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

Stones River National Battlefield
Rt. 10, Box 495, Old Nashville Hwy.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

April 9, 1865 the Fourth Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anderson Searcy, composed of the 2nd, 3rd Volunteers, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th, and 45th Regiments, and the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion formed one regiment in Brigadier General Joseph B. Palmer's Brigade of Major General Cheatham's Division which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

11TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized at Camp Cheatham June 1, 1861; Confederate service August, 1861; reorganized May, 1862; formed Companies "F" and "K" of the 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—James E. Rains, George W. Gordon, James A. Long.

Lieutenant Colonels—T. P. Bateman, Howell Webb, George W. Gordon, William R. Thedford, James A. Long.

Majors—Hugh R. Lucas, William R. Thedford, William Green, Philip Van Horn Weems, John E. Binns.

Most of the companies had two different letters, one when mustered into state service, the other when accepted into Confederate service. The letters shown below are the final letters, with the original letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—Josiah H. Pitts, William I. White, Co. "A", formerly "G". Men from Humphreys County.

J. Richard McCann, Edward W. Clark, Co. "B", formerly "F". "The Cheatham Rifles." Men from Davidson County.

William R. Green, William H. McCanley, Co. "C", formerly "C". Men from Dickson County.

George Maney, James E. Rains, John E. Binns, Co. "D", formerly "A". "The Hermitage Guards." Men from Davidson County.

William J. Mallory, Robert A. W. James, Co. "E", formerly "E". Men from Dickson and Cheatham Counties.

James A. Long, James H. Darden, Jerrie Batts, Co. "F", formerly "D". Men from Robertson County.

Samuel C. Godshall, Edward J. Guilford, James G. Stevens, Co. "G", formerly "B". "The Beauregard Light Infantry." Men from Davidson County.

Thomas P. Bateman, Philip Van Horn Weems, J. H. Johnson, Co. "H", formerly "I". Men from Hickman County.

Hugh R. Lucas, John D. Woodward, George W. Gordon, Isaac P. Young, Co. "I" formerly "K". "The Ghebers." Men from Humphreys County.

William R. Thedford, Franklin F. Tidwell, Co. "K", formerly "H". Men from Dickson County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Rains and Colonel Gordon both became brigadier generals. Colonel Long died September 19, 1864. Lieutenant Colonels Bateman, Webb, and Thedford all resigned. Major Lucas failed of re-election; Major Green died in prison; and Major Weems was killed in July, 1864.

The 10 companies composing the regiment were organized in their respective counties at various times during the month of May. They assembled at Nashville where they were sworn into state service, and sent to Camp of Instruction at Camp Cheatham where they were organized into a regiment about the first of June, 1861.

Prior to the organization of the regiment, Captain George Maney, of the "Hermitage Guards," was elected colonel of the 1st Tennessee Infantry Regiment, which was organized May 2, 1861. James E. Rains succeeded him as captain of the company, and then was elected colonel of the regiment. Thus the "Hermitage Guards" supplied colonels for two regiments, both of whom later became brigadier generals. George W. Gordon also became a brigadier general, so the companies comprising the 11th Infantry furnished three brigadier generals to the Confederacy, a quite impressive record.

In July, 1861 the regiment, with 880 men armed with 710 flintlock muskets and 175 minie rifles, was ordered to East Tennessee to serve in the forces commanded by Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer. They remained in this area until the fall of 1862, when they joined General Bragg's Army at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. During most of this period, the

11th was in garrison duty at Cumberland Gap, where Colonel Rains was in command of the garrison, along with Churchwell's 4th (later 34th) Tennessee Regiment. They had skirmishes at Wild Cat, Kentucky, (also called Rock Castle River), at Cumberland Gap and at Tazewell, but were not engaged at Fishing Creek, with Zollicoffer, nor at Perryville, with Bragg.

In March, 1862, Major General E. Kirby Smith, who had just reached East Tennessee to assume command, reported that the forces in that area were in a state of chaos. He reported Colonel Rains had 4000 men at Cumberland Gap, but urged the appointment of a brigadier general to help him straighten things out. In April 1862, Brigadier General C. L. Stevenson assumed command at Cumberland Gap, and his brigade was listed on May 31, 1862 as composed of the 30th Alabama Regiment, 3rd Georgia Battalion, 42nd Georgia Regiment, 4th Confederate, 11th, 36th Tennessee Regiments, two companies from Cooke's Regiment, (all infantry), 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Eufaula (Alabama) Light Artillery, Rhett Tennessee Artillery, and Yeizer's Georgia Battery ("Cherokee Artillery"). On June 30, 1862, the 36th Tennessee, Cooke's two companies, and the Rhett Artillery were gone.

On July 3, 1862, Stevenson was in command of a division, and Colonel James E. Rains of a brigade, consisting of 4th Confederate, 11th Tennessee Regiment, 42nd Georgia Regiment, 3rd Georgia Battalion, 29th North Carolina Regiment (all infantry) and Yeizer's Battery.

During this period some changes had taken place in the field officers of the 11th Tennessee. In April, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel Bateman resigned and Howell Webb succeeded him. At the reorganization in May, 1862, J. E. Rains was re-elected colonel, G. W. Gordon lieutenant colonel, and William Thedford major. In November, 1862, Rains was promoted to brigadier general in command of the same brigade, except that the Eufaula Artillery had replaced Yeizer's Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon succeeded him as colonel of the 11th, William Thedford became lieutenant colonel, and William Green major.

In December, 1862, the brigade was transferred from Stevenson's Division to that of Major General J. P. McCown, and as part of his division fought in the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. Rains' Brigade in this battle was composed of the 3rd Georgia Battalion, 9th Georgia Battalion, 29th North Carolina and 11th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and the Eufaula Light Artillery. The 11th suffered 83 casualties, including Colonel Gordon, who was wounded. General Rains was killed and Colonel Robert B. Vance took command of the brigade.

On January 21, 1863, the 11th was transferred from Vance's Brigade, McCown's Division, to Brigadier General Preston Smith's Brigade, Cheatham's Division. On April 1, 1863 Smith's Brigade consisted of the 11th, 12th/47th, 13th/154th, and 29th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus Scott's Tennessee Battery. Here was formed an association which was to last throughout the remainder of the war, for these six Tennessee regiments continued to serve in the same brigade, under various brigade and divisional commanders until the final surrender in North Carolina. At this time the brigade had an effective total of 2315 officers and men.

After the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 11th went into winter quarters at Shelbyville, where they remained until June 27, when they retreated with the army to Chattanooga. In the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, the 11th captured 200 prisoners and the colors of the 74th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment. General Smith was killed and Colonel (later brigadier general) Alfred J. Vaughan, Jr. took command of the brigade.

After the battle, the brigade was transferred for a time to Major General Thomas C. Hindman's Division of Lieutenant General James Longstreet's Corps, and on October 22, 1863 the 11th moved to Sweetwater, but returned November 5, and participated in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, where they suffered heavy losses. Major Green was mortally wounded, captured, and soon after died.

On December 10, 1863, Hindman's Division was listed in Major General John C. Breckinridge's Corps, and on December 14, the 11th reported 340 effectives present. On December 31, 1863, General Hindman was in command of the Corps, but on February 20, 1864, the brigade was once again in Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division, and remained there till the end.

After Missionary Ridge, the 11th retreated to Dalton, Georgia, where they remained till

the beginning of the Atlanta Campaign May 7, 1864, except for one short lived expedition to Demopolis, Alabama, and return in February 1864. While at Dalton, Captain J. A. Long was first promoted major, and later to lieutenant colonel upon the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Thedford. Captain P. V. H. Weems was promoted to major to succeed him.

As a part of Cheatram's Division, Vaughan's Brigade, the regiment participated in the almost daily fighting from Dalton to Atlanta, to Jonesboro. At Atlanta on July 22, Major Weems was killed, and Captain J. E. Binns was promoted major to succeed him. On August 15, 1864, Colonel George W. Gordon was promoted brigadier general and commanded the brigade till the Battle of Franklin, where he was wounded and captured. Lieutenant Colonel Long took command of the regiment, but was himself mortally wounded at Jonesboro August 31, 1864.

After Colonel Long's death, the 11th and 29th were consolidated under Colonel Horace Rice of the 29th, and Major John Binns of the 11th.

On the march back to Tennessee, the 11th/-29th was detached from the main army at Gadsden, Alabama, and sent to Blountsville, Alabama, where it was to meet and convoy a supply train of 700 wagons across Sand Mountain. It rejoined the army at Courtland, from thence to Florence and then back into Tennessee. At Franklin, November 30, Gordon's Brigade was in the front line of Major General John C. Brown's Division, Cheatham's Corps. Every brigade commander in the division except Gordon was killed, and Gordon was captured.

On December 10, 1864, Colonel William M. Watkins was shown in command of the brigade which now consisted of the 11th/29th Consolidated, commanded by Major John E. Binns, 12th 47th Consolidated, 13th/51st/-52nd 154th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiments, the 51st and 52nd having been added to the brigade after the Battle of Franklin.

It participated in the Battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, then joined General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina for the Battle of Bentonville March 19, 1865. At this time the 11th/29th was commanded by Captain F. F. Tidwell.

On April 9, 1865 the 11th formed part of Brigadier General Joseph B. Palmer's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, which was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865. The 11th formed Companies "F" and "K" of the 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, which was composed of survivors of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd and 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George W. Pease.

12TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized May 1861; Confederate service July, 1861; reorganized May, 1862; consolidated with 22nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment June 16, 1862; field consolidation with 47th Tennessee Infantry Regiment October, 1862; merged into 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Robert Milton Russell, Tyree H. Bell.

Lieutenant Colonels—Tyree H. Bell, Josiah N. Wyatt.

Majors—Robert P. Caldwell, D. A. Outlaw.

After consolidation with 22nd Infantry:

Colonel—Tyree H. Bell

Lieutenant Colonels—L. P. McMurry (from the 22nd), D. A. Outlaw.

Major—J. N. Wyatt

All the companies changed company letters when mustered into Confederate service. In the list below, the letters shown are those used in Confederate service, with the original letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—Tyree H. Bell, W. M. Harrell, Co. "A", formerly "G". "The Newbern Blues." Men from Dyer County.

W. M. Walker, W. A. Reese, Co. "B", formerly "C". Men from Gibson County.

Josiah N. Wyatt, J. T. Mathis, Co. "C", formerly "H". Men from Gibson County.

John Hill, R. E. Rodgers, Co. "D", formerly "B". Men from Gibson County.

Drew A. Outlaw, J. E. Morris, Co. "E", formerly "K". Men from Kentucky.

Joseph A. Knox, G. W. Locke, Co. "F", formerly "A". Men from Gibson County.

Robert P. Caldwell, L. D. Walker, C. N. Wade, Co. "G", formerly "I". Men from Gibson County.

Robert Milton Russell, B. H. Sandeford, W. W. McDowell, J. H. Clark, Co. "H", formerly "E". "The Gibson Stars." Men from Gibson County.

E. H. Williams, Arch Jordan, Co. "I", formerly "D". Men from Gibson County.

Abram W. Canon, Co. "K", formerly "F". Men from Gibson County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Russell and Major Caldwell were not re-elected at the reorganization. Colonel Russell later became colonel of the 20th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Colonel Bell became supernumerary after the field consolidation with the 47th Infantry, became colonel of the 12th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, and later a brigadier general of Confederate Cavalry.

The companies composing the regiment first assembled at Jackson, where the regiment was organized as part of the Provisional Army of Tennessee. The regiment went into camp at Trenton, Tennessee, moved from there to Camp of Instruction at Union City, Tennessee, and was there accepted into Confederate service.

In July, 1861, the regiment was reported at Union City, with 737 men, armed with flintlock muskets. In September, it moved to Columbus, Kentucky, where Colonel Russell commanded a brigade composed of the 12th, 13th and 21st Tennessee Infantry Regiments. From this time forth, the 12th and 13th, with only one exception, were in the same brigade until the end of the war. In October, 1861, Russell's Brigade, of Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow's Division, consisted of the 12th, 21st, 22nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments. However, on November 7, 1861, at the Battle of Belmont the 13th was back in the brigade, which at this time was composed of the 12th, 13th and 21st Tennessee, and 13th Arkansas Infantry Regiments. Russell's Brigade was on the Missouri side of the river when the battle began, and bore the first shock of the Federal attack.

After the fall of Fort Donelson in February, 1862, Columbus was evacuated and the brigade moved to Corinth, Mississippi. In the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, Russell's Brigade consisted of the 11th Louisiana, 12th, 13th and 22nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Bankhead's Battery. It was in Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division, and fought on both April 6 and 7.

At the reorganization in May, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel Bell was elected colonel, Captain J. N. Wyatt lieutenant colonel and Captain D. A. Outlaw major. The regiment was placed in Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson's Brigade, along with the 13th, 22nd, and 47th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and these four regiments remained in the same brigade from this time forth.

On June 15, Brigadier General Preston Smith was given command of the brigade, and on June 17, 1862 Special Order 69, Headquarters 1st Corps, Army of the West, decreed that the 12th and 22nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, both being below the minimum requirements, should be consolidated under the name of 12th Tennessee Volunteer Regiment. Colonel Bell became colonel of the consolidated regiment, Colonel L. P. McMurry of the 22nd served as lieutenant colonel, and Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Wyatt, of the 12th, as major.

Shortly before this, on May 15, 1862, Co. "E", the Kentucky Company, was transferred to the 3rd Kentucky Infantry Regiment as Co. "L". The remaining nine companies were consolidated to form the new company organization of the 12th Tennessee Infantry Regiment as follows:

Co. "A", formerly "A" and "B" of 12th, Captain William Harrell
Co. "B", formerly "C" and "F" of 12th, Captain J. T. Mathis
Co. "C", formerly "A" of 22nd, Captain James Purl
Co. "D," formerly "H" and "K" of 22nd, Captain Thomas W. Williams
Co. "E", formerly "D" and "G" of 12th, Captain C. N. Wade
Co. "F", formerly "D" and "I" of 22nd, Captain W. S. Moore
Co. "G", formerly "E" and "G" of 22nd, Captain John L. Bell
Co. "H", formerly "B" and "C" of 22nd, Captain B. F. Binkley
Co. "I", formerly "I" of 12th, Captain Arch Jordan
Co. "K", formerly "H" and "K" of 12th, Captain J. H. Clark

On July 8, 1862, Preston Smith's Brigade was shown as consisting of the 154th, 12th,