

# Confederate Graves Survey

Name: <sup>William</sup> Hughey Mason Cemetery: <sup>Fairview Cem</sup> Gray Co. TX

Unit: Captain 8 Ark Arty Btry

Born: 1834 || Died: 1905 || Age 1861: ~~25~~ 27

Antebellum History:

Vol NO: I  
Page No: 11  
Cem No: 174

Service Record:

Postbellum History:



# Grave Registration Submissions Form

## Cemetery Information\* 7-2012

Name: FAIRVIEW Cemetery

Condition: Good

Size: 2,604 interments

Country: US

City: PAMPA

County: GRAY

State: TX

Location & Directions: GPS: LAT = 35.55170

N DUNCAN ST -

LONG = -100.96080

## Veteran Information

First Name\*: WILLIAM

AKA:

Middle: MANSON

Last Name\*: HUGHEY

Suffix:

Enlistment Date: 1861

Rank: CAPTAIN

Discharge Date: 1865

Source\*: WALKED Cemetery

Ordinal: 8th

Unit State: ARKANSAS

Unit Type: ARTILLARY

AKA: FIELD BATTERY

Company: HUGHEY

AKA: HUGHEY'S

Born Date: 1834-08-01

Born City:

Born County: NEWTON

Born State: GEORGIA

Born Country: USA

Died Date: 1905

Died City:

Died State: TEXAS

Died County:

Died Country: USA

Cemetery Space:

Lot: 8 Block: 19

Marker Type: Southern Cross 2 Honor PLACED 2011

Unit on Marker: NO

Last year seen: 2012

Condition: Good

Wife's First Name: Rebecca

Maiden Name: ESKRIDGE

Mother's Maiden Name: LIGON

Dendro Rocky 9/12

Add Source: Ancestry.com, Rootsweb.com

## Submitter Information

First Name\*: SANDRA

Last Name\*: BARNES

E-Mail: BARNES2049@GMAIL.COM

Phone\*: 806-236-5542

SCV ID:

Other Affiliation: TEXAS Society Order of Confederate Rose  
Chapter 51 - Amarillo, TX

## Researchers Comments

(Information Not Submitted To C.G.R.)

\* Required Information

Return Completed Form to Brianna C.G.R. n . . . . .

William Mason Hughes

# Grave Registration Submissions Form

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Condition: Good

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Source\*: WALKED Cemetery

Ordinal: 8th

Unit State: ARKANSAS

Unit Type: ARTILLARY

AKA: Field BATTERY

Company: Hughey

AKA: Hughey's

Born Date: 1834-08-01

Born City:

Born County: Newton

Born State: Georgia

Born Country: USA

Died Date: 1905

Died City:

Died State: Texas

Died County:

Died Country: USA

Cemetery Space:

Lot: 8 Block: 19

Marker Type: Southern Cross 3 Honor PLACED 2011

Unit on Marker: NO

Last year seen: 2012

Condition: Good

Wife's First Name: Rebecca

Maiden Name: ESKRIDGE

Mother's Maiden Name: Ligon

Send to Rocky 9/12

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Return Completed Form to Brigado C.G.R. 1. 1

William Mason Hagedy



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## Steve Jennings

Entries: 5486 Updated: Wed Feb 20 22:38:10 2002

Contact: Steve Jennings

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- ID: I52346760
- Name: William Mason HUGHEY
- Given Name: William Mason
- Surname: Hughey
- Sex: M
- Birth: 1 Aug 1834 in Newton Co., Georgia

Father: Ephraim HUGHEY b: 1785 in Columbia Co., Arkansas

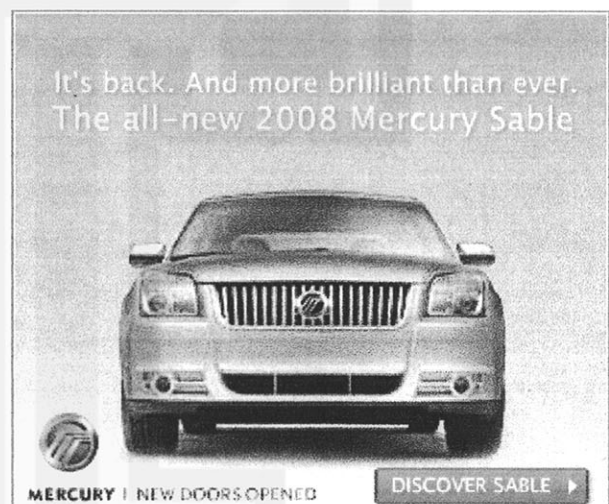
Mother: Ann Elizabeth LIGON b: 1800

Marriage 1 Rebecca Ann ESKRIDGE b: 1844 in Texas

- Married: 1864 in Texas

### Children

1. Inez Mary HUGHEY
2. Mora HUGHEY
3. Elgin Era HUGHEY
4. Iarbis HUGHEY
5. Aoris HUGHEY
6. Georgie HUGHEY

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**Entries:** 1302 **Updated:** Sat Aug 25 16:47:56 2001

**Contact:** Unknown

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**ID:** I1309

**Name:** William Mason HUGHEY

**Prefix:** Captain

**Given Name:** William Mason

**Surname:** Hughey

**Sex:** M

**Birth:** 1 AUG 1834 in Newton Co., GA

**Ancestry Hints for William Mason HUGHEY**

[3 possible matches found on Ancestry.com](#)



**Father:** [Ephraim HUGHEY](#) b: 1785

**Mother:** [Ann Eliza LIGON](#) b: ABT 1800

**Marriage** 1 [Rebecca Ann ESKRIDGE](#) b: ABT 1844 in Texas

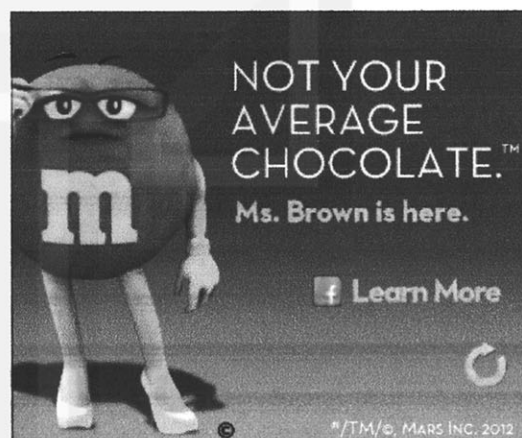
• **Married:** 1864 in Texas? <sup>1</sup>

**Children**

1. [Inez Mary HUGHEY](#) b: AFT 1864
2. [Mora HUGHEY](#) b: AFT 1864
3. [Elgin Era HUGHEY](#) b: AFT 1864
4. [Iarbis HUGHEY](#) b: AFT 1864
5. [Aoris HUGHEY](#) b: AFT 1864
6. [Georgie HUGHEY](#) b: AFT 1864

**Sources:**

1. Abbrev: Souvenir of Texas  
Title: Souvenir of Texas  
Text: Captain William M. Hughey is a farmer of Grayson



*Sherman*

county, is of Scotch-Irish extraction, of Virginia parentage, and himself a native of Georgia. His father, Ephraim Hughey, moved from Virginia to Georgia, thence to Alabama and thence to Arkansas, settling in the last named State, in Columbia county, in 1854. He served in the War of 1812 and lost a twin brother, James, who was one of the seven shot at the battle of New Orleans. He was a farmer, a man of moderate means and modest pretensions, and died in Columbia county, Arkansas, in 1857, in his seventy-second year. Captain Hughey's mother was a daughter of Wetherow Ligon, of Virginia, her Christian name being Ann Eliza. She died in August, in her ninety-second year. The subject of this sketch is next to the youngest of six children, the full family in the order of their ages being--David Wesley, Hilery Richmond, Ann Eliza, Nancy Ann, William M. and James W. He was born in Newton county, Georgia, August 1, 1834, was reared mainly in Chambers county, Alabama, and was twenty when his father moved to Arkansas. He graduated from the Louisville Law School in 1860, and was in the practice a year when the war began, and entered the Confederate service in 1861 as a member of DuBose's cavalry. That command was soon disbanded and he went into Harris' battery. His command quartered at Columbus, Kentucky, during the winter of 1861-62 and began active service at Island No. 10, in the early spring. Captain Hughey was at the battle of Shiloh and around Corinth and on the retreat at Tupelo. On account of the loss of men in these several engagements the batteries were consolidated and he returned to Arkansas and joined the trans-Mississippi department. An artillery company was raised and placed under his command, and he served under General Hindman in this capacity in the several engagements that took place in Arkansas following that date. He was with General Marmaduke on his Tallequah scout and served under Price on the raid into Missouri. It is needless to give the several engagements he was in on this raid, for they are matters of history. But one incident at the battle of Bone Mountain is worth mentioning. When the Confederate forces were hard pressed and the stampede occurred, Captain Hughey held his position for over half an hour solitary and alone. General Cabell went to him in the meantime and told him he would have to sacrifice him at his post in order to save as many of his men as possible. Captain Hughey responded cheerfully that he would hold his position, but fortunately a company which had not been stampeded was brought around into line and the onslaught of the enemy stayed and the sacrifice not rendered necessary. Captain Hughey bore the reputation of being one of the coolest, most expert and intrepid gunners in the service. He was in constant service until the surrender, and when the war was over returned to Columbia county, Arkansas. Having married in 1864 he turned his attention to making a home and earning a support for himself and those depending on him. His property was swept away and in the then condition of affairs, the practice of his profession was out of the question, there being no law business and hardly anything that could be regarded as a judicial tribunal in the State; it was all haphazard and carpet-bag rule. Captain Hughey engaged in the saw-mill business, taught school and followed other pursuits till 1869, when he decided to move to

Texas. He settled at Farmington, Grayson county, and there began teaching. Moving to Pilot Point, Denton county, two years later, he there taught two sessions, and then bought a farm in Grayson, and settled where he now lives, near Ethel. He found it an up-hill business, going onto the raw prairie with limited means, but by industry, economy and fair management he has succeeded. He has an excellent farm, now in a good state of cultivation, and well stocked. In the work he has accomplished Captain Hughey has been materially assisted by his wife, a lady of unusual sense and practical sagacity. Mrs. Hughey is a native Texan, and understands the ways and means which the old timers adopted to get along. Her parents lived some years on Blossom Prairie, Lamar county, and there Mrs. Hughey was born. Her maiden name was Rebecca Ann Eskridge, daughter of Harvey Eskridge. To Captain Hughey and Mrs. Hughey have been born a family of six children, as follows--Inez Mary, Mora, Elgin Era, Iarbis, Aoris and Georgie....

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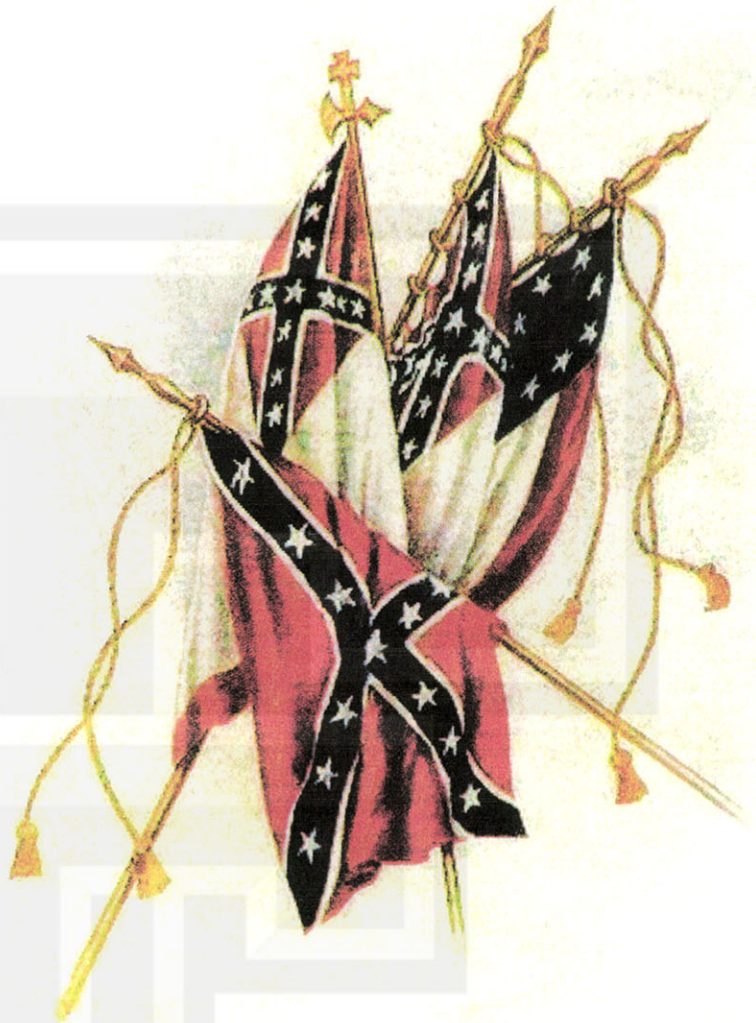
## ***"Dixie"***

by Daniel Emmett

Oh, I wish I was in the land of cotton,  
Old times there are not forgotten,  
Look away, look away, look away Dixie Land.

In Dixie Land, where I was born in,  
early on one frosty mornin',  
Look away, look away, look away Dixie Land.

I wish I was in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray!  
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand  
to live and die in Dixie.  
Away, away, away down south in Dixie.  
Away, away, away down south in Dixie.



## **SOUTHERN CROSS of HONOR DEDICATION**

*honoring*

**Captain William Manson Hughey  
Great-grandfather of John B. Hines**

**October 8, 2011  
Fairview Cemetery  
Pampa, Texas**

**Celebrating the Sesquicentennial  
1861-2011**

**150 Years Devoted to the Cause**

## BIOGRAPHY

of

### CAPTAIN WILLIAM MANSON HUGHEY

- BORN:** Newton County, Georgia  
August 1, 1834
- DIED:** Pampa, Gray County, Texas  
1905
- BURIED:** Fairview Cemetery
- MARRIED:** Rebecca A. Eskridge at Lafayette County,  
Arkansas on December 6, 1864
- CHILDREN:** Inez Mary, Mora, Iarbas Bourdon, Aoris,  
Elgin Era, Georgia
- ARMY SERVICE:**  
Confederate States of America  
Commanded 8th Arkansas Artillery  
Field Battery – 4 Mounted Guns
- CAMPAIGNS AND CONFLICTS INVOLVED IN:**
- January and February 1862: Columbus, KS
  - March 1862: Island #10, MO
  - April 6 and 7, 1862: Battle of Shiloh, TN
  - November 29, 1862: Battle of Cane Hill, AR
  - December 7, 1862: Prairie Grove Battle, AR
  - December 27, 1862: Van Buren
  - April 25, 1863: Battle of Fayetteville, AR
  - September 1, 1863: Battle of Devils Backbone, AR
  - April 18, 1864: Battle of Poison Spring, AR
  - April 25, 1864: Marks Mill Battle, AR
  - September 27 - October 25, 1864: Gen. Sterling Price  
Missouri Expedition and Battle of Mine Creek,  
Linn County, KS

## CEREMONY

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

INVOCATION

HONOR GUARD AND COLOR GUARD ADVANCE

POST COLORS

“THE BONNIE BLUE FLAG”

BLACK ROSE SERVICE TO PLACE WREATH

“CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY”

Author Unknown

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN HUGHEY

GUN SALUTE

BENEDICTION:

“A CHRISTIAN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER’S PRAYER”

Author Unknown

“DIXIE”

written by Daniel Emmett

RETIRE COLORS

DISMISS

## PARTICIPANTS

- MASTER OF CEREMONY..... MIKE MOORE,  
Commander of Amarillo Plemons–Shelby Camp 464  
*A Branch of the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans*
- INVOCATION..... ROCKY SPROTT
- HONOR AND COLOR GUARD .....  
COMMANDED BY ROCKY SPROTT, COMPATRIOT
- BLACK ROSE SERVICE..... SANDRA BARNES  
AND BARBARA CORNELIUS,  
Members of Mary Plemons Yellow Rose Chapter 51-Amarillo;  
*a branch of the Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose*
- BENEDICTION..... BOB SANDERS, ADJUTANT  
Plemons-Shelby Camp – Amarillo
- MUSIC ..... JED MARUM
- CATERING ..... BOHEMIAN KITCHEN, AMARILLO

## **Captain William Manson Hughey**

**Biography researched and written by Sandra Barnes**

### **Sources:**

**Biography of Captain Hughey includes an interview he gave to the Biographical Souvenir of the State of Texas~1889.**

**Captain Hughey gave a family member an interview that was recorded and preserved.**

**Internet sites were used to make a chronology of his war actions.**

We are here today to Honor Captain William Manson Hughey by placing a Southern Cross of Honor at his final resting place. This cross denotes his service in the Confederate States of America Army.

Captain Hughey served with the Arkansas Troops in command of the 8<sup>th</sup> Artillery Field Battery with four (4) mounted guns. Captain Hughey was born Newton County Georgia August 01, 1834. He passed from this life in 1905 and is buried here at the Fairview Cemetery.

He was next to youngest of six (6) children born to Ephraim Hughey and Ann Eliza Ligon Hughey. Captain Hughey spent his youth in Chambers County, Alabama. In 1854 Ephraim Hughey moved his family to Arkansas, Captain Hughey graduated from the Louisville Kentucky Law School in 1859.

Captain Hughey began his service with The Confederate Army in 1861 as a member of the Du Bosis Cavalry, that command was disbanded and he went into Harris Battery. Harris Battery quartered at Columbus, Kentucky the winter of 1861

until February of 1862. After the evacuation of Columbus, Kentucky General P.G.T. Beauregard, Commander of The Confederate Army of the Mississippi chose Island No. 10, Missouri to be the strong point for defending the Mississippi River. Captain Hughey was in active service at Island No. 10.

Captain Hughey and Harris Battery had left Island No.10 sometime before the surrender and were near Pittsburg Landing Tennessee for the Battle of Shiloh April 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>, 1862. We have no exact record of what Harris Battery did at the Battle of Shiloh but we do know Confederate Artillery help turn the tide at The Hornets' Nest Sunken Road and the Union Troops were surrounded in that part of the battle. Captain Hughey was with Beauregard as the army withdrew to Tupelo.

In June of 1862 Captain Hughey returned to Arkansas and joined the Trans-Mississippi Department. An artillery company was organized and a battery called the 8<sup>th</sup> Field Battery (Hugheys Battery) was placed under his command. He served under General Thomas Hindman in The Prairie Grove Campaign. The first battle of this campaign took place on November 29<sup>th</sup>, 1862 Hughey and his battery saw action at Cain Hill, Washington County, Arkansas. The Battery was also at the Prairie Grove battle December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1862 and Van Buren on December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

On September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1863 at The Battle of Devil's Backbone in Sebastian County, Arkansas Hughey's Battery served with General William L. Cabell. Captain Hughey told of an incident during this battle "quoted" from an interview with the Biographical Souvenir, Texas 1889 "The Confederates were hard pressed and were forced to retire in disorder. Captain Hughey held his gun battery alone for over a half hour. General Cabell went to his position and told Captain Hughey that he would have to sacrifice himself at his post in order to save as many men as possible. Captain Hughey responded that he would hold his position. Fortunately a company not in retreat was brought around into line and stayed the Union onslaught. The sacrifice that Captain Hughey was willing to make was not necessary."

On April 18<sup>th</sup> thru 25<sup>th</sup>, 1863 General Cabell moved troops east of Fayetteville, Arkansas in hopes of removing federal troops. In the official report of the Fayetteville Battle General Cabell states that the artillery managed by W.M. Hughey "Quote" "A frightful execution in the enemy camp, driving them out and completely scattering their Calvary. Captain Hughey was wounded in the arm by a sharp shooter at the commencement of the action, but continued in charge of his pieces and under heavy fire from sharpshooters during the whole fight. Captain

Hughey deserves special mention for his bravery, skill and energy in the management of his artillery” General Cabell had to withdraw after the artillery ammunition was exhausted.

Next we find records of Hugheys Battery as part of the Camden Expedition at Poison Spring, Arkansas, April 18<sup>th</sup>, 1864 and Marks Mill, Arkansas April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1864. A summary of Marks Mill Battle by James Boneys tells of William Hugheys battery being ordered to the front with a union battery only four hundred yards in front of Hugheys Battery. His gun battery quickly went into action at the word of Captain Hughey the four guns roared sending round after round of case-shot into the federal line. The battle of Marks Mill last for five hours and was a complete victory for the confederates.

General Cabell & General Marmaduke Commanded at the battles of the Camden Expedition. The battles involved The Confederate Forces capturing a total of 198 union supply wagons. The last battle of Camden was at Jenkins Ferry April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1864; it forced the union army to retreat.

Captain Hughey stated in the 1889 interview that he was also with General Sterling Price on the raid into Missouri. Price’s Missouri Expedition began September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1864 and ended October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1864. The goal of General Price was to capture St. Louis. The last battle of the Expedition was October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1864 in Linn County, Kansas. Troop records show a man from Hughey’s Battery was captured at Mine Creek along with 600 other Confederate men and Two General’s. General John S. Marmaduke and Brigade General William Cabell.

Troop records show several men were detached from other regiments and transferred to Hughey’s Battery in 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Captain Hughey returned to Lafayette Arkansas and on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1864 he married Rebecca A. Eskridge.

In June 1865 General Edmond Kirby Smith Surrendered The Trans- Mississippi Department to Federal Authorities.

We have a written interview with Captain Hughey by a family member where Captain Hughey stated that “when word of surrender come he and his men put the

cannons in the Arkansas River. Captain Hughey told his men to go home and look after their families.

The Biographical Souvenir, Texas 1889 states quote” Captain Hughey had the reputation of being one of the coolest, most expert and intrepid gunners in the service”

Captain Hughey returned to Columbia County, Arkansas and turned his attention to making a home. All his property in Arkansas had been swept away; he could not practice his law profession because of carpet-bag rule. He followed other pursuits until 1869 when he decided to move to Texas.

The Hughey family settled in Grayson County near Ethel Texas, they established a successful farm and raised a family of six children. After 35 years in Grayson County and at the age of 70 Captain Hughey and his wife Rebecca moved to Gray County about 1904. His son I.B. Hughey was also in Gray County at this time. We do not know what caused Captain Hughey to pass on in 1905 but we do know he had already began to purchase land and more of his children later moved to the panhandle of Texas. I.B. Hughey was John Hines grandfather.

Captain Hughey left a legacy for his family of Courage, Honor & Conviction of Duty.

We honor him today by remembering his history and by placing The Southern Cross of Honor at his final resting place.

*As others pass by they will know that here lies a man who fought with the Confederate Army because he knew his liberty needed to be defended and that was his duty.*



# 8th Arkansas Field Battery

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **8th Arkansas Field Battery** (1862–1865) was a Confederate Army artillery battery during the American Civil War. It was also known as Shoup's Mountain Battery or Hughey's Battery.

## Contents

- 1 Organization
- 2 Battles
- 3 Surrender
- 4 See also
- 5 References
- 6 External links

## Organization

After the battle of Pea Ridge, General Earl Van Dorn was ordered to move his Army of the West across the Mississippi and cooperate with Confederate forces in Northern Mississippi. Van Dorn stripped the state of military hardware of all types, including almost all the serviceable artillery. When General Thomas C. Hindman arrived to assume command of the new Trans-Mississippi District, he found almost nothing to command. He quickly began organizing new regiments, but his most pressing need was for arms for the new forces he was organizing, including the artillery. With Hindman's first order, dated May 31, 1862 at Little Rock, he announced his staff, including the appointment of Major Francis A. Shoup, Chief of Artillery.<sup>[1]</sup> Shoup had served as chief of artillery under General William J. Hardee. He was involved in the formation of the artillery position known as "Ruggle's Battery" during the Battle of Shiloh. Shoup, and his son, James C. Shoup came west across the Mississippi with General Hindman in May 1862. Hindman ordered guns, which the United States Arsenal had decommissioned and buried as property markers around the Arsenal in Little Rock, to be dug up and refurbished as best possible as serviceable weapons.<sup>[2]</sup> Hindman was almost totally destitute of military quality weapons and could hardly arm or issue ammunition to the few troops that he had in June 1862. Until the shipments of arms in August 1862, General Hindman struggled to arm his conscripts.<sup>[2]</sup>

### 8th Arkansas Field Battery (Confederate)



Arkansas state flag

<b>Active</b>	1862–May 26, 1865
<b>Country</b>	Confederate States of America
<b>Allegiance</b>	CSA 
<b>Branch</b>	Artillery
<b>Engagements</b>	American Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Battle of Cane Hill</li> <li>■ Battle of Prairie Grove</li> <li>■ Battle of Devil's Backbone</li> <li>■ Camden Expedition</li> <li>■ Battle of Prairie D'Ane</li> <li>■ Battle of Poison Spring</li> <li>■ Battle of Marks' Mills</li> <li>■ Battle at Ditch Bayou</li> <li>■ Price's Missouri Raid</li> <li>■ Battle of Fort Davidson</li> <li>■ Fourth Battle of Boonville</li> <li>■ Second Battle of Lexington</li> <li>■ Battle of Little Blue River</li> <li>■ Second Battle of Independence</li> <li>■ Battle of Byram's Ford</li> <li>■ Battle of Westport</li> <li>■ Battle of Marais des Cygnes</li> </ul>

Hindman sent numerous requests for arms back across the Mississippi River. In one report he requested that he be sent twelve Model 1841 12 Pound Mountain Howitzers. These guns were considered useless in other theaters because of their short range. Most of the weapons transferred to the Trans Mississippi District from Vicksburg in the "Fairplay Affair" were the castoffs and unusable weapons from the various state armories which had been returned to those armories after the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi had been re-equipped from the "Battlefield Quartermaster" of 7 Days, 2nd Manassas and Harper Ferry.<sup>[3]</sup>

Hindman also drew on ordnance from Fort Washita in Oklahoma where General Albert Pike complained that he had ten fine Parrott Guns which could not be used for lack of limbers and harnesses. The muster rolls of the 24th Arkansas contain notes regarding a detachment being sent on detach assignment to Oklahoma to bring artillery to Camp White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluff.<sup>[3]</sup>

When Gen M.M. Parson's Brigade returned to Arkansas from Van Dorn's Army in Mississippi in August 1862, he brought with him a wagon train of quartermaster supplies and twenty five pieces of unattached artillery and supplies. At the same time a shipment of 11,000 arms arrived at Pine Bluff from Vicksburg by way of Monroe, La. out of a shipment of 18,000 that were originally sent. 5,000 of those 18,000 were captured on the steamer "Fair Play" by the Union and 2,500 of them went to General Richard Taylor's army in Louisiana. These weapons had come from the arsenal of eastern Confederate states that had been returned to the state arsenals as the Confederates had re-equipped themselves with the better captured Union arms. It is reported in the Official Records of the "Fair Play" that some of those weapons had come from captured Union weapons at the Battle of 2nd Manassas. The movement of the twenty-five pieces of artillery to Arkansas by Parson's Brigade was reported in Bull's "Missouri Brothers in Gray" and the Hindman Telegraphs about "secret" moves of wagons and a wagon train with Parson's Brigade being sent to Little Rock when it reached Pine Bluff in early August 1862. The quantity of guns supplied by Parson's led to the sudden organization and reorganization of several Artillery batteries in August and September 1862 in Arkansas.<sup>[2]</sup>

One of the organization of Shoups Battery apparently began on September 22, 1862 when Special Order No. 2 directed Col. Jno A. Dunnington, Chief of Ordnance, to turn over to Lieutenant J. C. Shoup the eight mountain howitzers, which were the Little Rock Arsenal, along with full equipment, ammunition and etc. The guns were 12-lb mountain howitzers and up to four 2.25" Confederate Mountain Rifles. Only about 24 of the Confederate Mountain Rifles were made by Tredegar Iron Works in Virginia and four of them found their way to Arkansas. By the same order, Lieutenant Shoup was directed to proceed with the battery to Fort Smith Arkansas and there await further orders.<sup>[4]</sup>

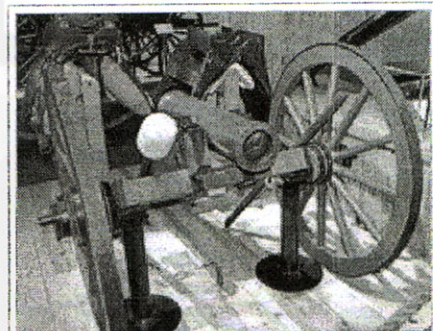
James C. Shoup, was the brother of Francis A. Shoup. He had originally entered Confederate service as a 2nd Sergeant of the Jackson Light Artillery, a.k.a. Thrall's Battery, a.k.a. 3rd Arkansas Light Artillery. He was enlisted September 22, 1861 at Pitman's Ferry, Arkansas by his brother, Major F. A. Shoup for 8 months 23 days. He had been appointed 2nd

- Battle of Mine Creek
- Battle of Marmiton River
- Second Battle of Newtonia

**Disbanded**      May 26, 1865

#### Arkansas Confederate Artillery Batteries

Previous	Next
7th Arkansas Field Battery	9th Arkansas Field Battery



A M1841 12-pounder Mountain Howitzer at the US Army Field Artillery Museum, Fort Sill, OK

Lieutenant on July 18, 1861 and assigned as an Assistant Quartermaster. He tendered his resignation on July 16, 1862 as a Senior First Lieutenant of Aucton's Battery to join his brother Major F. A. Shoup in Arkansas.<sup>[5]</sup>  
[6]

On September 29, 1862, General Hindman issued Special Order No. 8 from Little Rock which directed F. A. Shoup, now a Colonel, to take charge of the organization of the artillery from North West Arkansas and assigning certain "suitable officers to duty in the company now unorganized, and recommend them for appointment." These suitable officers included Lieutenants Huey (sic) and Miller.<sup>[7]</sup>

On October 25 Special Order No. 22, Headquarters District of Arkansas, General Hindman Commanding directed Lieutenant J. C. Shoup to proceed to Fort Smith for alterations and repairs of the Mountain Battery. The next day, Special Order No. 23, Shoup's Arkansas Light Battery was assigned to a brigade of Cavalry commanded by Colonel Charles A. Carroll composed of Carroll's regiment of Arkansas Cavalry and Fagan's regiment of Arkansas Cavalry. The brigade Shoup's Battery were ordered to move to Huntsville and take position there, picketing the roads in cooperation with Brigadier General Marmaduke.<sup>[4]</sup> On Nov 3, 1862, General Hindman issued orders directing Lieutenant Shoup to give four of the mountain pieces to Capt Bledso to enable Bledso to establish a four gun battery made up of Missouri troops. General Hindman also made provision for a sufficient number (120) of artillery horses for the battery to be provided from Texan commands which were being dismounted to create additional infantry units.<sup>[4]</sup> The organization of the battery was apparently completed by November 8, 1862 when Special Order No. 35, from Camp on the Mulberry River, assigned the following officers to duty in "Shoup's Mountain Battery":<sup>[7]</sup>

J. C. Shoup Captain.  
W. M. Huey(sic) 1st Lieut.  
W. A. Miller Jr. 1st Lieut.  
G. F. Halliburton 2nd Lieut.<sup>[7]</sup>

The battery was organized by details from various Arkansas regiments – mostly the 26th and 39th Arkansas Infantry, and 4th Arkansas Cavalry; also a handful of Missouri and Texas details. There are no muster rolls in the Compiled Service Records from Hughey's Battery.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Battles

Shoup's Mountain Battery apparently saw its first action on November 28, 1862, during the Battle of Cane Hill, in the opening moves of the Prairie Grove Campaign. Col. Charles A. Carroll took note of the battery's performance in his report of the performance of his Cavalry Brigade during the engagement:<sup>[9]</sup>

Captain

In compliance with General Orders, No. -, of even date, I have the honor to make the following report of the conduct of the forces of my command in the engagement of the 28th instant;...

Of the mountain howitzer battery attached to my brigade, and commanded by First Lieutenant Hughey, only one section was serviceable... In moving the battery from the first position taken in the morning, the carriage of one of the pieces was so badly broken as to render impossible to moving of it by horses. Notwithstanding the gun thus dismantled was under a galling fire of the enemy's artillery, shells bursting by the minute around it, the cannoneers dismounted, and, under the direction of their officers,

...requesting that Lt Hughey late of Capt Harris' btry be appointed Capt of Artillery and ordered to report to me for duty. He was elected 1st Lt in Dec, 1861...He came west of the river with Gen Hindman... He is now in command of a 3 gun battery in my command and I find him competent, faithful and industrious...<sup>[19]</sup>

William M. Hughey lived in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, when the war began. He enrolled in a local mounted volunteer company very early in the war, but the company disbanded. Next Hughey joined the "McCown Guards Artillery," commanded by Capt. D. Whitaker Harris, a company organized in Lafayette County, Arkansas, and eventually designated as Company B, 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery. Sometime in 1862, Hughey returned to Arkansas. Hughey may have accompanied General Hindman when he came to the state in May or he may have accompanied General M.M. Parson's Missouri Infantry Brigade and the artillery train that Parson brought with him in his crossing of the Mississippi. According to a Goodspeed biographical sketch, "An artillery company was raised and placed under his command, and he served under General Hindman in this capacity in the several engagements that took place in Arkansas following that date."<sup>[20]</sup>

The battery accompanied General Cabell on his raid against Fayetteville in April 1863.<sup>[21][22]</sup> The battery was reorganized on June 8, 1863, and reinforced with a couple of dozen details from Monroe's Cavalry Regiment. By July 30, 1862, Hughey was signing for forage at Fort Smith as Captain, commanding Battery. In the Compiled Service Records of the 26th Arkansas Infantry Regiment there are a handful of entries indicating that some infantrymen had been assigned to Hughey's battery on September 1, 1863, the day of the Battle of Devil's Backbone. It is unclear if the assignment preceded the battle, took place during the battle, or occurred to facilitate the retreat of Cabell's force after the battle.<sup>[23]</sup> General Cabel's report on the Battle of Devil's Backbone mentions "the gallantry of Captain [W.M.] Hughey, commanding the battery...." It appears that Monroe's regiment, Hughey's battery and a company of Morgan's regiment performed quite well in the engagement.<sup>[24]</sup>

"General Blunt, finding out that I had abandoned the position I had on the Poteau, sent Colonel Cloud, with 1,500 cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and 40 wagons, loaded with infantry, in pursuit of me. They followed, and attacked the picket I left at Jenny Lind about 9 o'clock on the 1st day of September. The picket skirmished with their advance until they reached the foot of Backbone Mountain, about 16 miles (26 km) from Fort Smith, where I had formed my command for battle. I placed Monroe's regiment in ambush at the foot of the mountain, and placed all the different regiments en echelon along the sides of the mountain, near the road; the battery being placed so as to command the whole field of operations. The enemy came dashing up, yelling and shouting, confident of success, their cavalry in advance. When they came within gunshot, Monroe's regiment opened fire on them, and dismounted every man except two in the front companies. The action soon became general, and, after a heavy fire of nearly three hours and a half, especially of artillery, the enemy were repulsed, with a loss of about 30 killed and from 100 to 150 wounded. My loss was 5 killed and 12 wounded. The number of missing I cannot state, as eight companies of Morgan's infantry regiment, Hill's and Thomson's regiments, and Woosley's battalion of cavalry ran in the most shameful manner. Hill's regiment, in running, ran through the provost guard, where I had 80 prisoners under sentence for treason and desertion. These men in running carried all the prisoners off with them. Thomson's and Hill's regiments acted in the most disgraceful manner. The eight companies of Morgan's regiment acted but little better. There was nothing to make these regiments run, except the sound of the cannon. Had they fought as troops fighting for

bore the piece, crippled but triumphant, to the rear. Just before reaching the second position taken by my brigade, as alluded to in the above report, Captain Shoup, the commander, and Lieutenant Halliburton, of the battery, met me. The captain at once took command of his company. There was now but one serviceable gun of the four-gun battery, which was placed in position frequently during the day with a skill and energy deserving a more substantial battery. After passing some little distance beyond the top of the mountain, this gun was placed in position and opened on the enemy. Notwithstanding the energy with which it was handled, it was dismantled by the enemy's artillery, the carriage being broken to pieces by their heavy shot. This casualty was followed by a cavalry charge made with great energy. The officers, unwilling to leave any trophy in the hands of their country's enemy, took the gun from the shattered carriage and bore this, too, to the rear....

The loss the brigade sustained is as follows: Colonel Monroe's regiment, 3 men slightly wounded, 4 horses killed and 1 wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston's regiment, 5 men were wounded and 2 men are missing; Captain Shoup's battery, 3 men were wounded and 4 horses killed.

Chas. A. Carroll,  
Colonel, Commanding Brigade<sup>[10]</sup>

The performance of Shoup's battery at Cain Hill also caught the attention of Colonel Joseph O. Shelby:<sup>[11]</sup>

"I noticed also with much pleasure the gallant conduct of Captain Shoup, who commanded his little howitzer well and delivered his fire with great coolness, effect, and precision. With this battery was a brave and fighting driver, who was conspicuous for his daring and the readiness with which he obeyed all orders." <sup>[12]</sup>

On December 2, 1862, General Hindman issued an order from Fort Smith directing that Shoup's battery along with Bledso's Battery report to Brigadier General John S. Roane's Division. Roane would command the 1st Division of the 1st Corps, Army of the Trans-Mississippi during the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas on December 7, 1862.<sup>[13]</sup> Shoup's Battery was composed of ninety eight men, three mountain howitzers, and two (2) twenty-five pound mountain howitzers during this engagement.<sup>[14]</sup>

In the re-organization of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi following the defeat at Prairie Grove, Shoup's Battery was assigned first to General Carroll's Brigade of Marmaduke's Division<sup>[15]</sup> and then to Shoup's Division per special Order No. 68, dated December 18, 1862.<sup>[16]</sup>

Following the Battle of Prairie Grove, Francis Shoup, now a brigadier general, moved back across the Mississippi River and served at Vicksburg and later during the Siege of Atlanta.<sup>[17]</sup> James Shoup apparently accompanied his brother on the move back east to become his aide<sup>[6]</sup> and command of the battery fell to First Lieutenant Hughey.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

On April 2, 1863, General Cabell wrote from Clarksville Arkansas to General Cooper:<sup>[18]</sup>

liberty should, I would have captured the whole of the enemy's command, and gone back to Fort Smith, and driven the remainder of the enemy's force off, and retaken the place. As it was, I was forced, on account of the smallness of my force, to content myself with repulsing the enemy and protecting the public property. Leaving a party to bury the dead and take off the wounded, I, after posting a heavy picket on the battle-field, withdrew in good order, and marched to Waldron, Scott County, arriving there on the 2d of September. I must mention the gallantry of Captain Hughey, commanding the battery, and his two lieutenants, Miller and Henley, as well as all his men. Captain Hughey and Lieutenant Miller particularly distinguished themselves with their old iron battery....."<sup>[24][25]</sup>

\* Hughey's Battery, attached to Colonel William A. Crawford's Brigade, of Major General James Fleming Fagan's Division was engaged in the Camden Expedition in the spring of 1864,<sup>[26]</sup> including the actions at Battle of Prairie D'Ane, Battle of Poison Spring, and the Battle of Marks' Mills.<sup>[27]</sup>

According to Colton Greene's reports for May and June 1864, Hughey's Battery was attached to Marmaduke's Brigade, Colton Greene commanding. This time period would include the Battle at Ditch Bayou, a.k.a. Battle of Lake Chicot, on June 6, 1864.<sup>[28]</sup> It seems that Colonel Greene thought highly of this unit.<sup>[29]</sup>

The battery took part in Price's Raid in Missouri during the fall of 1864, assigned to Brigadier General William L. Cabell's brigade of Major General Fagan's Division.<sup>[30][31]</sup> During this operation, it engaged in the following battles:

Price's Missouri Raid, Arkansas-Missouri-Kansas, September–October, 1864

- Battle of Fort Davidson, Missouri, September 27, 1864
- Fourth Battle of Boonville, Missouri, October 11, 1864
- Second Battle of Lexington, Missouri, October 19, 1864
- Battle of Little Blue River, Missouri, October 21, 1864
- Second Battle of Independence, Missouri, October 21–22, 1864
- Battle of Byram's Ford, Missouri, October 22–23, 1864
- Battle of Westport, Missouri, October 23, 1864
- Battle of Marais des Cygnes, Linn County, Kansas, October 25, 1864
- Battle of Mine Creek, Missouri, October 25, 1864
- Battle of Marmiton River, Missouri, October 25, 1864
- Second Battle of Newtonia, Missouri, October 28, 1864

On November 19, 1864, General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department, issued Special Orders No. 290, organizing the artillery of the department into battalions. The component batteries rarely, if ever, operated together. They were usually assigned individually to an infantry or cavalry brigade to provide fire support. In this reorganization, Hughey's Battery, armed with 4 guns, and commanded by Capt. John G. Marshall was re-designated as the 8th Arkansas Field Battery and assigned to the 2nd Artillery Battalion, commanded by Major J. H. Pratt.<sup>[32]</sup>

## Surrender

The battery surrendered with General Kirby Smith on May 26, 1865. The date of the military convention between Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith and Union General Edward Canby for the surrender of the troops and public property in the Trans-Mississippi Department was May 26, 1865, however, it took awhile for parole commissioners to be appointed and for public property to be accounted for. As a result, a final report of field artillery which was part of the accounting process, was not completed until June 1, 1865.<sup>[33]</sup> According to the final accounting, at the time of the surrender, the battery was armed with two x 3-in. rifles; and two x 12-pounder field howitzers.<sup>[34]</sup>

## See also

- Book:Arkansas Confederate Infantry Units
- Book:Arkansas Confederates, The Cavalry and Artillery Units
- List of Arkansas Civil War Confederate units
- Lists of American Civil War Regiments by State
- Confederate Units by State
- Arkansas in the American Civil War
- Arkansas Militia in the Civil War

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