

TENNESSEANS
IN
THE CIVIL WAR

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

In Two Parts

Part I

Published by the
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
Nashville, Tennessee

1964

Shepard to lieutenant colonel; and W. H. Williamson to major. These officers held their position till the end of the war.

At Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863 the 13th Alabama Infantry Regiment had been added to the brigade and continued with it to the end. The brigade opened the fighting on May 3rd with the capture of a strong point in front of the Chancellor house, and later was in the charge which captured the Chancellor house.

After Chancellorsville, the Army of Northern Virginia was reorganized, General A. P. Hill taking command of the III Corps; Archer's Brigade was placed in Major General Henry Heth's Division of Hill's Corps. There followed the Pennsylvania campaign, culminating in the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. At Gettysburg, the brigade was in the famous assault on Cemetery Hill which is known as Pickett's Charge. Actually, the charge was made by two brigades from Pickett's Division, and four from Heth's Division. Archer's Brigade, the Tennessee Brigade, was in line immediately to the left of Pickett's men, and the Tennessee Brigade penetrated the Federal lines momentarily, but were not able to hold the position. Here General Archer and Colonel John A. Fite, of the 7th, were captured.

After Archer's capture, Archer's and Walker's Brigades were consolidated for a time under Brigadier General H. H. Walker. Under him, the regiment was in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, and Spottsylvania Courthouse on May 12. Here General Walker was wounded and Brigadier General B. D. Fry took command of the combined

brigades, and led them in the Battle of Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864. Then followed the siege of Petersburg, beginning June, 1864 and lasting till April, 1865. During this the 7th was almost continuously in the trenches around Petersburg. Here the 2nd Maryland Battalion was added to the brigade.

An inspection report dated September 23, 1864, stated that at inspection August 13, the brigades were in very poor condition, the Tennessee Brigade, which had idolized General Archer, being particularly unhappy and dissatisfied since the consolidation, but that General Archer had since resumed command of the brigade, and that he would no doubt improve matters. However, Archer died October 24, 1864, and on October 31, the brigade was commanded by Colonel Robert M. Mayo. Soon after Colonel William McComb of the 14th Tennessee took command of the brigade, and was later appointed brigadier general and retained command until the end.

On February 3, 1865 a deserter to the Federal lines reported there were not more than 60 men left in the regiment. On April 9, 1865 General Lee surrendered the Army at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. The 47 men left in the Seventh were paroled as a part of the III Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, Lieutenant General Ambrose P. Hill, Major General Henry Heth's Division, Brigadier General William McComb's Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Maryland Battalion, 1st (Turney's), 7th, 14th, 17th, 23rd, 25th, 44th, and 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, with Lieutenant Colonel Samuel G. Shepard in command of the Seventh.

8TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized May 29, 1861 in Provisional Army of Tennessee; Confederate service August 31, 1861; reorganized May 8, 1862; formed Company "D", 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Alfred S. Fulton, William Lawson Moore, L. W. Oglesby, John H. Anderson.
Lieutenant Colonels—William Lawson Moore, Andrew G. Ewing, John H. Anderson, Christopher C. McKinney.
Majors—William H. Botts, Christopher C.

McKinney, W. G. Burford.

All company letters were changed at the reorganization of May 8, 1862, and those shown are the letters used after reorganization, with the prior numbers indicated.

CAPTAINS—William G. Burford, J. A. McCall, D. O. Puryear, Co. "A", formerly "I". Men from Smith County.

Tim S. McHenry, James C. Chowning, W. B. Petty, Co. "B", formerly "F". Men from Overton County.

A. M. Hall, B. E. Malear, William H. Blake, William D. Bonds, Co. "C", formerly "B".

Men from Lincoln County.

George W. Higgins, M. C. Shook, T. A. Yant, Co. "D", formerly "G". "The Norris Creek Guards." Men from Lincoln County.

Rame McKinney, N. M. Bearden, J. S. Brown, Co. "E", formerly "C". "The Comargo Guards." Men from Lincoln County.

Calvin E. Meyers, James J. Cullom, Co. "F", formerly "D". Men from Overton County, some from Fentress County.

William Gore, William Sadler, John S. Quarles, Co. "G", formerly "K". Men from Jackson County, some from Putnam County. A number of men from this company later enlisted in Co. "E", 4th (Murray's) Cavalry Regiment.

L. T. Armstrong, A. J. B. Walker, R. B. Overstreet, Thomas Jefferson Davis, Co. "H", formerly "E". Men from Celina, Jackson County (now Clay County).

James L. Bryant, Ben B. Bowers, James M. McAfee, Co. "I", formerly "A". Men from Marshall County.

William Lawson Moore, W. J. Thrash, John D. Tolley, Moses B. Shores, Co. "K", formerly "H". "The Mulberry Riflemen." Men from Lincoln and Moore Counties.

Of the field officers, Colonel Fulton, Colonel Oglesby, Lieutenant Colonel Ewing, and Major Botts were dropped from the rolls at one time or another. Colonel William Lawson Moore was killed in the Battle of Murfreesboro on December 31, 1862.

Some of the companies constituting the 8th Tennessee assembled at Camp Harris, near Winchester, Franklin County, and were mustered into state service on May 18, 1861. They moved to Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, where, with other companies, they were organized into this regiment.

The Eighth was organized at Camp Trousdale on May 27, 1861. In July, 1861, it had 887 men armed with percussion muskets. Arriving at Huntersville, Virginia, July 21, 1861, it was placed in Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson's Brigade, along with the 16th Tennessee, and the 1st and 14th Georgia Regiments; as part of this brigade it participated in the Cheat Mountain Campaign. The 8th and 16th Tennessee Regiments served in the same brigade organizations throughout the war.

A report from Company "K" dated January 9, 1864, stated that this company was organized April 24, 1861, at Mulberry Station.

Lincoln County; was received into state service at Camp Harris, Franklin County; and organized as part of the 8th Tennessee Infantry Regiment at Camp Trousdale; mustered into Confederate service July 31, 1861 at Big Springs, Virginia. It took part in the Cheat Mountain Campaign, fought at Corinth, Mississippi, Mumfordsville and Perryville, Kentucky, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. It reported a cumulative total of nine killed, 51 wounded, 12 died of disease, 48 deserted, 28 honorably discharged, nine transferred to other commands, and two furnished substitutes who had deserted.

After the Cheat Mountain failure, the 8th and 16th, Donelson's Brigade were sent to Port Royal, South Carolina, arriving December 16, 1861. The 8th was in a skirmish at Port Royal Ferry January 1, 1862.

April 10, 1862, Donelson's Brigade, 1572 men, was ordered to Corinth, Mississippi, and in May the brigade consisted of the 2nd, 8th, 15th, 16th and 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Carnes' Tennessee Battery. By June 15, 1862, the 154th had been replaced by the 51st Tennessee. By June 30, the 2nd was no longer shown as part of the brigade.

At Perryville, October 8, 1862, the brigade consisted of the 8th, 15th, 16th, 38th and 51st Tennessee Regiments. The 8th suffered 38 casualties in this battle.

On December 29, 1862, two days before the Battle of Murfreesboro, the newly organized 84th Regiment was added to the brigade, but was held in reserve during the battle. In the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 8th did valiant service in the battle, but at heavy cost, losing 306 casualties out of 474 engaged, including Colonel William L. Moore, who was killed. Lieutenant Colonel John H. Anderson replaced him, and as full colonel, commanded the regiment till after the Battle of Nashville, when he was given command of a brigade. In the Battle of Murfreesboro, the brigade captured 11 pieces of artillery and 1000 prisoners.

On April 1, 1863, Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright commanded the brigade, which was composed of the 8th, 16th, 28th, and 51st Tennessee Regiments, plus Carnes' Battery, totaling 1698 effectives. The brigade continued to be known as Wright's Brigade until after the Battle of Franklin, though it was commanded at various times by Colonel Anderson, of the 8th, and Colonel Carter, of the

38th. On August 10, 1863, Murray's 22nd Infantry Battalion was added to the brigade; by this time the 8th had been consolidated into a field organization with the 28th Regiment.

At Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, Wright's Brigade consisted of the 8th, 16th, 28th, 38th and Murray's Battalion and 51st/52nd Consolidated Infantry Regiments. At Missionary Ridge, November 24-25, 1863, the 38th had been left at Charleston. Company returns state that the regimental and company books, rolls, papers of every kind were destroyed by the enemy November 25, 1863 on the retreat from Missionary Ridge with General Wright's Brigade wagon train. Colonel Anderson was in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel C. C. McKinney of the regiment. On December 14, 1863 the 8th reported 214 effectives. On January 20,

9TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized May 22, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee; reorganized May 8, 1862; consolidated into a field organization with 6th Tennessee, December 1862; formed part of Company "E", 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Henry L. Douglass, Charles S. Hurt.

Lieutenant Colonels—Charles S. Hurt, John W. Buford.

Majors—Samuel H. White, George W. Kelso, H. A. Rogers.

CAPTAINS—Henry L. Douglass, W. S. (or H.) Scott, G. W. Parritt, (or Parrott), W. N. Wilkerson, C. N. Kerr, J. B. Locke, Co. "A". "The Dancyville Grays." Men from Haywood and Fayette Counties.

Robert S. Russell, J. W. Hubbard, Co. "B". "The Haywood Rifles." Men from Browns-ville, Haywood County.

David J. Wood, Charles B. Simonton, James I. Hall, Co. "C". "Southern Confederates." Men from Clopton's Camp Ground, Tipton County.

Charles S. Hurt, W. H. Morgan, Henry C. Irby, Co. "D". Men from Haywood and Hardeman Counties.

Thomas Epperson, John Brown, R. H. Har-

1864 the 8th and 28th were reported on detached duty at Atlanta, Georgia. On May 9, 1864, the 8th was present at Rocky Face, Georgia.

On December 10, 1864, the 8th, 16th, and 28th, under Colonel John H. Anderson, formed one regiment in Maney's Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hume R. Feild. After the Battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, the 8th joined General Joseph E. Johnston, in North Carolina, and was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, as part of the 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw; this was composed of the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th and 34th Regiments and the 24th Tennessee Infantry Battalion. The 8th Regiment formed Company "D" of this regiment.

rison, Co. "E". Men from Shelby County.

Samuel H. White, J. M. Park, Junius L. Hall, F. A. Harris, Co. "F". "The Middleton Tigers." Men from Hardeman County.

Bradford Edwards, A. C. Gardner, A. M. Boyd, Co. "G". "The Hickory Blues." Men from Weakley County.

John W. Buford, J. W. McDonald, Co. "H". "The Obion Avalanche." Men from Troy, Obion County.

H. A. Rogers, D. E. Cox, Samuel P. Rose, Co. "I". "The Memphis Rangers." Men from Memphis, Shelby County.

Joe C. Marley, P. N. Conner, Co. "K". Men from Lauderdale County.

W. J. Lyle, Co. "L". "The Dancyville Rebels." Joined the regiment March, 1862; consolidated with "D", August 1862. Men from Haywood County.

Of the field officers, neither Colonel Douglass nor Major White was re-elected at the reorganization. Major Kelso resigned in November 1862.

The regiment went to camp of instruction at Union City, Tennessee, and was reported there in July 1861 with 838 men, armed with flintlock muskets. From Union City, it moved to Camp Blythe, New Madrid, Missouri, where it was placed in a brigade with the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Colonel William H. Stephens commanded the brigade,

which was in Brigadier General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division.

From its first brigade assignment, until the end of the war, the 9th served in the same brigade with the 6th; see the history of the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment for further brigade assignments. After wintering at Columbus, Kentucky, the regiment moved to Corinth, Mississippi, March 1862, and was placed on post duty at Bethel Station, Tennessee till April 4, 1862.

It fought in the Battle of Shiloh, on both April 6-7. On the first day, it made a charge with five companies of Maney's 1st Tennessee, under the leadership of Colonel George Maney, and was highly commended by Maney for its gallantry in action. In fact, Maney is said to have told the 9th later on that their action that day won him his promotion to brigadier general. At nightfall, the two wings of the regiment were separated by a train of artillery which cut the regiment in two, and the two segments fought separately on April 7. Casualties at Shiloh were about 60 men.

After the Battle of Shiloh, at the reorganization, Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Hurt was elected colonel. Captain J. W. Buford lieutenant colonel and Private G. W. Kelso major. Colonel Hurt was furloughed on account of illness, and did not rejoin the regiment till just before the Battle of Murfreesboro. In the meantime, Lieutenant Colonel Buford was in command.

The regiment moved with the brigade to

10TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized at Fort Henry, May, 1861; Confederate service September 1, 1861; reorganized October 2, 1862; merged into 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Adolphus Heiman, Randall W. MacGavock, William Grace, John G. O'Neill.

Lieutenant Colonels—Randall W. MacGavock, William Grace, Sam Thompson, John G. O'Neill.

Majors—Stephen O. W. Brandon, William Grace, Sam Thompson, John G. O'Neill.

The companies had three sets of company letters: one when organized in state service,

Tupelo, then to Chattanooga, and from there set out on the invasion of Kentucky. At the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, the regiment suffered 158 casualties. Major Kelso resigned in November, 1862, and Captain H. A. Rogers was chosen major to succeed him.

The regiment retreated to Knoxville, thence by rail to Murfreesboro, where Colonel Hurt rejoined it. Before his arrival, the regiment had no field officers fit for duty, and only two company captains. Shortly before the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 9th was consolidated into a field organization with the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, but separate muster rolls were maintained. Colonel Hurt, of the 9th, served as colonel of the consolidated regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel Buford of the 9th, and Major J. A. Wilder, of the 6th, as field officers. Later, Colonel Hurt was again obliged by sickness to give up the command, and Colonel George C. Porter, of the 6th, assumed command.

From this time on, the 6th and 9th served as a unit. See the history of the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, for further details of the campaigns around Chattanooga, to Atlanta, back to Tennessee and finally to join General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina.

At the end, 40 men from the 9th Regiment, under Lieutenant R. J. Dew formed part of Company "E" of the 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment which was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

another when accepted into Confederate service, a third when reorganized in 1862. The letters shown in the list below are those used after the reorganization, with former letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—John G. O'Neill, James McMurray, Co. "A". Men from McEwen, Humphreys County.

Sam Thompson, John W. Bryan, Co. "B". Originally "I", then "K". Men from Nashville.

St. Clair M. Morgan, Clarence C. Malone, Co. "C". Formerly "F". Men from Nashville.

Boyd M. Cheatham, William Sweeney, Bartley J. Dorsey, Co. "D". Formerly "G". Men from Nashville, Davidson County.

Lewis C. Waggoner, John H. Handy, W. L.