

**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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STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
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ville and Tullahoma until April 22, 1863. On February 28, 1863 it was assigned to Major General J. C. Breckinridge's Division, Brigadier General John C. Brown's Brigade, composed of the 18th, 26th, 32nd, 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and the 23rd Battalion. On April 22, it moved to Fairfield, Tennessee where it remained until the retreat to Chattanooga began in July, 1863. In July and August it was reported at Charleston and Loudon. It moved from there in time to take part in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, which was its first engagement.

At Chickamauga, the brigade was in Major General Simon B. Buckner's Corps, Major General A. P. Stewart's Division. The battalion reported 51 casualties out of 145 effectives engaged. Major Newman was wounded and Captain Simpson took command of the battalion.

On November 12, the brigade was transferred to Breckinridge's Corps, Major General C. L. Stevenson's Division, and the battalion consolidated into a field unit with the 45th

Regiment under the command of Colonel Anderson Searcy, which lasted throughout the war. After Major Newman recovered from his wounds, he was placed on the supernumerary list, and given detached service. For the further history, and brigade assignments of the consolidated unit, see the history of the 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

The last report from any company of the 23rd Battalion was dated August 31, 1864 at Atlanta, and read: "The company left camp in Dalton, Georgia May 6, 1864, and served with the command in marching, working and fighting till this time. It was in the assault at Resaca May 14, and engaged May 15; also on June 22 near Marietta, Georgia, besides a great deal of skirmishing and picket firing."

At times in the *Official Records*, the 23rd Battalion is reported as though it were a regiment, and care must be taken not to confuse these reports with Colonel Matt Martin's 23rd Regiment which by this time had formed a field unit with the 17th Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

24TH TENNESSEE SHARPSHOOTER BATTALION Also called Maney's Battalion

Organized May 1, 1863; served as Sharpshooters for Maney's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Army of Tennessee; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865, as part of 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

The nucleus of this battalion was Captain Frank Maney's Company, Light Artillery, which was organized September 7, 1861; surrendered at Fort Donelson; reorganized December 1, 1862 as light artillery, but armed temporarily as infantry. It fought in the Battle of Murfreesboro with the 1st (Feild's) Tennessee Infantry. It never was re-armed as artillery, but instead two companies, which had been organized in December 1862 were added to it, and it was formed into a battalion with the election of Captain Frank Maney as major.

CAPTAINS—Frank Maney, (to major) Hugh M. McAdoo, Co. "A". Organized September 7, 1861 from Humphreys County. Formerly Maney's Light Artillery, also called Humphreys Light Artillery.

Robertson Garrett, Co. "B". Organized December 13, 1862 from Humphreys County. Reported to General George E. Maney at Shelbyville, January 5, 1863.

John M. McAdoo, Co. "C". Organized December 16, 1862 from Humphreys County. Reported to General Maney at Shelbyville early in 1863.

Battalion reports state it retreated from Tullahoma to Chattanooga with Brigadier General William B. Bate's Brigade in July, 1863, with orders to report to Brigadier General George Maney for assignment to duty as a unit in his brigade. Maney's Brigade was in Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps, and on July 31, 1863 was reported as composed of the 1st/27th, 4th Confederate (officially 34th Tennessee), 6th/9th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, Maney's Sharpshooter Battalion, and Smith's Mississippi Battery.

The battalion moved from Chattanooga to La Fayette, Georgia, September 8, 1863, and as part of Maney's Brigade was engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20,

and the skirmish at Missionary Ridge September 22. At Chickamauga the battalion reported 39 engaged, with 22 casualties.

On October 22, it moved with the division towards Knoxville, and arrived at Sweetwater October 29. It moved back to Chattanooga November 1, and skirmished in the Chattanooga Valley November 25, and at Cat Creek November 26, and arrived at Dalton, Georgia November 27, 1863.

On December 10, 1863, at Dalton, the brigade was reported as increased by the addition of the 41st and 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. On December 14, the battalion reported 34 effectives out of 48 present, and on December 31, the battalion was reported as commanded by Captain Hugh McAdoo.

The battalion remained at Dalton until early in May, with the exception of a move to Demopolis, Alabama and return, from February 19 to 29th. It was part of a force which had been started to reenforce General Polk in Mississippi, but was recalled on getting as far as Demopolis.

A battalion report dated April 30, 1864, stated the battalion was temporarily consolidated into one company and united with the 4th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw. This was the regiment officially designated as the 34th Tennessee, although usually called the 4th Tennessee, Provisional Army, or 4th Confederate.

Although this was called a temporary consolidation, it actually lasted for the rest of the war. See the history of the 34th Tennessee Infantry Regiment for the further history of the battalion.

On April 9, 1865, in the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army in North Carolina, the 24th Battalion was reported as a part of the 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw, and composed of the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and 34th Tennessee Regiments and the 24th Battalion. This regiment was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

FIRST TENNESSEE ZOUAVE REGIMENT

The only record of this organization is a list of field officers and captains dated August 15, 1861, which was forwarded to Secretary of War J. P. Benjamin at Richmond, Virginia, requesting that the organization be incorporated into the regular Army, C.S.A. It requested that commissions be issued as soon as practicable, as the regiment wished to go to Camp of Instruction. A letter from the Secretary of War to Lieutenant Colonel A. J. D. Thurston, dated September 12, 1861 stated that his regiment had been accepted. It does not appear that the regiment ever perfected its organization, as some of its officers are found in other organizations. No muster rolls were found, and the regiment is not accounted for in the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Roster of Commissioned Officers on file in the Confederate Archives.

The list of officers was as follows:

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel—J. G. Anglade

Lieutenant Colonel—A. J. D. Thurston

Major—William S. Flippen

CAPTAINS—John T. Gleaves, Co. "A"; James B. Scobey, Co. "B"; J. W. Foster, Co. "C"; Jonathan Eatherly, Co. "D"; Robert Murphey, Co. "E"; George R. James, Co. "F"; William Polk, Co. "G"; Higdon Robertson, Co. "H".

The list bore a notation that the names of the captains for Companies "I" and "K" had been mislaid.

Later there was a Captain J. G. Anglade who commanded a battery of artillery; a Captain Jonathan Eatherly of Company "F", 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment; a William S. Flippen who was a private in Captain Winston's Company, Tennessee Light Artillery; a J. W. Foster who was a captain in the 49th Tennessee Infantry Regiment; a Robert Murphey who was a private in Company "A", 36th Tennessee Infantry; a William Polk who was a Major in 3rd (Clack's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment, and a James E. (not B.) Scobey who was captain of Company "F", 55th (McKoin's) Tennessee Infantry.