

TENNESSEANS
IN
THE CIVIL WAR

*A Military History
of Confederate and Union Units
with
Available Rosters of Personnel*

*In Two Parts
Part I*

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Middle Tennessee to round up stragglers and enforce conscription. He was cut off from return by the movement of the Federal forces, and operated behind the Federal lines until April, 1864, when he and a few men rejoined the army at Dalton, Georgia. By this time, his regiment was in Virginia, and he did not rejoin the 25th until August, 1864. In the meantime, with a force which varied from 85 to 300 men, he created a considerable disturbance in Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, including the capture of Glasgow, Kentucky on October 6, 1863.

On November 22, 1863, Johnson's Brigade, composed of the 17th/23rd, 25th/44th, and the 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments was placed in Major General Simon B. Buckner's Division, which was detached from the Army of Tennessee to join Lieutenant General James Longstreet on his expedition against General Burnside in East Tennessee. The consolidation of the 25th/44th Regiments was a field consolidation for tactical purposes, and separate muster rolls were maintained, but they continued to operate as a unit until the end of the war. For a history of the brigade from this time on, see the history of the 17th Tennessee Infantry.

The regiment remained in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia until May, 1864, when it moved to Richmond, Virginia. En-

gagements mentioned in regiment's reports were at Fort London, Bean's Station and Fort Sanders; in Virginia, Walthall Junction, Swift Creek, and Drewry's Bluff. At Drewry's Bluff, on May 16, 1864, Captain S. J. Johnson and his company of the 25th totaling about 50 men were captured, and Major McCarver of the 25th was killed. Total casualties for 25th/44th were 95 out of 259 effectives.

On August 31, 1864, Colonel Hughs of the 25th was reported in command of Johnson's Brigade totaling 395 effectives out of 737 present. On the same date, a report from General Bushrod Johnson stated there were not more than 20 effectives left in the 25th Regiment.

From this time on, the brigade was engaged in the daily fighting along the Richmond to Petersburg Line. The last reported commander of the 25th/44th was Captain J. E. Spencer. Colonel Hughs resigned in March 1865, stating his regiment had been reduced to about 20 enlisted men. In the last report, dated April 4, 1865, just before the surrender, the 25th/44th was reported in Brigadier General William McComb's Brigade, a consolidation of Johnson's and Archer's old brigades, composed of the 2nd Maryland Battalion, 1st Confederate, 7th, 14th, 17th/23rd, 25th/44th, and 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments.

26th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT Also called 3rd East Tennessee Infantry Regiment

Organized September 6, 1861; Confederate service September and October, 1861; reorganized September, 1862; formed part of 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS
Colonels—John M. Lillard, R. M. Saffell.
Lieutenant Colonels—James J. Odell, James L. Bottles, A. F. Boggress.
Majors—Thomas M. McConnell, R. M. Saffell, A. F. Boggress.

CARRANS—Abijah F. Boggress, Co. "A". Men from Meigs County.
J. L. Bottles, Talbot Greene, Co. "B". Consolidated with 2nd "H" April 5, 1863. Men from Washington County.
Edwin Allen, George Stuart, Co. "C". Men

from Cooke County.

William McConnell, Levi Mobley, Co. "D". Men from Grainger County.
John Crawford, James A. Cash, Co. "E". Men from Rhea County.
Hugh L. McClung, John F. Butler, Co. "F". Men from Knox County.

C. D. McFarland, G. T. Willis, Co. "G". Became 2nd Co. "K". 1st Confederate Infantry November 8, 1862. Men from Hamilton County.
James Clark Gordon, 1st Co. "H". Became 3rd Co. "I". 1st Confederate Infantry November 8, 1862. Men from Hamilton and North Georgia.
Robert N. Duffe, Benjamin F. Welcker, Thomas B. Brown, Co. "J". Men from Roane County.

James J. C. Odell, John R. Morrell, Co. "K". Men from Sullivan County.

Jesse B. Bundren, Talbot Greene, 2nd Co. "H". Originally organized to form part of 61st Tennessee Infantry, but there were already ten companies in that regiment, and this company was transferred to the 26th Regiment late in 1862. Consolidated with Co. "B" on April 5, 1863. Men from Grainger County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Lillard was killed at Chickamauga; Colonel Saffell and Lieutenant Colonel Boggress were killed at Bentonville, North Carolina. Lieutenant Colonel Bottles died October 26, 1863. Lieutenant Colonel Odell and Major McConnell were not re-elected at the reorganization in September, 1862.

The regiment was organized at Camp Lillard, near Knoxville, Tennessee with ten companies. In November, 1862 two companies were transferred to the 1st Confederate Infantry Regiment, and Captain Bundren's company was added. On April 5, 1863, the regiment was reduced to eight companies by the consolidation of Bundren's Company with Company "B".

Soon after organization the regiment moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where it was in Brigadier General Simon B. Buckner's Division, Colonel William E. Baldwin's Brigade, along with Baldwin's 14th Mississippi Infantry Regiment. In January, 1862, the brigade composed of 14th and 26th Mississippi, and 26th and 41st Tennessee Regiments moved to Russellville, Kentucky, and from there to Fort Donelson, arriving on February 13, 1862, just before the battle which resulted in the capture of that fort. In this engagement, half of Baldwin's Brigade was attached to the brigade commanded by Colonel John C. Brown; the other half, the 14th Mississippi and 26th Tennessee, was detached from Buckner's Division by General Pillow and placed on the line of entrenchments. On the 15th Baldwin's half brigade, the 14th Mississippi, 26th Tennessee with 20th Mississippi attached, led the advance. Colonel Lillard was wounded, but refused to leave the field. General Bushrod Johnson commented "It is difficult to determine which deserves the most commendation, the regiment or its commander." At Fort Donelson the regiment had 96 killed and wounded out of 400 engaged. Most of the regiment were surrendered, and the enlisted men sent to Camp Morton, Indiana. However, a good many escaped, and were

consolidated with men from the regiment in hospitals at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, and these were mustered by Captain W. A. Walsh at Knoxville, February 28, 1862 with over 300 men present. On April 9, 1862, Brigadier General S. B. Mavey reported a detachment from the 26th Tennessee on hand at Chattanooga, and in May, 1862 a number of these men were incorporated into the companies which ultimately formed the 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

The regiment was paroled at Vicksburg, in September, 1862, declared exchanged November 10, 1862, and reorganized at Knoxville, Tennessee with the following field officers: Colonel John M. Lillard, Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Bottles, Major R. M. Saffell. Saffell was later promoted to lieutenant colonel, and then to colonel. A. F. Boggress was elected major, and promoted to lieutenant colonel.

The regiment moved to Murfreesboro where it was placed in Lieutenant General William J. Hardes's Corps, Major General John C. Breckinridge's Division, Brigadier General John C. Brown's Brigade, along with the 18th, 28th, 32nd, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Moses' Georgia Battery. In the Battle of Murfreesboro, Colonel J. B. Palmer was in command of the brigade until about the middle of the day on January 2, 1863, when Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow took command. Federal General Thomas, in his report of the battle ahead stated "I sent orders to Negley to advance to the support of Crittenden's troops. This order was obeyed in most gallant style, and resulted in the complete annihilation of the 26th Tennessee (Rebel) Regiment and the capture of their flag." This was a slight exaggeration, but the regiment did suffer 110 casualties, and on January 19, 1863 reported only 301 effectives left out of 353 present.

The brigade, with the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion added, was transferred to Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division in February, 1863, and remained in camp around Tullahoma, Wartrace, and Fairfield until June, 1863. These units remained together in the same brigade from this time to the final surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina, although the 26th was temporarily attached to General Bushrod Johnson's Brigade for a day or two in the action around Hoover's Gap in late June and early July,

1863.
Following the retreat to Chattanooga the 26th was stationed at Charleston and Loudon, Tennessee during July and August. A Federal report dated September 2, 1863 stated "87 men deserted from the 26th Tennessee at Loudon in the past 10 days."

At Chickamauga September 19-20, 1863, Brown's Brigade was in General Bushrod Johnson's Provisional Division, and the 26th lost 98 out of 229 effectives. They lost eight officers, including Colonel Lillard who was killed. For a period of some months after this battle the 18th/26th formed a field unit under Lieutenant Colonel Butler of the 18th, but separate rolls were maintained.

On November 12, 1863 the brigade was transferred to Major General C. L. Stevenson's Division, and on December 10, 1863 it reported 348 effectives out of 423 present. At the Battle of Missionary Ridge November 24-25, 1863, the 18th/26th was stationed on the outskirts of Lookout Mountain, and withdrew by way of Rossville, Georgia, without being engaged. The regiment spent the winter at Dalton and Callhoun, Georgia, except for one excursion to Rome, Georgia from February 5 to 24, 1864.

On February 20, 1864, Stevenson's Division was transferred from Hardee's Corps to that of Lieutenant General John B. Hood. The regiment left Dalton, Georgia May 12, and was continuously in the field throughout the

Atlanta Campaign. Regimental reports mention engagements at Resaca May 14-15, New Hope Church May 26; Big Shanty June 8; Powder Springs Road June 22. It arrived at Atlanta July 19, where it was engaged in constant skirmishing through August 25.

In the invasion of Tennessee, Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee was given command of Hood's Corps and the brigade remained in this corps until the end. On November 18, 1864, Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades were reported consolidated under Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, with the 23rd Battalion/26th/45th Regiments consolidated under Colonel Anderson Searcy. Lee's Corps did not arrive at Franklin in time to be engaged there, and on December 10, 1864 Palmer's Brigade was reported on detached service and was not engaged at Nashville.

On January 19, 1865 the Tennessee Regiments in Palmer's Consolidated Brigade, the 3rd/18th/23rd/26th/32nd/45th Regiments, reported a total of only 306 effectives out of 471 present. In the final Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina Colonel Sadell and Lieutenant Colonel Boggess were killed, and the remnant of the regiment was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina as part of the Fourth Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anderson Searcy, in Brigadier General Joseph B. Palmer's Brigade.

27th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT Also called 25th Tennessee Infantry Regiment

Organized September 10, 1861, reorganized May 1862, consolidated January 1, 1863 with 1st (Field's) Tennessee Infantry; formed part of Company "I", 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Christopher H. Williams, Blackburn H. Brown, A. W. Caldwell.
Lieutenant Colonels—B. H. Brown, William Ericson.
Majors—Samuel T. Love, John M. Taylor, A. P. Allen.

All of the companies except one changed company letters when the regiment was reorganized in May 1862. The letters used after

the reorganization are shown in the list below, with prior letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—Aaron Lawler, Co. "A," formerly "E"; Men from Benton County.

A. M. Johnson, R. P. Johnson, Co. "B," formerly "K"; Men from McNairy County.
A. W. Caldwell, Stephen S. Sanford, M. H. Campbell, T. H. C. Peery, Co. "C," formerly "B"; Men from Troy, Ohio County.
C. H. Williams, William P. Timberlake, John T. Priddy, John C. Lipscomb, Co. "D," "The Felix Rebels"; Men from Henderson County.

Isham G. Hearn, Jo J. Sharp, Co. "E," formerly "G"; "The Decatur Tigers"; Men from Decatur County.

Samuel A. Savle, John Maynard, Thomas N. Kizer, Co. "F," formerly "I"; Men from Henderson County.
John P. Burns, F. J. Wood, Co. "G," formerly "C"; Men from Crockett County (then Haywood).

J. L. G. Matheny, S. M. Crabtree, J. F. Loomer, J. M. Null, Co. "H," formerly "F"; Men from Weakley and Carroll Counties.
Richard Barham, John W. Carroll, Co. "I," formerly "A"; Men from Henderson County.
Blackburn H. Brown, John M. Taylor, Neill A. Senter, Co. "K," formerly "H"; "The Henderson County Sharpshooters"; Men from Henderson County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Williams was killed at Shiloh; Lieutenant Colonel Brown, wounded; and Major Love mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Brown became colonel, but was not re-elected at the reorganization. Major Taylor was not re-elected, and Major Allen died July 22, 1864. Major Taylor served as Captain of Company "K" until he, too, was seriously wounded at the Battle of Perryville. Colonel Caldwell and Lieutenant Colonel Frierson became supernumerary, and were transferred to other assignments, when the regiment was consolidated with the 1st Tennessee.

The ten companies composing the regiment had been organized in August and September 1861. They assembled at Camp Trenton where they were organized into the 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, with an original strength of 833 men.

Soon after organization the regiment moved to Henderson, where it remained until after the Battle of Belmont November 7, 1861, when it was moved to Columbus, Kentucky. Here for the first time, the regiment was furnished with arms. On November 22, 1861 General Leonidas Polk, at Columbus, wrote he was ordering Williams' 27th Tennessee forward, presumably to Bowling Green, Kentucky, for on December 30, at Bowling Green, General A. S. Johnston wrote that the troops from Columbus were beginning to arrive, and mentioned the 27th, aggregate strength 580, as one that had arrived. So, without a shot having been fired, the regiment had already lost 253 men in effective strength. On January 31, 1862, the regiment was reported in Colonel John S. Bowen's Brigade, Major General Hardee's Central Army of Kentucky, with headquarters at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The brigade at this time was composed of the 9th and 10th Arkansas, 22nd and 25th Mississippi, 1st Missouri and 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus five batteries.

While the regiment was at Bowling Green, Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer was killed in the Battle of Fishing Creek, and Colonel Williams, with an escort of 100 men from the 27th Regiment was selected to convey his body to Nashville for burial. The regiment itself moved to Nashville in February 1862, where on February 23, it was reported in Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood's Brigade, Brigadier General Cideon J. Pillow's Division. The brigade was now composed of the 7th and 16th Alabama, 8th and 9th Arkansas, 27th, 44th and 55th (McKoin's) Tennessee Infantry Regiments, 3rd Mississippi Battalion, two batteries and one cavalry company. From Nashville the brigade moved to Corinth, Mississippi, in preparation for the Battle of Shiloh April 6-7, 1862. In this battle, the brigade, with 7th Alabama Regiment gone, and Avery's Georgia Dragoons and Harper's Battery added, was in Hardee's Corps. General Wood's report stated the 27th started the day with 350 muskets. At the end of the second day, Colonel Williams had been killed. Lieutenant Colonel Brown severely wounded, Major Love mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Total casualties were 142 killed and wounded and 48 missing, over half the force with which they had started the battle.

On April 26, 1862, the 27th, still in Wood's Brigade, reported only 226 effectives, a loss of nearly three fourths of its original strength in a little over seven months. At this time the brigade was composed of the 16th Alabama, 8th Arkansas, 33rd Mississippi, 27th and 44th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, a Mississippi battery and Avery's Cavalry.

After the Battle of Shiloh, Lieutenant Colonel Brown was promoted to colonel, A. W. Caldwell elected lieutenant colonel and John M. Taylor major. At the reorganization in May 1862, Caldwell became colonel; William Ericson lieutenant colonel; and A. P. Allen major. The reorganized regiment was placed in Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division, Brigadier General George Maney's Brigade, composed of 1st (Field's), 6th, 9th, 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Smith's Battery. From this time to the final surrender, the 27th remained in Maney's Bri-