

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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September 9, 1862, the brigade was reported as part of Major General Earl Van Dorn's command in the Vicksburg area. Here Colonel Statham was killed. On September 24, the brigade, with Colonel Walker in command, moved by rail to Mobile, to Montgomery, to Chattanooga, to Loudon, and then to Murfreesboro in time for the battle at that place on December 31, 1862. At Murfreesboro, the 19th was in Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division, Brigadier General A. P. Stewart's Brigade, composed of the 4th/5th, 19th, 24th, 31st/33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Stanford's Mississippi Battery. The 19th suffered 127 casualties out of 380 engaged, including Major Jamagin, who was killed. The regiment was commended by General Stewart for gallantry in action.

In June, 1863, Stewart was promoted to major general in command of the division, and Colonel (later brigadier general) O. F. Strahl was given command of the brigade. As part of his brigade, the 19th participated in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, suffering 94 casualties out of 242 engaged, including Major Heiskell, who was severely wounded.

At Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, as part of the same brigade, the 19th had 18 casualties, including Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Moore, who was killed. On December 14, the 19th reported 165 effectives out of 195 present. On February 20, 1864, Strahl's Brigade was transferred to Cheatham's Division, and engaged almost daily in the retreat to Atlanta which began in May, 1864. Commenting on this period Colonel Heiskell stated "The 19th was never once driven from any position to which it was assigned."

In June, 1864, Colonel Walker was given command of Maneys' Brigade, but refused to accept the assignment unless he could take his regiment with him, so the 19th transferred for a time to Maneys' Brigade, composed of the 1st/27th, 4th Confederate (also called

34th Tennessee), 6th/9th, 19th and 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. Walker was killed at Peachtree Creek July 22, 1864, and Major Heiskell became colonel of the regiment. On August 31, 1864, the 24th Tennessee Infantry Battalion was shown as a part of the brigade, but on September 20, the 24th Battalion was gone, and the 34th/46th Tennessee Regiment added.

Just when the 19th returned to Strahl's Brigade is not known, but it was evidently before the Battle of Franklin, for Colonel Heiskell speaks of their beloved brigade commander, General Strahl, being killed upon the enemy's works about midway of the 19th Regiment. At any rate, on December 10, 1864, Strahl's Brigade, commanded by Colonel Andrew J. Keller, was reported as consisting of the 4th, 5th, 31st, 33rd, 38th, and 19th/24th/41st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, with Captain Daniel A. Kennedy commanding the 19th/24th/41st Regiment.

After the Battle of Nashville, the men who escaped capture or casualty, under the command of Colonel Heiskell, formed part of the force under General Walthall that covered the retreat of Hood's Army from Tennessee. They then moved to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston, and in the order of battle for Johnston's Army dated March 31, 1865, Strahl's Brigade, commanded by Colonel James D. Tillman, was shown as consisting of 4th/5th/31st/33rd/38th, and 19th/24th/41st Tennessee Regiments, with the 19th/24th/41st commanded by Colonel C. W. Heiskell. In the final reorganization of Johnston's Army April 9, 1865 the 4th/5th/19th/24th/31st/33rd/35th/38th/41st Tennessee Regiments formed the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel James D. Tillman. According to Colonel Heiskell, it had only 64 men left at the surrender, having been engaged in every pitched battle except that of Perryville fought by the Army of Tennessee.

20TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

FIELD OFFICERS

Organized June 12, 1861; Confederate service August, 1861; reorganized May, 1862; formed Company "D", 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

Colonels—Joel A. Battle, Thomas Benton Smith, William M. Sly.

Lieutenant Colonels—Moscow B. Carter, John S. Gooch, Frank M. Lavender, William M. Sly.

Majors—Patrick Duffy, Frank M. Lavender, Fred Claybrooke, William M. Sly, J. F. Guthrie, Henry C. Lucas.

Many of the companies changed company letters when mustered into Confederate service. In the list below, the letters used in Confederate service are shown, with prior numbers indicated.

CAPTAINS—William L. Foster, Albert C. Roberts, William E. DeWoss, William G. Ewin, Co. "A." "The Hickory Guards." Men from Nashville and Davidson County. Joel A. Battle, W. M. Clark, Thomas B. Smith, John F. Guthrie, Charles S. Johnson, Co. "B," formerly "C." Men from Nolensville and Williamson, Rutherford, and Davidson Counties.

James L. Rice, Henry C. Lucas, Co. "C," formerly "B." "The Sewanee Rifles." Men from Davidson County.

William R. Rucker, Fred Claybrooke, Patrick G. Smithson, Co. "D." Men from Williamson County.

John S. Gooch, J. H. Ralston, William T. Ridley, Co. "E," formerly "G." Men from Rutherford County, some from Williamson and Davidson Counties.

James A. Nimmo, F. M. Davis, Co. "F," formerly "E." Men from Sumner County.

J. Lewis Sly, Robert D. Anderson, James A. Pettigrew, Co. "G," formerly "K." "The Perry Guards." Men from Perry, Wayne, Humphreys, and Hickman Counties.

Moscow B. Carter, M. Fount De Graffenried, William M. Sly, Thomas J. Carrothers, Co. "H." Men from Williamson County.

Timothy F. Dodson, John H. Watkins, William Binkley, Willis H. Cotton, Co. "I," formerly "P." "The Hermitage Guards." Men from Hermitage, Davidson County.

Patrick Duffy, M. M. (or B.) Newsom, W. J. Dyer, John W. Hargis, John B. Austin, Co. "K," formerly "T." Men from Hartsville, (then in Sumner, now Trousdale County) Smith, Macon and Wilson Counties.

Of the field officers, Colonel Battle was captured at Shiloh, and never rejoined the regiment. Colonel Smith was promoted to brigadier general in July, 1864, and captured at the Battle of Nashville. Colonel Sly was killed in the Battle of Nashville. Lieutenant Colonel Carter was captured at Fishing Creek, January 19, 1862. He was paroled, and was in the basement of his home, the

Carter House, during the Battle of Franklin. Lieutenant Colonel Gooch resigned July 10, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Lavender resigned October 13, 1863. Major Duffy was not re-elected. Major Claybrooke was killed June 24, 1863; and Major Guthrie was killed August 31, 1864. Major Lucas was in command of the regiment at the final surrender.

The ten companies composing the regiment were organized during the months of May and June, 1861. They assembled at Camp Trousdale, where they were organized into this regiment, and where they were later mustered into Confederate service.

The regiment was reported at Camp Trousdale in July, 1861, with 880 men, armed with flintlock muskets. While in Camp of Instruction there, the regiment was in Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer's Brigade, along with the 17th and 18th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. Late in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and on July 31 was reported at Bristol, Virginia, along with the 17th Infantry. Here they were detained for two or three weeks, and then sent to Cumberland Gap, instead of to Virginia, and placed in the forces commanded by General Zollicoffer. On September 14, Zollicoffer ordered the 11th, 17th, 19th and 20th Tennessee Regiments to Cumberland Ford, Kentucky. The 20th at this time reported 732 effectives, out of 795 present, 876 on roll. On September 24 the report showed 505 effectives, 676 present, 916 on roll. The regiment remained in East Tennessee and Kentucky without any major engagement until the Battle of Fishing Creek on January 19, 1862. They had been at the engagement at Wild Cat, or Rock Castle, Kentucky, in October 1861, but were not actively engaged.

At Fishing Creek, the regiment was in Zollicoffer's Brigade, composed of the 15th Mississippi, 19th, 20th, 25th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Rutledge's Battery. Here they suffered 110 casualties, and Colonel Battle was commended for marked ability and courage.

On February 23, 1862, the regiment was reported in Colonel W. S. Statham's Brigade, composed of the 15th and 22nd Mississippi, 19th, 20th, 28th, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Rutledge's Battery. They remained in this brigade until October 28, 1862. The brigade retreated from Fishing Creek to join General A. S. Johnston's Army at Mur-

freeshboro, and from there to Iuka, Mississippi. At the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, the brigade was in Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge's Division, and the 20th lost 187 killed and wounded out of about 400 engaged. Colonel Battle was captured on the second day of fighting.

At the reorganization in May, Thomas Benton Smith, only 22 years old, was elected colonel of the regiment; Captain John S. Gooch, age 20, was elected lieutenant colonel, and Frank M. Lavender major.

In May, 1862, Breckinridge's Division was sent to Vicksburg to serve in Major General Earl Van Dorn's District of Mississippi. From Vicksburg, Breckinridge was sent to Louisiana, and on August 4, 1862, the 20th, in Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division of Breckinridge's command, was engaged at Baton Rouge, and then occupied Port Hudson a few days later. The brigade in this operation was composed of the 15th, 22nd Mississippi, and the 19th/20th/28th/45th Tennessee Regiments consolidated into one unit under Colonel Smith. About half the original force was sick with chills and fever at this time.

On September 24, 1862, Breckinridge's Division was transferred to the Army of Tennessee, and the brigade, with Colonel Walker in command was ordered from Meridian, Mississippi, via rail to Mobile, thence via Montgomery, Alabama, to Chattanooga. On October 28, 1862, Colonel F. M. Walker's Brigade of Breckinridge's Division was composed of the 20th, 28th, 45th Tennessee and 60th North Carolina Infantry Regiments, plus two batteries of artillery. The brigade was at Murfreesboro.

At the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 20th was in Brigadier General William Preston's Brigade of Breckinridge's Division, composed of the 1st/3rd Florida, 4th Florida, 60th North Carolina, 20th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Wright's Tennessee Battery. It was not engaged until late in the afternoon on December 31, and again in the charge by Breckinridge's Division on January 2, 1863. The 20th was commanded successively by Colonel Smith, Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Lavender, and Major F. Claybrooke. It suffered 118 casualties, including Captain Walkers, who was killed; Lieutenant Colonel Lavender, and Colonel Smith, who were wounded. On January 12, 1863 the 20th reported only 283 effectives out of 338 present and 610 on roll.

The regiment was reported in Preston's Brigade as late as May 21, 1863, but on June 24, it was in General William B. Bate's Brigade in the engagement at Hoover's Gap. It was temporarily attached to Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson's Brigade during a part of the action there, but then returned to Bate's Brigade, where it remained for the duration. Bate's Brigade was in General A. P. Stewart's Division at this time, and was composed of the 9th Alabama, 1st (37th) Georgia, 15th/37th, and 20th Tennessee Regiments, Caswell's Georgia Battalion, the Eufaula Battery, and Maney's Battery.

After the retreat to Chattanooga, the 20th was stationed at Loudon and Charleston, until shortly before the Battle of Chickamauga, in which it was engaged as part of Bate's Brigade. The 59th Alabama Regiment had replaced the 9th Alabama by this time. The 20th suffered 88 casualties out of 183 engaged. Colonel Smith was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Sly took command.

On November 12, 1863, Bate's Brigade was transferred to Breckinridge's Division. Bate's Brigade was then composed of the 37th Georgia Regiment, 4th Georgia Battalion of Sharpshooters, 10th, 15th/37th, 20th, 30th Tennessee Regiments, and the 1st Tennessee Infantry Battalion. As part of the brigade, the 20th was engaged at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, but had few casualties.

When Bate took command of the division on February 20, 1864, Brigadier General R. C. Tyler was given command of the Brigade, which was known as Tyler's Brigade from this time on. However, Tyler was wounded and incapacitated, and the brigade was actually commanded by Colonel (later Brigadier General) Thomas B. Smith. Under his leadership it was actively engaged all through the Atlanta Campaign. Company reports from the 20th list Rocky Face, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro.

On July 10, 1864, the 2nd Confederate Infantry was reported as part of the brigade, and by September 20, the 1st Tennessee Battalion was no longer listed as part of the brigade. On October 13, 1864, the 20th participated in the capture of the blockhouse at Dalton, Georgia, on the return to Tennessee. As part of the brigade it crossed the Tennessee River November 13, 1864, and was engaged in the Battle of Franklin November

30, 1864.

Following that battle, Bate's Division was ordered to Murfreesboro to co-operate with General Nathan B. Forrest in tearing up railroad communications around that place, but returned to the main army in time for the Battle of Nashville. Here Colonel Sly commanded the 2nd/10th/20th/30th/37th Tennessee Regiments in the defense of the hill that has since then borne his name, where he was killed.

The remnants of Bate's Division recrossed the Tennessee River December 25, 1864, then transferred to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston. On March 31, 1865, in the order of battle for Johnston's Army, the

21st TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized July 9, 1861; mustered into Confederate service August, 1861; reorganized May, 1862; consolidated with 2nd (J. Knox Walker's) Regiment July, 1862 to form 9th (usually called 5th) Confederate Infantry Regiment.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel—Edward Pickett, Jr.

Lieutenant Colonel—Hiram Timan

Major—James C. Cole

The ten companies which formed the 21st Tennessee Infantry Regiment were organized at the places shown below during May and June, 1861.

CAPTAINS—Edward Irby, Co. "A." Men from Memphis.
Richard J. Person, Co. "B." Men from Memphis.

J. P. S. Whitmore, Co. "C." Men from Pochontas, Hardeman County.
J. D. Layton, Co. "D." Men from Memphis.
J. H. Healy, Thomas R. Dashiell, Co. "E." Men from Memphis.

A. L. Whitley, William A. Brown, Co. "F." Men from Memphis.

S. H. Whitsitts, N. D. Cullen, Co. "G." Men from Memphis. 24 men in this company were enrolled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, June, 1861, having formerly been in Gaines' Company, 22nd Mississippi Infantry Regiment.
Nat C. Taylor, Co. "H." Men from Memphis.

William Hutchinson, C. W. Frazer, Co. "I." Men from Memphis.

regiment was listed in Cheatham's Corps, Bate's Division, Tyler's Brigade, (commanded by Captain Henry Rice), with the 2nd/20th/30th/37th commanded by Captain John W. Grayson. In the final reorganization of the Army April 9, 1865, the 20th, with 34 men left, formed part of the 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment commanded by Colonel Anderson Searcy, and composed of survivors of the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 32nd, 37th and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. As such it was surrendered by General Johnston and paroled May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina.

H. C. King, Co. "K." "The Pillow Guards No. 2," a Kentucky Company enlisted in Tennessee June 13, 1861.

Soon after organization the regiment moved to Camp of Instruction at Union City, where they were reported in July, 1861 with 744 men armed with flintlock muskets. On August 12, 1861 it was still mentioned as being at Union City. In September, 1861 it was reported in a brigade at Columbus, Kentucky, commanded by Colonel R. M. Russell, composed of 12th, 13th and 21st Tennessee Infantry Regiments.

In September, 1861, by order of Major General Leonidas Polk, Company "K" was transferred, and became Captain R. G. Grundy's Company. Major H. C. King's 1st Kentucky Infantry Battalion (afterwards cavalry), and subsequently Company "A," 1st Confederate Cavalry Regiment.

On October 24, 1861 the regiment was reported in Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow's Division, Russell's Brigade, now composed of the 12th, 21st, and 22nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Jackson's Battery. On November 7, 1861, it was engaged in the Battle of Belmont where it lost 78 men killed and wounded, including four captains and five lieutenants wounded. The 13th Arkansas, 12th, 13th, 21st and 22nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Bell's Cavalry Battery constituted the forces on the Missouri side of the river when the battle began.

On March 9, 1862, the regiment was reported in Colonel W. H. Stephens' Brigade, Polk's Division, Army of the Mississippi,