

## ROGUE VALLEY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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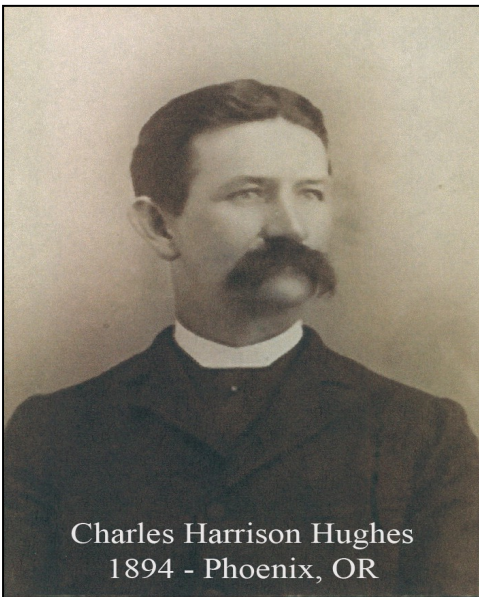
The Rogue Digger is a publication of the Rogue Valley Genealogical Society ([www.rvgsociety.org](http://www.rvgsociety.org)), which is a non-profit organization governed by a thirteen-member Board consisting of elected officers, past president, and appointed directors of the Standing Committees, all with voting rights. A subscription to The Rogue Digger is included with membership. Annual dues are \$30 for an individual; additional members in the same household are \$15 each. Membership includes library checkout privileges. Our library website is [www.rvgslibrary.org](http://www.rvgslibrary.org).

**Editor's Note:**

Two recent monthly meetings of the Rogue Valley Genealogy Society inspired the contents of this issue of *The Rogue Digger*. The first meeting was a session in which RVGS members presented on the topic of their Civil War era ancestors. The stories of two of those ancestors are included in this issue. The second meeting was a session regarding "Mysteries in Our Backyard," a collaborative project of the Southern Oregon Historical Society and the Rogue Valley Genealogical Society, with participation by members of the Jackson County Heritage association (JCHA), Jackson County Library System, Southern Oregon University, and individual cemetery groups and Jackson County organizations. *The Mystery of Sarah Ann, Part 1* was presented orally to the membership of RVGS as an example of the type of research being done during this collaborative project. Sarah Anne's story will be continued in upcoming issues. If you would like to claim a mystery of your own to solve, contact SOHS at 541-858-1724 or RVGS at 541-512-2340.

## THE CIVIL WAR AND MY MATERNAL GREAT-GRANDFATHER AND GREAT- GREAT-UNCLE

*BY THOMAS W. DOYLE*



Charles Harrison Hughes  
1894 - Phoenix, OR

In January 2008 on my Mom's 96<sup>th</sup> birthday, she was talking about her dad, Charles "Walter" Hughes. She was telling me that he was born in Glen Cove, Texas in 1879. I had no idea where Glen Cove was located. After doing some research, I found out it was in Coleman County, which was founded in 1858. I then e-mailed the City of Coleman's Library to see if there were any books on the history of the town. Their staff was wonderful. They mailed me several pages from 2-volume works called: *The History of Coleman County and Its People*, (Coleman County Historical Commission, 1985). There were several references about my great-grandfather Charles Harrison Hughes (Walter's dad), including that he was a confederate officer during the Civil War and that he was the first Justice-of-the-

Peace in Glen Cove, TX.

When I showed this to my Mom, she was as surprised as I was. When I went to [Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com), I only found a few records on Charles H. Hughes. So I decided to head to Coleman, TX in search of information on my grandfather and great-grandfather. I met a new "cousin" (that is what I called all my distant relatives). She had information about her great-grandmother's brother, Charles Harrison Hughes, including a copy of his "Oath of Allegiance" that he signed at the end of the Civil War.

*To better understand why my great-grandfather may have joined the Confederate Army, you will need to know a little about his family.*

My great-great-great-grandfather was Samuel Hughes who was born in 1767 in Rowan County, North Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth Guffey, was born in 1767, also in Rowan County. They were married in Rowan County on December 16, 1792. They had several children including Timothy Richardson Hughes.

My great-great-grandfather Timothy Richardson Hughes was born in Rowan County, North Carolina in 1814. His wife, Nancy Garner, was born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in 1817. They were married on February 22, 1834.

They had several children including my great-grandfather, Charles H. Hughes. He was born in Rowan County, NC in 1840. His brother (my great-great-uncle) John Harrison Hughes was born in 1842 also in Rowan County.

According to the 1845 Neshoba County, Mississippi Census, when Timothy and the family had moved west, they brought five male slaves (or, as the census called them, "non-freemen"). A couple years later, they settled in Newton County, Mississippi, about 20 miles south of Neshoba County. Timothy was listed as one of the merchants and businesses in the new town of Chunkey, Newton County, MS. He was simply known as Dr. Hughes.

According to the 1840 North Carolina slave owner census, Timothy "owned" one male between the ages of 10-23, one female between the ages of 10-23, and one female under 10. The 1850 Mississippi slave owner census showed that Timothy "owned" one 50-year-old black woman.

We know that in the 1840 census, Timothy was listed as a Tavern Keeper. However, in the 1850, 1860 and 1870 census, he was listed as either a Physician or Doctor.

***You can't tell who the players are without a program!!***

When doing research on the Civil War, you have to understand the make-up of the military units. On the Confederate side, as units were depleted (either by death, injury, illness or desertion) it was common for the Confederate States of America (CSA) "War Department" to order a consolidation of the remnants of multiple units (parts of different companies or battalions) to form a new unit. That new unit would normally have a new unit name (or identification) but not always. If you have not yet, you will soon see how this makes research about your relatives a little confusing and stressful. In addition, there are many, many abbreviations. Once you learn them, life gets better.

The smallest military unit was the Company (Co) with about 120 men (sometimes as many as 150 men) typically including one captain (Capt), three Lieutenants (1<sup>st</sup> Lt; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt; sometimes there were two 2<sup>nd</sup> Lts and no 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt), one First Sergeant (1<sup>st</sup> Sgt), four Sergeants (Sgt), eight Corporals (Cpl), two musicians (fifer and drummer) and the rest were mainly Privates. Companies were normally identified by an alphabetical letter, based on when the unit was formed or by the seniority of the Captain, but not always, as you will see later, and/or by the name of the original or "current" Capt. Cavalry units were normally referred to as "troops."

The next larger unit was the Battalion (Batt), which was composed of two or more companies, usually five companies. The Battalion was normally led by either a Major (Maj) or Lieutenant Colonel (Lt Col) and the unit could be known by that person's name.

After the Batt, came the Regiment (Regt) which was composed of two battalions, usually consisting of ten companies, occasionally eleven or twelve. Confederate Regiments were also frequently known by the name of either the original or "current" Regimental Col.

Usually, the Battalions and Regiments also had Staff Officers including: one Quartermaster (QM), Assistant Quartermasters (AQM), Surgeons (Surg), Assistant Surgeons (AS), and even a Chaplain (Chap).

In the beginning many, if not all, confederate soldiers signed up for one year. A major conflict arose when that one year of service began. Did it start when the soldiers joined their unit, when their unit was called into service by their state or when that unit became part of the CSA. Needless to say, the CSA won that battle and later changed all enlistments to "for the war". There was also this strong desire to protect their homes and their state, but the CSA did not always agree and sent the units to wherever they were needed, sometimes hundreds of miles from their homes. Both of these factors caused discontent among the soldiers.

*With this background, let me talk about my relatives.*

I was fortunate because my great-grandfather, Charles H. Hughes, was an officer and therefore there were more of his Civil War records. I found over 200 Civil War records of my two relatives on [Fold3.com](http://Fold3.com). Each record would open another door and help solve another mystery about my relatives. In doing research on Fold3 (or any other site) you must keep looking. For example, I found some records of my great-grandfather in the MS Miscellaneous Records files. I also found additional information by searching for information on his two company commanders (Capt W. B. Johnson & Capt G. R. Peek). You may also want to check the unit records, as those records will indicate where the units were based and which battles they may have been involved in.

Also, in research records, your relative could be listed many, many different ways. For example, my great grandfather Charles Harrison Hughes' last name was spelled as follows: Hughes, Hughs, Huges, and Houghs. (I wonder how many other spellings I may have missed?) Sometimes his first name was not listed, just his last name, while other times he was listed as Charles H., C. H., and even as H. So be creative when doing your research and don't give up if you first don't succeed!!

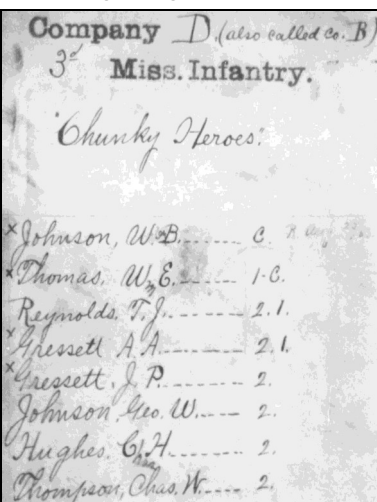
At the age of 21, on August 26, 1861, at Garlandville, Mississippi (MS) (about 10 miles south of his home in Chunkey, Newton County, MS), Charles H. Hughes joined Co B, "Chunkey Heroes" (aka Capt. W. B. Johnson's Co), of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of the MS Volunteers. Typically, the members of each unit would pick the name of their company, usually related to their hometown and they would also elect their officers. There has been a lot written about whether the men electing their officers was a good or bad idea. Was it merely based on who was most popular or well known? Or did they elect the officers based on who the men felt could lead them and get them out alive? That debate will continue forever.

In the beginning of the Civil War, many states, including Mississippi, were hard-strapped to find enough guns for all their eager volunteers. This led Governor John J. Pettus to temporarily halt the acceptance of 12-month volunteers.

On August 6, 1861, Capt W. B. Johnson (a Mexican War Veteran) sent a letter to Gov. Pettus regarding the status of his unit in light of the Governor's order.

This letter is being typed as written, including all the spelling and grammatical errors.

*"Sir After My Best Respects I Take Pleasure of Dropping you a few lines Asking some information in Reference to My Condition at present. I hav a Company of Volunteers and have Bin Mustered in to Service for Twelve Months And I understand the Call For Twelve Months Volunteers is Recalled An My Men is anxious to Know What They have to doo and iff the State Camps is Knot Broken Up I Wish to Git Tents and Camp Equipage So as to Keep my men together And drill them And I Wish to Know As Early As Possible the Muster list of my Company Was Made last Week Id leas Write iff possible By Friday Next As I can See all my Men Saturdy Following."*



In the summer of 1861, Charles G. Dahlgren, with his own means, organized two regiments of state-sponsored volunteer infantry (the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry). When his brigade was transferred from state service to the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, he was given the rank of Brig. General and became the commanding officer of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade, MS Infantry. This unit of approximately 2,000 men was then charged with defending the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

An interesting side note is that his brother John was an Admiral in the Union Navy and the inventor of the "Dahlgren Gun." In 1862 the Navy asked Dahlgren to design 15-inch and 20-inch versions of the guns. The barrel of the 15-inch gun weighed over 20,000 pounds and required a hoist and a two-man crew to load the 400-pound spherical shot. Dahlgren guns were very effective weapons against ships and coastal fortifications.

When the members of Co B (Chunkey Heroes), 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of the MS Infantry elected their officers, they elected W. B. Johnson, Capt., W. E. Thomas, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt, my great-grandfather Charles H. Hughes, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt, and Charles W. Thompson, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt.

The State of Mississippi called this unit into service on September 1, 1861. This unit then traveled from Mississippi on September 2<sup>nd</sup> arriving in New Orleans on September 5, 1861

requisition for provisions for serving five men  
 of Capt W B Johnsons Company Miss troops  
 for four days commencing Sept 2nd 1861 &  
 ending Sep 5. 1861 at New Orleans La  
  
 75 men 4 days = 300 rations  
  
 Recd at New Orleans 9th 21/61  
 2 lb of Bacon 19 lb of Coffee 36 lb Sugar & 150 loaves  
 Bread in full above requisition  
 Capt W. B. Johnson

According to one account, when the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of the MS Infantry was first organized, it had 806 men including the field and staff officers. My great-grandfather's unit (Chunky Heroes) had a total of 81 men, making it the largest of the 10 companies of this Regt.

The State of Mississippi, Department of Archives and History prepared a Confederate Military Service Memoranda for most units that were from Mississippi and fought in the Civil War. 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Thomas J. Reynolds prepared the record for his unit, Co "D" (Chunky Heroes), 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of the MS Infantry. This record indicated that this company consisted of 143 men, of which 134 were privates. Of those privates, there were 23 with the same last name as one other person and there were 9 others who had the same name as three other persons. Since they all came from the same area, they were most likely either brothers, or father and sons.

During the four years of the Civil War, of those 134 privates, 56 either were killed or died of other causes (e.g., infections from wounds, illness and, even in some cases, starvation). Approximately 42% of the privates died during the war. One of the big problems of knowing who died or was killed was identifying them. "Dog Tags" were not around until later wars. Some of the men sewed their name in their clothing, but many died on the battlefields and were merely buried right there.

This unit (originally know as Company B) became Co D, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of the MS Infantry when Brig. Gen. C. G. Dahlgren at Camp Clark, Bay St. Louis, MS mustered it into the Army of the Confederate States of America (CSA) on October 5, 1861, because it was "A Regiment peculiarly adapted to, and indeed, 'raised' mainly for the defense of the intricate coast of the Mississippi Sound". Total original enrollment for this Regt was 806 men, including officers.

This unit, originally known as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt Mississippi Volunteers, was officially now known as Featherstone's Brigade, Loring's Division, Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee when it became part of the CSA.

Between October 1861 and May 1862, Co D, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of the MS Infantry was mainly based in Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, MS.



In the early months of 1862, the women of Pass Christian, Harrison County, MS raised their spirits by creating a flag that represented their love for their men, devotion for their sovereign state, and dedication to the war effort. This flag was an adaptation of the official flag of the Sovereign Republic of Mississippi. It became the flag of Company H ("Dahlgren Guards" from Harrison County).

In early April 1862 following a pressed march with full packs from Pass Christian toward Handsboro, MS and

upon reaching the Long Beach area (about 10 miles), the tired troops of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt MS Infantry were apprised of the Federal (Union) bombardment of the harbor at Pass Christian. Immediately, they reversed their march to return to protect Pass Christian. Comprising only about 200 men, the three Confederate companies of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt were engaged by the "9<sup>th</sup> Regt Connecticut" numbering about 1,000 men supported by artillery fire. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt fought for more than an hour, but were forced to evacuate their positions. The 9<sup>th</sup> Regt burned the camp and part of the clothing and stores of the three companies and took the flag.

The Pass Christian Flag was paraded through the streets and was misrepresented as a captured Confederate "Battle Flag." By some accounts, it is still being erroneously reported that the 9<sup>th</sup> Regt became the first Union Soldiers to capture a Confederate Unit's Flag. The recently elected Col Thomas Mellon of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt MS Infantry, in a meeting with the commanding Officer of the 9<sup>th</sup> Regt, ***insisted the "flag" had been stolen and not seized bravely in battle and therefore should be returned.*** (Following the War, it was returned on *Connecticut Day* at the New Orleans Exposition on February 26, 1885, and is currently housed at *Beauvoir*.)

The *Battle of Pass Christian*, which was more of a skirmish, is an example of green troops going into their first battle.

There was growing dissension among the men of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt over the term of their enlistment and whether they should solely be assigned to protect the Mississippi Gulf Area. On May 1, 1862, at a camp at Tangipahoa, LA, the 3<sup>rd</sup> MS Regt was reorganized and was then "re-enlisted" for the war. As part of that reorganization, the field and staff officers had to be re-elected. Many were not re-elected including Col John B. Deason. He was voted out and was replaced by Col Mellon (a 35-year-old Hinds County planter) and the former Major of the Regt. Capt E. A. Peyton of Co G (a 34-year-old former Assistant Marshal from Copiah County), was then elected Lt Col, and Capt Dyer, of Co G (a 23-year-old merchant from Yazoo City) was elected Major.

After the field officers were elected, the men of each company elected/reelected their officers. Among the casualties of this process was 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Charles H. Hughes; he was not re-elected and was immediately reduced to the rank of private.

On May 5, 1862, most of the senior field and staff officers of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of the MS Infantry, including the Col, the Lt Col, the Maj and 5 Cpts, signed a letter to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America on behalf of Charles H. Hughes. That letter is typed below as written.

*Camp Monroe, LA. May 5, 1862*

*To the Honorable Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America.*

*We the undersign Officers of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt Mississippi Vols. C. S. A. take great pleasure in recommending to your notice and formally consideration Lieut. C. H. Hughes who was not re-elected to office by his company as **an accomplished officer and gentleman of high character.** We earnestly request that you assign him to some duty in which he can do good service as an officer (emphasis added).*

*We are very respectfully your most obedient servants.*

*Thomas A. Mellon, Colonel, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt*

*E. A. Peyton, LT Colonel, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt Mississippi*

*Samuel M. Dyer, Major, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt*

*William H. Morgan, Captain, Company B*

*R. A. Joiner, Captain, Company H, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt*

*John P Elmer, Captain, Company E*

*John J. Bradford, Captain, Company G*

*Albert H. Johnson, Captain, Company I*

*James B. McRae, Captain, Company A*

In the book, *To Live and Die in Dixie*, the author H. Grady Howell, Jr. commented on the letter about my great-grandfather: "This former officer received as good an endorsement as could be had by anyone in the regiment."

Since there are no CSA records on Charles H. Hughes from May 1, 1862 until July 29, 1862, we believe that he may have gone back home to Newton, MS during this period.

On April 21, 1862, the Partisan Ranger Act was passed by the Confederate States Congress. As a result of this act, the CSA had created specialty units called, "Partisan Rangers" (similar to today's Army "Rangers" or Navy "Seals" or Marine Corps "Special Ops" units). The Partisan Rangers were well-trained cavalymen who operated deep behind enemy lines harassing enemy formations, disrupting enemy lines of supply and communication, and engaging the enemy at its weakest point to create havoc and general disruption of military operations. Rangers were known to exercise military discipline when conducting raids. It is almost impossible to determine exactly which "battles" these units participated in.

While the Partisan Rangers were subject to the same regulations and pay as regular troops, they were distinguished from regular troops by a provision in the act pertaining to munitions of war captured from the enemy. The rangers were to be given extra cash compensation, based on their full value of the munitions capture, as prescribed by the Secretary of War of the CSA. Many Union Generals did not believe that the Partisan Rangers were entitled to protection when captured, as was the case with other prisoners of war.

On July 29, 1862, at Garlandville, MS, Charles H. Hughes joined Company C of the 15th Batt of the Alabama (AL) Partisan Rangers (it was also known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Batt of the AL Partisan Rangers). He was elected 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Based on the records found, we believe that he recruited his brother to join him in this unit at the same time.

The early superiority of Confederate Cavalry was because many Southerners traveled by horseback from boyhood. A Cavalry unit traveled about 30-35 miles per day. They had to carry all their supplies on their horse with them including: a haversack (a white canvas bag for their rations), water, ammunition, a tent, a bedroll, rain gear, maybe some clothes and about 10 pounds of food for their horse.

In reviewing the pay records for Charles H. Hughes, he was normally paid \$80 every month as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and \$100 a month as a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt; however, it was not uncommon for him to be paid every two months. The first time he was paid in this new unit which he joined on July 29, 1862 was on October 31, 1862, a little over three months after he joined this unit. His brother, Private John H. Hughes, who also joined on July 29, 1861, was not paid until December 31, 1862 or a little over five months after he joined. I could not find any records for either of them ever receiving any additional "pay" for any munitions of war captured from the enemy.

Between July 1862 and June 1863, Co C was based around Mobile, AL in Camp Halls Mills (10 miles south of Mobile) and in Camp Forney (about 100 miles northeast of Mobile).

On June 8, 1863, Co C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Batt of the AL Partisan Rangers consolidated with five companies of the 13th Batt of the AL Partisan Rangers to form the 56th Regt of the AL Partisan Rangers – it kept its Co C designation and was also known as Boyle's Regt AL Cavalry.

Between June 1863 and March 1865, the 56th Regt, AL Partisan Rangers were based in MS (Cherry Creek, Pontotoc, New Albany and Newton) and in AL (Town Creek). From the records that I found, it appears that 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Charles H. Hughes would, on a monthly basis, request from the QM about 75 horses and feed for those horses along with supplies (shoes, blankets and tents) for his men.

On February 17, 1864, at the request of Robert E. Lee and out of fear that some of the Partisan Rangers could become "guerillas/pirates" that no one could control, the Partisan Ranger Act was repealed.

On June 30, 1864, when Charles H. Hughes became sick, he was sent to an Atlanta Hospital. His brother John went AWOL on that same date – presumably to accompany his brother to the hospital. John was detailed as a hospital nurse on October 24, 1863, by Brig. Gen. Ferguson. We believe he was assigned to be a nurse because their father Timothy Richardson Hughes was a doctor.

On January 17, 1865, the nine companies of Capt Inge's 12<sup>th</sup> Batt of the MS Cavalry, along with Co C, of the 56th AL Regt (a Mississippi Company), were consolidated and became the 10<sup>th</sup> Regt MS Cavalry. On March 24, 1865, the ten companies of MS Cavalry under the command of Col. Armistead would now constitute the 12<sup>th</sup> Regt of the MS Cavalry.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Regt of the MS Cavalry served on the flank of the Confederate army during the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and it saw arduous duty. The 12<sup>th</sup> Regt moved with Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood (he was once one of Robert E. Lee's most effective and respected generals) into Tennessee. The 12<sup>th</sup> Regt then turned and harassed Union General William T. Sherman.

Late in March 1865, the Regt, now commanded by Lt. Col. Spence, was in the trenches of Savannah and operated near Augusta. It participated in the defense of Spanish Fort, east of Mobile Bay and served as rear guard during the evacuation of Mobile and retreat to Demopolis, AL.

Handwritten record titled "S.F. 10<sup>th</sup> Miss. Cav." showing unit changes for officers:

Officer	Co. C 15 <sup>th</sup> Ala. Partisan Rangers	Co. C 56 <sup>th</sup> Ala. Partisan Rangers	Co. F 10 <sup>th</sup> Regt MS Cavalry
Peck, G. F.	1	1	1
Hughes, C. H.	2	2	2
Brown, W. M.	2	2	2
Lewis, J. H.	2	2	2
Acker, W. P.	2	2	2

This official Confederate Record on the left shows that while the officers remained the same, the "unit" that my great-grandfather was in, morphed from Co C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Alabama Partisan Rangers to Co C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Alabama Partisan Rangers to Co F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regt MS Cavalry and finally into Co F of 12<sup>th</sup> Regt Mississippi Cavalry.



As the war was ending Confederate Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor (son of former U.S. president Zachary Taylor and the brother-in-law of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States), held command of the administrative entity called the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, with some 12,000 troops.

By the end of Apr. 1865 Mobile, Ala., had fallen and news had reached Taylor of the meetings between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman. Taylor agreed to meet Maj. Gen. E.R.S. Canby for a conference a few miles north of Mobile. On April 30<sup>th</sup>, the two officers established a truce, terminable after 48 hours notice by either party, then partook of a "bountiful luncheon ... with joyous popping of champagne corks ... the first agreeable explosive sounds," Taylor wrote, "I had heard for years."

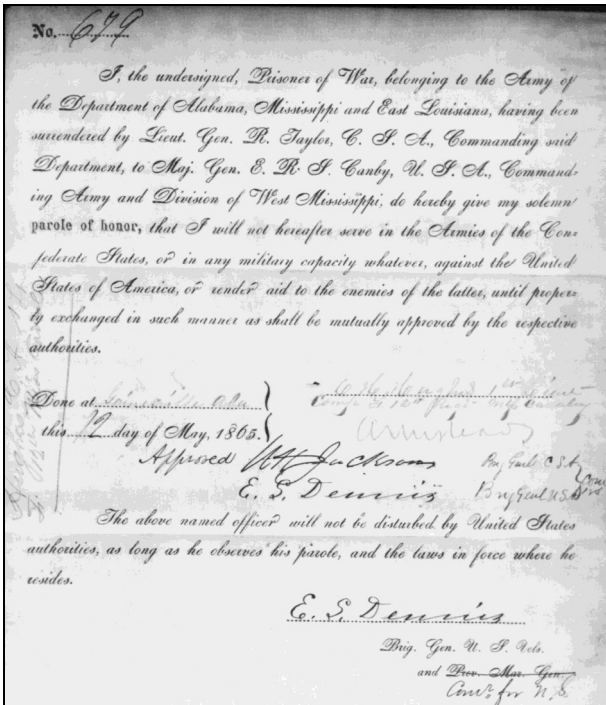
(Confederate.)  
10 / 12 Cav. Miss.  
Lt. Gen. R. Taylor  
Co. F, 12 Reg't Mississippi Cavalry.  
Residence: Citronelle Station, Newton County, Miss.  
Appears on a  
**Roll of Prisoners of War**  
of Detachment of Co. F, 12 Regiment Miss. Cavalry, Confederate States Army, commanded by Lieut. C. H. Hughes, surrendered at Citronelle, Ala., by Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, C. S. A., to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., May 4, 1865, and paroled at Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865.  
Roll dated Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865.

The party separated. Canby went to Mobile and Taylor to his headquarters at Meridian, Miss., along with many of his field and staff officers including Capt George Peek of Co F, 12<sup>th</sup> Regt of the MS Cavalry. Two days later, Taylor received news of Johnston's surrender, of President Jefferson Davis's capture, and of Canby's insistence that the truce terminate. On May 4, 1865, Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor of CSA surrendered the Army of Alabama, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, USA, Commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, at Citronelle, AL. This the 3rd major surrender by the CSA effectively ended the Civil War.

With Capt Peek at Meridian, MS with General Taylor, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Charles H. Hughes became the Company Commander. As such, he surrendered his unit (Co F, 12<sup>th</sup> Regt of the MS Cavalry, including his brother John) and they both became Prisoners of War.

That surrender took place under the "Surrender Oak." A living history/reenactment of the surrender occurs each year in Citronelle, AL (near Mobile). The historic "Surrender Oak" no longer stands, as it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1902.





Under the terms of the surrender, officers retained their side-arms and the mounted men their horses. The CSA retained control of the rail-ways and river steamers to transport the troops as near as possible to their homes. Both Charles H. Hughes and his brother John H. Hughes then returned to their home in Chunkey, Newton County, MS.

**The epilogue**

I was not aware, as I am sure that many of you were not aware, of the following facts from the Ken Burns' PBS film on the Civil War.

More than three million (3,000,000) Americans fought in the Civil War and more than 620,000 died, which was about 2% of the total population of the U.S. at that time. Disease was the number one killer of men during the Civil War, taking two lives for every one that died of battle wound and about 3,000,000 horses were killed.



This "purse," as it was commonly known in the 1860s, was taken from a Federal (Union) Soldier when he was captured by 1st Lt. Charles Harrison Hughes, CSA during the Civil War. 1st Lt. C. H. Hughes bought the soldier a new suit of clothes with the money contained in the purse, as they did not allow any money to be returned to the Prisoners of War. Charles H. Hughes carried and used this "wallet" the remainder of his life - not as a trophy - but rather as a remembrance of the 600,000 Americans killed in the Civil War. This wallet is still treasured by our family.



After the war, we do not know what happened to John. That story is left for another day. His brother Charles got married in Newton County, MS. His first wife and two daughters all died of the influenza.

He then married "the girl next door" (at least that is what the 1870 census indicates). My great-grandmother was Martha Florida Green. They had 8 children, including my grandfather, Charles "Walter" Hughes.

They moved from Newton County, MS to Glen Cove, Coleman County, Texas. My great-grandfather Charles H. Hughes was elected the first Justice-of-the-Peace for Glen Cove, TX.

In November 1893, the entire family moved to Medford, OR, arriving on December 23, 1893. Charles H. Hughes worked on the C. T. Payne Ranch east of Ashland, where he was injured in a fall and died a year later on July 24, 1895. He is buried at the IOOF Eastwood Cemetery in Medford, OR, along with his wife and 3 of his sons. He has a daughter buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Ashland, OR.

**Charles Harrison & Martha Florida**  
 Circa 1880 – Coleman, Texas



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*This article is dedicated to my mom, Marcella Agnes (Hughes) Doyle, who passed away on July 5, 2010.*

*She is the person who gave me the "genealogy bug."*

*She would smile whenever she was reading the new information that I found about her relatives.*

*She was always encouraging me to find out more about our family.*

*Thanks Mom!!*

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- U S Federal Census: 1840 Rowan County, North Carolina; 1850, 1860 & 1870 Newton County, Mississippi; and 1880 Coleman County, Texas.

Editor's note: Resources at the Jackson County Genealogy Library mentioned in the previous story by Thomas Doyle include [Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com) and [Fold3.com](http://Fold3.com) (free for library patrons). In addition, the headstone for Charles and Martha Florida Hughes shown at the right appears in the Cemetery/Death database on the [Jackson County Genealogy Library](http://Jackson County Genealogy Library) website. Indexes to the digital images and other JCGL records referred to in the final story by Anne Billeter are available on that website as well.



## MY CIVIL WAR ANCESTOR BY CHARLEEN BROWN

My Great-Grandfather, James Henry Minor was born 9 Feb 1848 in Missouri. He enlisted in Company F, Illinois 61<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment on 28 Jan 1864, twelve days before his 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. His personal description at the time of enlistment was as follows: Height, 5 feet 5 inches; complexion, fair; color of eyes, blue; color of hair, red. Pension application records show that he was honorably discharged at Camp Butler, Illinois on 8 Sep 1865.

My Aunt, Evelyn May Minor told the following story about 'Grandpa Minor':

"One time when Grandpa was visiting our family in Elk River, Idaho, he came to my class on Lincoln's birthday to tell us about being in the Civil War. He told us that one day he was working with the camp cook and President Lincoln came in to have a meal with the soldiers. Lincoln put his arm around Grandpa and asked the cook, "Is this lad a good soldier?" The cook replied, "One of the best, sir!"

Later, on our way home from school, Grandpa told me that was not quite the way it happened. He said that Lincoln had put his hand on his shoulder, but what he really said was, "Well Lad, be a good soldier." Grandpa said he changed the story a little bit because the way he told it made a better story.

James Henry Minor died 19 May 1938 in Marysville, WA. at the age of 89 years, 3 months, 10 days. At the time of his death he was one of the few remaining Civil War Veterans in Washington state.

# SARAH ANN: A JACKSON COUNTY MYSTERY

## PART I

### BY ANNE BILLETER

In December 1997 there was a query on or-roots, a listserv for people interested in Oregon genealogy. Glenn Cox wrote: "I have spent much time trying to trace my Great-grandfather, John W. Cox." Glenn had found a 1 year old "J. W. Cox" in:

#### 1860 Jackson County Oregon Census, Dardenetto Pct [Dardanelles] [P. O. Rock Point]

376	267	Andrew J. Cokely	26 m	Farmer	Ohio
	268	Joseph Addington	27 m	farm laborer	Ill
		S. A. Cox	24 f	domestic	Tenn
		J. W. Cox	1 m		Ore

Glenn wrote: "The census of 1870 lists John W. Cox living with a woman, not his mother, in Jacksonville and no indication of what his relationship is to this woman."

#### 1870 Census, Jackson County, Oregon, P. O Jacksonville

893	872	Coakley, Andrew J.	42	farmer	NY	\$3,000	\$1,000
		Sarah A.	35	kpg			TN
		Laura E.	2				OR
		Cox, John W.	11				OR

The 1860 and 1870 censuses did not give relationships, but it seemed worth checking to see if Andrew J. Coakley might have married "S. A. Cox," in which case John W. Cox would still be living with his mother.

**Marriage of Andrew J. Coakley and Mrs. Sarah Ann Cox 18 April 1861** in Jackson County, Oregon by George M. Harris, J. P.<sup>1</sup>

So, John W. Cox was living with his mother and stepfather in 1870. The question remains: Is this John W. Cox the John W. Cox of Glenn's query? A search of [Index and Abstract of] *Jackson County Oregon Wills, Probates, Estate Files, Guardianships*<sup>2</sup> found in file #288 a reference to John W. Cox, son of Rufus and Malinda C. Cox. However, there is an article about this John W. Cox in Gaston's *Centennial History of Oregon*.<sup>3</sup> It states that he married Elmira May Crain in Klamath County, Oregon in Dec., 1892. Glenn Cox's great-grandfather married Mary Viola Stout in 1894 in Klamath County. Conclusion: This is a different John W. Cox, not Glenn Cox's great-grandfather.

Another question: Who was John W. Cox's father, Sarah Ann's husband, and what happened to him? When this research was originally conducted in 1998, the search for a divorce was unsuccessful. There also did not seem to be a notice of the death of a Cox who might have been this person. Mr. Cox remained a mystery.

Glenn Cox believed Sarah Ann's son MIGHT be his great-grandfather. He wrote: "The family legend has John W. running away from home at age 12. He was a drifter for a number of years until he met Mary Viola Stout at Klamath, per my mother's account."

What was happening in Sarah Ann's son John W. Cox's life? He was two in 1861, when his mother married his stepfather, Andrew J. Coakley. Abstracts from the Oregon Sentinel<sup>4</sup> (a Jacksonville newspaper), plus Jacksonville Ceme-

tery information<sup>5,6,7</sup>, reveal the following:

- 1863: Ira Andrew Coakley was born.
- 1866: Feb. 2, Ira Andrew Coakley died of diptheria, ae 2 y, 7m, 10d
- 1866: Nov. 17, a daughter born to “wife of A.J. Coakley”
- 1867: Dec. 14, Hatty, dau of A.J. & S. A. Coakley died, ae 1y, 1m, 4d
- 1868: Aug. 17, a daughter born to “wife of A.J. Coakley”  
(1870 census reveals the daughter’s name is Laura E.)
- 1871: daughter Emma born
- 1873: May 16, stillborn infant “May”
- 1874: June 15, husband Andrew J. Coakley died.



John W. Cox was 12 in 1871. If this was Glenn Cox’s son, did he run away from home then, or might his young age have been exaggerated, as the story was told by later generations? Perhaps he left when his stepfather died, when he was fifteen. Andrew J. Coakley’s will<sup>8</sup>, dated 11 May 1874, does not mention his step-son. John was not found in the 1880 census.

However, the Jacksonville Cemetery provided another possible lead: In the Coakley lot in the Jacksonville Cemetery is “Coakley, Mother” ?Sarah Ann, age 79, d. 22 Dec 1912. The question mark by Sarah Ann’s name reveals that the cemetery record does not name the person buried under the gravestone with the single word “Mother” on it. A search of an obituary for Sarah Ann Coakley in 1912 was unsuccessful. She was also not found in the 1880 census. Might she have married again?



**Democratic Times<sup>9,10</sup>, [Jacksonville] Married 22 Nov 1877**

John W. Baker & Mrs. Sarah Coakley at Willow Springs Pct.

**1880 Census** Jackson County, Willow Springs Pct

Baker, John W.	47	Head	GA EN VA farmer
Sarah A.	46	Wife	TN VA VA keeping house
Coakley, Louisa	12	StepDau	OR KY TN
Emma J.	10	StepDau	OR KY TN

So in 1880 Sarah Ann is living with her third husband and her two surviving Coakley children. There is no sign of her son John W. Cox. The Bakers were not found in the 1900 census. A search of the Jacksonville Cemetery records found “John W. Baker, born 1827, died 14 Jan 1894.” There was not a matching Sarah Ann Baker in the cemetery. His obituary was not helpful: “J. W. Baker, a pioneer miner and farmer of Willow Springs district, died at Central Point Sunday, and was buried in Jacksonville Cemetery the following day.”<sup>11</sup> There was not a 1912 obituary for Sarah Ann Baker. Could she have married *again*?

**Jackson County Marriages**<sup>12</sup>, v. 7, p. 68

Wilson, Arthur Baker, Sarah Ann      12 April 1899

**Ashland Tidings**<sup>13</sup>:

Married: Wilson-Baker

In Central Point, April 12, 1899, Arthur Wilson of Medford and Mrs. Baker

**1900 Oregon Census**, Jackson County, Central Point

Wilson, Arthur	Head	Sep 1823	76 marr 1	OH VA PA
Sarah A.	Wife	Jan 1834	66 marr 1 7 3	TN VA VA
Perry, Ira	Board	Sep 1889	10	OR UN UN
Peninger, HattieGr	Dau	Jul 1879	20	VA TX VA

The 1900 census raised a number of questions. Why does Sarah A. say this is her first marriage? If this is the Sarah Ann we have been tracing, she says she had 1 more child than we were aware of. We had noticed in the Coakley lot in the Jacksonville Cemetery a gravestone for “Emma died May 29, 1895 Age 24 years” which is the right age for Emma Coakley, but the cemetery transcription does not have an Emma Coakley. Marriage records revealed that Emma Coakley married S. W. McClendon on August 20, 1892 and she is noted in the cemetery transcription under the name Emma McClendon. Her obituary states: “Died.—McCLENDON—In Central Point, May 29, 1895, Emma, wife of S. W. McClendon; aged 24 years, 1 month and 5 days.”<sup>14</sup>

Also in the Coakley lot in the Jacksonville Cemetery is a gravestone for “Ira P. Perry Died Apr. 28, 1902, age 12 years.” In the 1900 census he was boarding with the Wilsons. The Southern Oregonian reported: “Ira Walter Perry, adopted son of Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson...second death in two weeks. Lost her husband to blood poisoning just two weeks ago.”<sup>15</sup>

Sarah Ann lost another husband! He was also buried in the Jacksonville Cemetery. His extensive obituary provided quite a bit of information about “Arthur Wilson, an Oregon pioneer of 1852...He is survived by his second wife and...”<sup>16</sup>

There was no obituary in 1912 for Sarah Ann Wilson. Could she have married again? In 1998 the marriage index was indexed only by surname and there were many Wilsons. Instead, a search of the abstracts of the Ashland Tidings for a report of the death of a Sarah Ann in December 1912 was successful:

January 2, 1913

**“Pioneer Dies**

**Mrs. Sarah Ann Anderson**, a resident of the Rogue river valley since 1857, died at Rogue River, formerly Woodville, Dec. 22. She came to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama in 1856, and came to the Rogue river valley the next year, coming via Crescent City by pack train. She resided in the valley from that time to her death.”<sup>17</sup>

This obituary provides new information, but major omissions. There is no mention of her five husbands or of her chil-

dren. A search for her last marriage confirms this is the same Sarah Ann: Thomas N. Anderson married Mrs. S. A. Wilson on March 6, 1910 at the house of S. W. McClendon.<sup>18</sup> They were recorded in the 1910 census:

**1910 Oregon Census, Jackson County, Gold Hill Pct.**

Anderson, Thos. N.	Head	60	M1	00 yrs married		OH PA PA
Sarah A.	Wife	74	M5	00 “ “ 6 ch, 3 liv		TN VA VA

Note Sarah reports this is her fifth marriage and that she bore only 6 children and 3 are living. The third living child is still a mystery. We know of Laura Coakley and are guessing John W. Cox is still alive, but who is her third living child? Clues to the answer, with new mysteries, are revealed in the abstracts of Jackson County probate records:<sup>19</sup>

Anderson, Sarah A. died 23 Dec 1912

Adm. T.N. Anderson, husband, 63, Gold Hill

Son William Cox, 53, Chico, CA

Daughter Laura McClendon, 44, Gold Hill

Children of daughter Louise Hanson:

C.A. Peninger, 43, Stockton, CA

Fred Peninger, 36, Stockton, CA

Hattie Grieves, 32, Vashon, WA

### DISCOVERIES...AND QUESTIONS!

1. Daughter Laura (Coakley) has married a McClendon
2. Who is daughter Louise? She appears to have married twice:
  - Peninger and Hanson
3. Now we know Hattie Peninger (granddaughter living with Sarah Ann and her husband Arthur Wilson in 1900) is the daughter of Louise, but who is Louise?
4. Note the ages of the grandchildren...and children!
5. John W. Cox (born 1859) = William Cox, age 53 in 1912. He's in Chico, California.

### Laura E. Coakley

- Born 17 Aug 1868<sup>20</sup>
- Married 1 July 1896 S. W. McClendon.<sup>21</sup> This tells us S. W. McClendon first married Emma Coakley and after her death married her sister Laura a little over one year later.
- 1900 resided Willow Springs Precinct, Jackson County, OR, married 4 years, no children.
- 1910 resided Gold Hill Precinct, Jackson County, OR, married 14 years, no children.
- Laura and Samuel W. McClendon divorced on March 12, 1918.<sup>22</sup>
- Laura McClendon married Albert Pankey on July 3, 1919.<sup>23</sup>
- 1920 resided Gold Hill Precinct, Jackson County, OR.
- [James] Albert Pankey died 13 Oct 1946<sup>24</sup>

- Laura Pankey died 20 Oct 1946. They are buried in the Coakley lot at the Jacksonville Cemetery.<sup>25, 26</sup>

### REVIEW OF CHILDREN OF Sarah Ann and Andrew Coakley:

- Ira Andrew Coakley, b. 1863, d. 2 Feb 1866
- Hatty Coakley, b. 10 Nov 1866, d. 14 Dec 1867
- Laura E. Coakley, b. 17 Aug 1868, d. 20 Oct 1946
- Married (1) Samuel W. McClendon 1 Jul 1896
- Divorced 12 Mar 1918. No Children
- Married (2) (James) Albert Pankey 3 Jul 1919
- No Children (deduced)
- Emma Jane Coakley, b. 1871, d. 20 May 1895
- Married Samuel W. McClendon 20 Aug 1892
- No Children (deduced)
- May Coakley, b. 16 May 1873, d. 16 May 1873, stillborn



**Conclusion:** Sarah Ann and Andrew Coakley had no Coakley grandchildren.

This project began with a query concerning John W. Cox, Sarah Ann's son by her first marriage. The administration of her probate indicates she may have also had a daughter Louise, prior to her marriage to Andrew Coakley. "**Sarah Ann: A Jackson County Mystery, Part II**" will be published in the next issue of the *Rogue Digger*, detailing the the search for Sarah Ann's first husband, Mr. Cox (first name unknown in 1998), their son John William Cox, and their apparent daughter Louise.

### Footnotes

- 1 Lacy, Ruby, [Index to] *Jackson County Oregon Marriages, vol. 1, 1853-1871*, Ruby Lacy, 1971, indicates this marriage was recorded in *Jackson County, Oregon, Marriages, vol. 1*, p. 78. JCGL now has a digital image of this marriage record.
- 2 Lacy, Ruby and Lida Childers, [Index and Abstract of] *Jackson County Oregon Wills, Probates, Estate Files, Guardianships*, Book 3, Rogue Valley Genealogical Society, 1988, p. 33, file #1631.
- 3 Gaston, Joseph, *The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912*, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., c. 1913, vol. 4, p. 617-818.
- 4 Childers, Lida & Ruby Lacy, *Oregon Sentinel Abstracts, 1856-1873*, Ruby Lacy, 1979.
- 5 Strom, Ora, *Jacksonville Cemetery, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon*, Rogue Valley Genealogical Society, 1985.
- 6 *Jacksonville Cemetery, Jacksonville, Oregon: List of Burials in Jacksonville Cemetery to 1980*, RVGS, n.d.
- 7 Personal observation of gravestones, 12 April 1998.
- 8 *Jackson County Oregon Will Book 1*, p. 80, digital image viewed and printed at JCGL, 6 Jan 2012.
- 9 *Democratic Times Newspaper Abstracts, Jacksonville [Jackson County] Oregon: January 07, 1871-December 28, 1877, vol. 1*, Ruby Lacy, 1990.



- 10 *Jackson County Oregon Marriages*, vol. 2, p. 308, digital image viewed and printed at JCGL, 17 Jan 2012.
- 11 Childers, Lida & Ruby Lacy, *Ashland Tidings, Newspaper Abstracts, Ashland, Oregon, 1876-1927*, Ruby Lacy, 1990-1992, vol. 7, p. 12.
- 12 *Jackson County Oregon Marriages*, vol. 7, p. 68, digital image viewed and printed at JCGL, 17 Jan 2012.
- 13 Childers, Lida & Ruby Lacy, *Ashland Tidings, Newspaper Abstracts, Ashland, Oregon, 1876-1927*, Ruby Lacy, 1990-1992, vol. 10, p. 40.
- 14 Childers, Lida and Ruby Lacy, *Ashland Tidings, Newspaper Abstracts, Ashland, Oregon 1876-1927*, Ruby Lacy, 1990-1992, vol. 7, p. 186.
- 15 Childers, Lisa and Ruby Lacy, *Southern Oregon [newspaper abstracts], Book 1, 5 Apr 1902-27 Apr 1907*, Ruby Lacy, 1988-1989, vol. 1, p. 9.
- 16 Childers, Lida and Ruby Lacy, *Ashland Tidings, Newspaper Abstracts, Ashland, Oregon, 1876-1927*, Ruby Lacy, 1990-1992, vol. 13, p. 44.
- 17 Childers, Lida and Ruby Lacy, *Ashland Tidings, Newspaper Abstracts, Ashland, Oregon, 1876-1927*, Ruby Lacy, 1990-1992, vol. 24, p. 1.
- 18 *Jackson County Oregon Marriages*, vol. 9, p. 540, digital image viewed and printed at JCGL 17 Jan 2012.
- 19 Lacy, Ruby, [Index and Abstract of] *Jackson County Oregon Wills, Probates, Estate Files, Guardianships*, vol. 3, Rogue Valley Genealogical Society, 1988, p. 33, file #1631.
- 20 *Death Certificates for Jackson County, Oregon, 1946*. (JCGL 979.527/D218/Dea/1946)
- 21 *Jackson County Oregon Marriages*, vol. 6, p. 112. Digital image viewed 15 Feb 2012 at JCGL.
- 22 *Jackson County Circuit Court*, Judgment Roll #1035, 1918. Digital image viewed 15 Feb 2012 at JCGL.
- 23 *Jackson County Oregon Marriages*, vol. 12, p. 320. Digital image viewed 15 Feb 2012 at JCGL.
- 24 *Death Certificates for Jackson County, Oregon, 1946*. (JCGL 979.527/D218/Dea/1946)
- 25 Personal observation of gravestones, 12 Apr 1998.
- 26 Strom, Ora, *Jacksonville Cemetery, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon*, Rogue Valley Genealogical Society, 1985.