of Livingston county—not the wealthiest by any means—but standing first in public estimation in influence, in knowledge of men and affairs, in experience, in judgment and discrimination. His opinion was sought and his counsel heeded in nearly every question of a public nature and in hundreds of private affairs. He was appealed to in church quarrels, in personal differences, in business controversies, and for years the county court rarely built a bridge, laid out a road, or expended a dollar without first obtaining his opinion as to the validity or expediency of the action.

Of a kindly, generous nature, Wm. Y. Slack was not the kind of a man to acquire great wealth. So many of his services were given gratuitously that he obtained a respectable competency in spite of himself. Many opportunities for speculation presented themselves

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in the early history of the county, but he would not take advantage of them. All of his business transactions would bear the strictest scrutiny. His name was never spoken of in connection with any scheme of doubtful propriety. He was suspicioned of no participation in any "job," and his high integrity and purity of character were never assailed. Of personal enemies he had the fewest possible number.

Every enterprise of a public nature for the general welfare found in him a warm advocate. He was an enthusiastic friend of the Hannibal Railroad, and performed much work in its aid. He believed in churches and schools, in books and newspapers, in whatever tended to benefit and enlighten society and improve the general condition of his town, his county, his State and his country.

In 1860 he was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. He had long been identified with the "Southern Rights" wing of the Democratic party, opposed Douglas and "squatter sovereignty," believed that the slaveholding States had suffered many wrongs and indignities, and that their interests would be greatly conserved by the election of the candidates of that party. He canvassed the district, making many able and earnest addresses. So great was his influence with the Democrats of his own county that Livingston gave a larger vote for Breckinridge than any other county in Northwest Missouri, Buchanan excepted.

After the Presidential election he saw clearly, and was willing at all times to acknowledge, that civil war was inevitable, and from the first announced that when the time came he would certainly go with the South. Yet at no time was he a "fire-eater," nor an irreconcilable. He opposed all violent and inflammatory proceedings, discussed the situation temperately, argued his views calmly and with dignity, and counseled the most careful and considerate action. Believing that the war *ought* to have been averted, he also believed that it could not now be prevented.

May 18, 1861, chiefly upon the recommendation of Gen. Price, who always admired him, Gov. Jackson appointed Capt. Slack brigadier general of the 4th division of the Missouri State Guard. As detailed elsewhere he at once set to work to put his division in order against the day of battle. With no military chest, no ordnance to quartermaster's department, no commissariat, this was no easy task, but his success was excellent. His chief efforts were to convert the people from Unionists to Secessionists, and in this he accomplished a great deal.

As mentioned elsewhere, on the night of June 14, 1861, the Federal troops arrived in Lexington. The same day Gen. Lyon moved from St. Louis against Gov. Jackson at Jefferson City; on the 16th was fought the engagement at Boonville, and on this day Gen. Slack left the forks of Grand river with his small division for Lexington. Here on the 18th Gen. Price arrived, and soon after Gen. Rains' and Gen. Slack's division, under the former, set out for Southwest Missouri. At this time Slack's division numbered about 500 mounted

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men under Col. Rives, and 700 infantry under Col. John T. Hughes and J. C. C. Thornton.

Gen. Slack bore a prominent part in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek. In the latter engagement, as elsewhere described, he was wounded nigh unto death. Kind and skillful hands ministered to him until his faithful and devoted wife reached him, after accomplishing a toilsome and perilous journey in a carriage from Paris, Monroe county, to Springfield. Mainly from her care and nursing and the skillful treatment of his old family physician and then military surgeon, Dr. Wm. Keith, he recovered in less than two months so as to resume command of his division. Though not able to go north with the army under Gen. Price when it moved from Springfield against the Federals on the Missouri, he set out in an ambulance as soon as it was at all permitted him to do so, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Keith, and arrived at Lexington the day after Mulligan's surrender. He received a great ovation from his troops.

He took command of his division October 11, following, and remained with it throughout the fall and winter campaign in Southwest Missouri. When the troops of the Missouri State Guard were being mustered into the Confederate States' service he used great efforts to induce his men to join it, and nearly all did so. January 23, 1862, he was placed in command of the 2d brigade of Missouri Confederate volunteers, composed of Cols. Bevier's and Rosser's battalions of infantry, Cpts. Lucas' and Landis' batteries of artillery, Col. McCullough's battalion of cavalry, together with Hughes' battalion, Gause's battalion and some other battalions, companies and squads.

Early in the desperate battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn Tavern, Ark., March 7, 1862, Gen. Slack was mortally wounded, at the head of his brigade, and while placing it in position. The ball which struck him entered an inch above the old wound received at Wilson's Creek — in the right hip, ranging downward, producing paralysis of the urinary organs, which resulted in inflammation and gangrene. He was caught by his aide-de-camp, Col. Scott, when about to fall from his horse, and with the assistance of others carefully conveyed in an ambulance to a house in Sugar Hollow, where his wound was skillfully dressed by the brigade surgeon, Dr. Peter Austin. The next day when the Confederates retreated, he was conveyed to Andrew Roller's, east of the battle ground; accompanied by Maj. Cravens, Dr. Keith and Sergt. Street. Here he remained until the 16th, when, afraid of capture, he was removed seven miles further away from the field, to Moore's Mills, where he rapidly grew worse, and at 3 a. m., Thursday, March 20th, he breathed his last. The next morning he was buried eight miles east of the battle field. In the spring of 1880 his remains were removed to the Confederate cemetery at Fayetteville, Ark., where they yet lie.

Gen. Slack was twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Woodward, daughter of Maj. Woodward, of Ray county, Mo. To her he was married in July, 1842, and she died February 9, 1858, leaving two children — John W., and Emma I., the latter becoming Mrs. Vaughn —

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Col. John T. Hughes

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January 23, 1862, Missouri Confederate sser's battalions of of artillery. Col.

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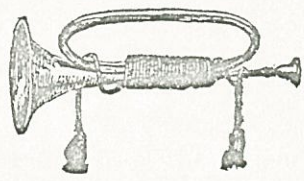
s Mary E. Wood- Mo. To her he 1858, leaving two ; Mrs. Vaughn —

both of whom are dead. January 12, 1859, the General married Isabella R., a daughter of Dr. Gustavus M. Bower, of Monroe county, Mo.

Mrs. Slack, is a native of Kentucky, but came to Monroe county at an early age. Her father was a surgeon in the American army in the War of 1812, and was at the battle and massacre on the River Raisin, in Michigan, where he was taken prisoner by the British and Indians and narrowly escaped with his life. He was a thorough gentleman, a man of culture, education and ability and attained rare prominence and distinction. In 1844 he was elected to Congress from Missouri and served one term very acceptably and faithfully.

By the last wife Gen. Slack had two children, Wm. Y., Jr., and Gustavus Bower; the latter was born December 11, 1861, and never saw his father. Wm. Y. Slack, Jr., was born in Chillicothe, July 28, 1860, and still claims his citizenship here. In 1877 he received, after a competitive examination, the appointment of cadet at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. After a stay of three years at this institution he decided not to enter the naval service, having no desire for a life on the ocean wave after he learned what it meant, and so he resigned before graduating and returned home with a splendid record made at the Naval school for scholarship and general efficiency. Returning to Chillicothe he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and soon after was appointed justice of the peace, to which office he was afterward elected. In 1885 he was appointed postal clerk on the Wabash Railway which position he is now filling with marked ability. Gustavus B. Slack was educated at La Grange College, and after leaving school was for some time a clerk, then a commercial traveler or drummer, and has also followed railroading to some extent.

The widow of Gen. Slack lives in his old home at Chillicothe. A lady of intelligence, accomplishment and refinement, and withal of deep and sincere piety, she is admired and beloved by all who know her.





W. Y. Slack  
Brig. General

Appears on a

Register  
of Appointments, Confederate States Army.

State Mo.

To whom report Genl. Vandorn

Date of appointment Apr. 17, 1862

Date of confirmation Apr. 17, 1862

To take rank Apr. 12, 1862

Date of acceptance \_\_\_\_\_, 186\_\_

Delivered Genl. Vandorn

Secretary of War G. W. R.

Remarks: Killed  
No off. report.

Confed. Arch., Chap. 1, File No. 86, page 7

Geo. S. Preston

Copyist

Brig. General

Comdg. 4 Division

Missouri ARCA Forces

Genl. Genl. Vandorn

July 11, 1862

(A. C. G. 25-1)

W. Y. Slack

Reg. No. 4 1/2 Ave. Mo. State Guard

Delivered by state on loan, Jan 2, 1916

So. Mo. High School District Jan 2, 1916

Member Military Board

LC of So. of Missouri Road 1916

Wm. Y. Slack

General

will examine command of

at High School, Jan 2, 1916

County of

Ct. Francis Butler of

Refers

to

Ct. Lucas Boyd of

Leads

So. Mo. High School District Jan 2, 1916

The  
a. y. Black

Group Council of Business  
The S.S.

Members of staff to the  
S.S. Hope The S.S. Am. #114

Members of court & by  
S.S. Hope The S.S. Jan 27, 1912

Comdy. of Reg. No. Yd. Conf. and reporting  
his staff  
S.S. Hope The S.S. Jan 22, 1912

Black, Wm Y.

Brig Genl

Regt

4<sup>th</sup> Dist MO STATE GUARD

May 18 61

Ch. 2-207-44.60.109

See personal paper, or papers, for information relative to the above-named soldier.

4<sup>th</sup> Dist,

2-207-30

1-10774-73-3.

On the Board.

2-207-141

INDEX CARD OF CONFEDERATE RECORDS.

This card must not be taken from the file.

(133)

W. Y. S.

Brig. General

2 Brigades

Jan 21/62

R. H. B.

Aug. P.

B. R.

K. M. C.

J. L.

B. S.

J. L.

190

3 Corp Inf  
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this 7 day of July  
Approved:

G. S. Polley

1st Lt, Co. E, 3 Reg't Confederate Inf.

Appears on a

Roster

of the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry, Govan's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee; organized January 1, 1862, for the war.

Roster dated

Not dated, 1862

Date of entry or muster into State service,

1862

Date of entry or muster into Confederate service,

1862

Date of rank, and whether by appointment, election, or promotion,

Promtd Aug 20, 1861

Date and cause of vacancy,

Promtd Feb 1, 1862

Name of successor

H. H. Davis

Remarks:

By E. O. No. 25, A. and I. G. O., dated January 31, 1862, the designation of the 18th (Marmaduke's) Regiment Arkansas Infantry was changed to the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry.

About April 9, 1862, the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 19th, and 24th Regiments Arkansas Infantry and the 2d Regiment Confederate Infantry were consolidated and formed the 1st Consolidated Regiment Arkansas Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

Book mark:

J. M. William

Copied

G. S. Polley

Capt, Co. E, 3 Reg't Confederate Inf.

Appears on a

Roster

of the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry, Govan's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee; organized January 1, 1862, for the war.

Roster dated

Not dated, 1862

Date of entry or muster into State service,

1862

Date of entry or muster into Confederate service,

1862

Date of rank, and whether by appointment, election, or promotion,

Promtd Feb 1, 1862

Date and cause of vacancy,

Draftd Apr 22 1862

Name of successor

Remarks: Capt Polley was dropped at consolidation of Cos. E & H.

By E. O. No. 25, A. and I. G. O., dated January 31, 1862, the designation of the 18th (Marmaduke's) Regiment Arkansas Infantry was changed to the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry.

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Book mark:

J. M. William

Copied

(CONFEDERATE.)

P | 3 | C.S.A.

G. S. Polley  
Capt. Co. E 3. Reg. Confed. C.S.A.

Appears on a

Register

containing Rosters of Commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Date of appointment Feb. 1, 1862

Date of resignation, death, transfer or promotion

Remarks: Stricken from roll June 22, 1862

Confed. Arch., Chap. 1, File No. 92, page 434

T. Bay

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March  
18 - mark by

(CONFEDERATE.)

3

C. S. A.

*S. P. Polley*

*Co. E*, 3 Reg't Confederate Inf.

Roster

Regiment Confederate Infantry, Go-  
van's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's  
Army of Tennessee; organized Janu-  
ary 1, 1862, for the war.

Roster dated *Not dated*, 1862

Date of entry or muster into State service, \_\_\_\_\_, 1862

Date of entry or muster into Confederate service, *July 29*, 1861

Rank, and whether by appointment, election, or promotion, *Elected*

Date of rank, and whether by appointment, election, or promotion, *July 29*, 1861

Date and cause of vacancy, *Promtd Aug 22*, 1861

Name of successor, *H. H. Davis*

By S. O. No. 25, A. and I. G. O., dated January 31, 1862, the designation of the 19th (Marmaduke's) Regiment Arkansas Infantry was changed to the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry.

About April 9, 1862, the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 18th, and 24th Regiments Arkansas Infantry and the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry were consolidated and formed the 1st Consolidated Regiment Arkansas Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

*J. M. Williamson*  
Coppist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

3

C. S. A.

*G. S. Polley*

*1st*, *Co. E*, 3 Reg't Confederate Inf.

Appears on a

Roster

of the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry, Go-  
van's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's  
Corps, Army of Tennessee; organized Janu-  
ary 1, 1862, for the war.

Roster dated *Not dated*, 1862

Date of entry or muster into State service, \_\_\_\_\_, 1862

Date of entry or muster into Confederate service, \_\_\_\_\_, 1862

Date of rank, and whether by appointment, election, or promotion, *Promtd*  
*Aug 20*, 1861

Date and cause of vacancy, *Promtd Feb 1*, 1862

Name of successor *H. H. Davis*

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

By S. O. No. 25, A. and I. G. O., dated January 31, 1862, the designation of the 19th (Marmaduke's) Regiment Arkansas Infantry was changed to the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry.

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Book mark: \_\_\_\_\_

*J. M. Williamson*  
Coppist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

3

C. S. A.

*G. S. Polley*

*Capt*, *Co. E*, 3 Reg't Confederate Inf.

Appears on a

Roster

of the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry, Go-  
van's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee  
Corps, Army of Tennessee; organized Janu-  
ary 1, 1862, for the war.

Roster dated *Not dated*, 1862

Date of entry or muster into State service, \_\_\_\_\_, 1862

Date of entry or muster into Confederate service, \_\_\_\_\_, 1862

Date of rank, and whether by appointment, election, or promotion, *Promtd*  
*Feb 1*, 1862

Date and cause of vacancy, *Dropped Apr 23*, 1862

Name of successor \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: *Capt Polley was*  
*dropped at Consolidation*  
*of Co. E & H.*

By S. O. No. 25, A. and I. G. O., dated January 31, 1862, the designation of the 19th (Marmaduke's) Regiment Arkansas Infantry was changed to the 3d Regiment Confederate Infantry.

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Book mark: \_\_\_\_\_

*J. M. Williamson*  
Coppist.

Co. 26, 15 (Josey's)  
Arkansas Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Lieutenant | Lieutenant

CARD NUMBERS.

1	20
2	21
3	22
4	23
5	24
6	25
7	26
8	27
9	28
10	29
11	30
12	31
13	32
14	33
15	34
16	35
17	36
18	37
19	38

Number of medical cards herein \_\_\_\_\_

Number of personal papers herein 20

BOOK MARK: \_\_\_\_\_

(Confederate.)

15  
(Josey's)

Ark.

G. S. Pollock

1st Lt, Co. D } (Rector Guards),  
Arkansas Regiment.\*

Appears on a copy of a

List †

of Rector Guards, Co. D, 1st Arkansas Regiment.

List dated not dated

, 1861

Date of enlistment Apr 28, 1861

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\*This company subsequently became Company H, 15th Regiment (Josey's) Arkansas Infantry.  
†List endorsed: "Confederate Voucher (or Paper) No. 288, filed at Executive Office, Little Rock, Arkansas."

Book mark: \_\_\_\_\_

*Pollock, G. S.*

**Co. E, 3 Confederate Infantry.**

Formerly known as the 18 (Marmaduke's) Regiment Arkansas Infantry. In April, 1865, the 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 19 and 24 Regiments Arkansas Infantry and the 3 Regiment Confederate Infantry were consolidated to form the 1 Consolidated Regiment Arkansas Infantry.

(CONFEDERATE.)

*Lieutenant Captain*

**CARD NUMBERS.**

1	57832823	#
2	2874	#
3	2892	#
4		#
5		#
6		#
7		#
8		#
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27		#
28		#
29		#
30		#

Number of medical cards herein *0*

Number of personal papers herein *0*

BOOK NAME

See also *Gen. G. S. Pollock's 18 (Marmaduke's)*  
*ARK Inf*

*P*  
*Geo*  
*Capt*  
Apparatus  
of officers of  
Trans-Miss  
G. Rhett,  
List dated  
Command for  
*Rhett*  
By whom order  
Point now at  
Remarks  
*Manufact*  
Inspection Report  
*D*

No. 153

I, the undersigned, Prisoner of War, belonging to the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department, having been surrendered by General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. A., Commanding said Department, to Major General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., Commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, do hereby give my solemn PAROLE OF HONOR, that I will not hereafter serve in the Armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

Residence Arkadelphia Ark

Done at Marshall Texas this 7 day of July 1865.

William Sherman U. S. A.

Orville D. Ripley U. S. A.

Commissioners

The above named officer will not be disturbed by the United States Authorities, as long as he observes his parole, and the laws in force where he resides.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,  
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Provost Marshal General

P 3 C.S.A.

G. S. Polley  
Capt. Co. E. 3. Regt. Confed. CIA.

Appears on a

**Register**

containing Rosters of Commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Date of appointment: Feb 1, 1862

Date of resignation, death, transfer or promotion

, 186

Remarks: Str. from roll  
Jan 22 1862.

Confed. Arch., Chap. 1, File No. 92, page 434

T. G. Bay

g. o.



G. S. Talley  
Capt. of ord.  
To Chief of  
Ordinance  
Rel. to his account

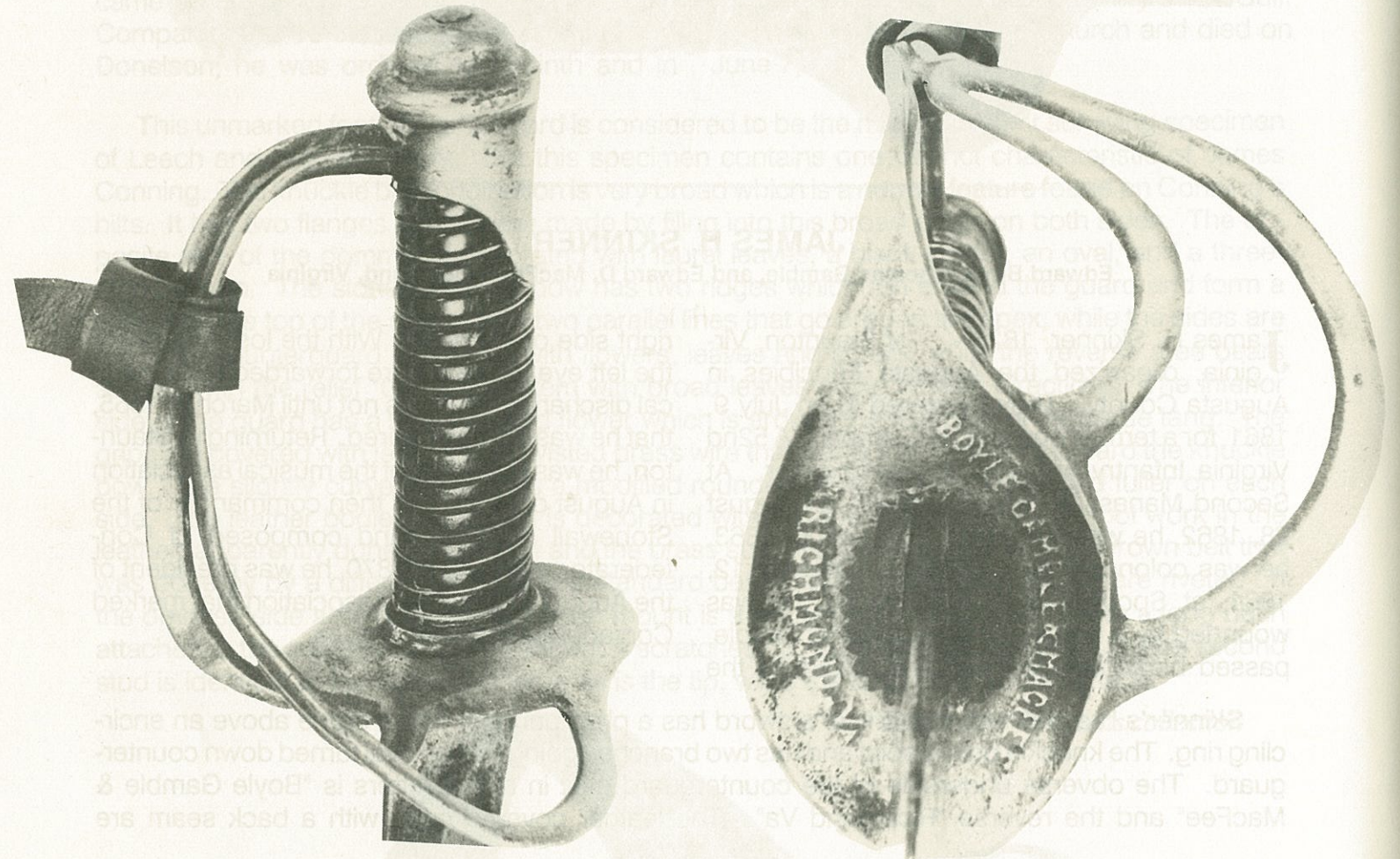


Confederate Presentation and Inscribed  
Swords and Revolvers

By: Daniel D. Hartzler

wrapped with single brass wire. The blade is almost straight with unstopped gutters. The joining of the iron tang to the steel blade within the first few inches, near the origin of the fuller, is evident on most of this company's products. The standard Boyle, Gamble and MacFee scabbard is leather having two parallel tooled lines and is back stitched with brass mounts, soldered ring studs and rings. The obverse side of the top mount is scratched "J. H. Skinner".

*William A. Albaugh collection*



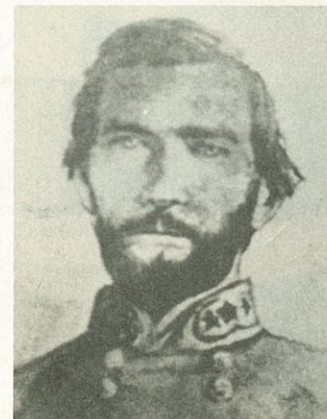
WILL

**WILLIAM YARNEL SLACK**

George S. Polleys - Arkadelphia, Arkansas

7-19-89

William Yarnel Slack, 1816 - 1862, was born in Mascon Co., Kentucky and raised in Boone Co., Missouri. After pursuing law he began to practice in Chillicothe until the war with Mexico in which he actively served for fourteen months as captain of the 2nd Missouri Volunteers. He resumed his profession until May 15,



1861, when he became one of eight brigadier generals appointed to enlist troops. The Southern Rights men were mustered into the Missouri State Guard and readied for field service. He led the 4th Missouri State Guard to victory at Carthage and then Wilson's Creek where he was severely wounded in the hip. In December of 1861, the State Guard was reorganized into Confederate service while he was convalescing. Just prior to the pea Ridge campaign, Slack was appointed to command the 2nd Missouri Brigade. On March 7, 1862, in the battle of Elkhorn, he was again struck by a minnie ball just an inch from his old wound. Being

...almost straight with unstopped gutters. The join-  
 ...the first few inches, near the origin of the fuller, is evi-  
 ...the standard Boyle, Gamble and MacFee scabbard  
 ...back etched with brass mounts, soldered ring  
 ...is scratched "J. H. Skinner".

*William A. Albaugh collection*

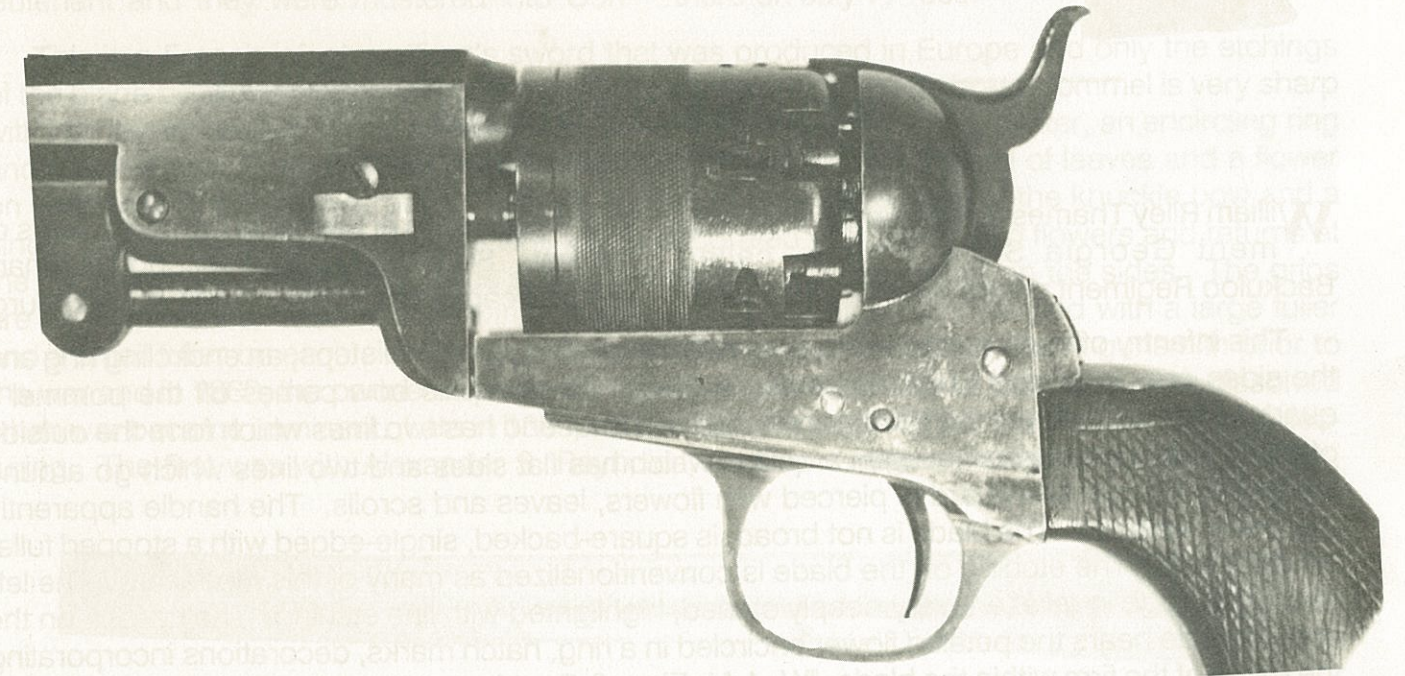


...he became one of eight brigadier  
 ...to enlist troops. The  
 ...men were mustered into the  
 ...Guard and readied for field ser-  
 ...Missouri State Guard to  
 ...and then Wilson's Creek  
 ...wounded in the hip. In  
 ...the State Guard was reor-  
 ...service while he was  
 ...the pea Ridge cam-  
 ...to command the  
 ...On March 7, 1862, in the  
 ...again struck by a min-  
 ...his old wound. Being

taken to a house a mile east of the victorious  
 battlefield he remained for several days. Then  
 he was moved seven miles east to Moore's Mill  
 before the withdraw. His condition rapidly  
 deteriorated; he died early on the morning of  
 March 21, and was buried in the yard. The

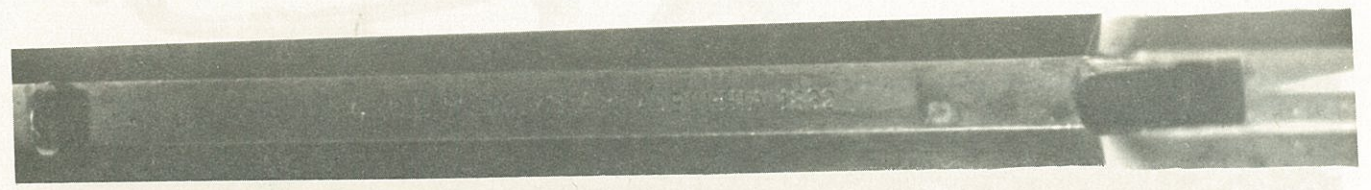
news of his death had not reached Richmond  
 promptly, for on April 17 he was commissioned  
 a brigadier general in the C.S.A. In 1880 his  
 remains were moved to the Confederate  
 Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he  
 was reinterred.

The .31 caliber navy size revolver was considered by some to be made at the Confederate  
 Ordnance Works at Arkadelphia before they moved to Tyler, Texas. There are no serial numbers  
 or cryptic marks except under the loading lever which is stamped on the barrel "Geo S. Polleys  
 Arkadelphia 1862". The pistol has a blued barrel, leaver and cylinder with case harding on the  
 frame and hammer. The screws all have rounded heads. The one-piece walnut grips are crude-  
 ly checkered. The mid-front of the cylinder has machine knurling. All parts are iron and the back



strap is stamped "Brig. Gen'l Wm. V. Slack IV M.S.G.". George S. Polleys was an enlisted man  
 in the infantry before being transferred to the Arkadelphia Arsenal until October, 1863, when it  
 was evacuated. The machinery and Polleys were removed to Tyler, Texas, where the armory of  
 Short, Briscoe and Company had been purchased. It is interesting to note that Polleys signed  
 his oath of parole in 1865 as a captain and superintendent of the Arkadelphia Arsenal nineteen  
 months after it was closed. This pistol shows so many earmarks of a Belgium-produced Colt  
 copy that instead of being Confederate manufactured, it is completely European.

*Fred Slaton, Jr. collection*





### WILLIAM RILEY THAMES

William J. McElroy and Company - Macon, Georgia

William Riley Thames enlisted in the 2nd Regiment Georgia State Troops, called Backuloo Regiment prior to May 3, 1862, when they mustered in at Savannah for three years or the war. Soon he became second lieutenant and was captured on July 7, 1863, at Vicksburg.

This infantry officer's sword has a pommel of two elongated oval steps, an encircling ring and the sides are decorated while the center is blank. The knuckle bow comes off the pommel a quarter of an inch above the back, is pierced for a knot and has two lines which form the outside of the counterguard terminating in a quillon which has flat sides and two lines which go around the apex. The counterguard is pierced with flowers, leaves and scrolls. The handle apparently has been replaced. The blade is not broad, is square-backed, single-edged with a stopped fuller on each side. The etching on the blade is conventionalized as many of this model are. The letters and foliage in relief are very deeply etched, highlighted with line etching. The ricasso on the obverse side bears the petaled flower encircled in a ring, hatch marks, decorations incorporating the name of the firm within the blade, "W. J. McElroy & Co. Macon Geo.", in thin engraver's script, a pair of national flags and boxed off in a panel, "C.S." in Old English with alternating flowers and leaves which go down a main branch. The reverse is etched with hatch marks, a different style of leaves and flowers which are not a ornamentally line etched on both sides of a paneled boxed-off area, "Lieut. W. R. Thames", in Old English above, "Co. F. 57th Inf", in thin engraver's script.

*Courtesy of W. B. Thames*

