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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In the fall of 1861 the regiment remained in East Tennessee, being reported at various times at Loudon, Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, and Greeneville. In October, 1861, the regiment, along with the 15th Mississippi, 11th, 17th, and 20th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and McNairy's and Brazelton's Cavalry was with Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer in a march toward Barbourville and London, Kentucky, which resulted in the engagement at Rock Castle, Kentucky on October 21, 1861. However, the 29th was not actively engaged.

The regiment joined General Zollicoffer at Beech Grove, Kentucky the last of December 1861. On January 7, 1862, it reported 493 present for duty, 854 on roll. At this time Zollicoffer's force at Beech Grove was composed of the 16th Alabama, 15th Mississippi, 17th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 28th, and 29th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus cavalry and artillery. On January 18, after Major General G. B. Crittenden had taken command of the forces in that area, the 28th was reported in Brigadier General William H. Carroll's Brigade, consisting of the 17th, 28th, and 29th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus McClung's Battery.

As part of this brigade it participated in the Battle of Fishing Creek on January 19. In this battle Colonel Powel was wounded, and Major Rice took command of the regiment, which suffered 29 casualties. On February 23, Carroll's Brigade was composed of the 17th, 25th, 29th, 37th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus two battalions of cavalry, and two batteries. The brigade retreated through Tennessee to Mississippi. On March 26th the 29th moved from Eastport, Mississippi, to Iuka, Mississippi where it was stationed while the Battle of Shiloh was going on.

In the reorganization of the Army after Shiloh, the 29th was placed in Major General William J. Hardee's Corps, Brigadier General J. S. Marmaduke's Brigade, which on April 26 was reported as composed of the 3rd Confederate, 6th Mississippi, 25th, 29th, 37th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Baker's Battery. On this date the 29th reported 469 effectives.

At the reorganization of the regiment in May, 1862, Colonel Powel was re-elected; Major Horace Rice became lieutenant colonel, and John B. Johnson major. Powel resigned in November, 1862, Rice succeeded him as colonel; Johnson became lieutenant colonel and A. Kyle Blevins major. Johnson died in July, 1864, and William P. Bishop succeeded him as lieutenant colonel, and later became colonel of the regiment. Blevins was killed in May, 1864, and S. L. McKamy became major.

On June 30, 1862, Marmaduke's Brigade was reported as composed of 3rd Confederate, 25th, 29th, 37th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Swett's Battery. No reports on the regiment were found for the period from June 30 to November 22, 1862. Colonel Bishop, in his account of the regiment in *Lindsley's Annals*, states that it accompanied the Army of General Bragg from Corinth to Tupelo; from Tupelo to Chattanooga; thence into Kentucky where it confronted the enemy at Munfordville and Perryville. In General Hardee's report of the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862, he stated that Colonel Powel commanded a brigade in Major General Patton Anderson's Division, which was stationed on the extreme left of Hardee's Corps, and that the brigade suffered heavily. Presumably, the 29th Regiment was a part of this brigade. No report of casualties for the brigade was found, but Hardee's Corps reported 242 killed, 1504 wounded.

On November 22, 1862, Colonel Powel was reported in command of a brigade in Anderson's Division, Hardee's Corps, composed of the 45th Alabama, 1st Arkansas, 24th Mississippi, and 29th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. On December 12 this division was broken up, and the 29th Tennessee transferred to Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps, Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division, Brigadier General Preston Smith's Brigade. In the Battle of Murfreesboro December 31, 1862 this brigade was commanded by Colonel A. J. Vaughan, Jr., and was composed of the 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 154th Tennessee, the 9th Texas Infantry Regiments, Allin's Sharpshooters, and Scott's Battery. The 29th was commanded by Major J. B. Johnson, and reported 112 casualties out of 220 effectives engaged.

April 1, 1863, Preston Smith's Brigade was reported as consisting of the 11th, 12th/47th, 13th/154th, and 29th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus Scott's Battery. This brigade organization, under various commanders, remained unchanged until the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army in April, 1865. The regiment remained in winter quarters around Shelbyville until the withdrawal of the army to Chattanooga in June, 1863.

In the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, the 29th, under Colonel Rice, reported the expenditure of 10,600 rounds of ammunition, and suffered 71 casualties. It moved to Sweetwater on October 19, but returned to Missionary Ridge November 9. On November 20, 1863, the brigade was transferred to Major General T. C. Hindman's Division for a few months, and was engaged in the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863. On February 20, 1864, it was returned to Cheatham's Division, where it remained for the duration.

The regiment spent the winter near Dalton, Georgia, except for one brief expedition in February, when it was part of a force started to re-enforce General Polk in Mississippi, but which was recalled on reaching Demopolis, Alabama. As part of Cheatham's Division, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign beginning in May, 1864. In this campaign, Major Blevins was killed May 27, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson died of disease July 15, 1864. It then returned with General Hood to Tennessee, and lost its Colonel, Horace Rice, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864.

One anomalous note was found during this period. Major General W. S. Hancock, in a note to General Grant, dated August 16, 1864, stated "The provost marshal at Deep Bottom says that an officer from the enemy's lines opposite ... papers this morning. He belonged to the 29th Tennessee and says that the 17th from the same state is with them. They belonged to Longstreet's Corps, but I do not find them on the memorandum furnished me of Field's Division." This was evidently an error, and the regiment was probably the 23rd Tennessee which was in that area at the time.

On December 10, 1864, Cheatham's Corps, Brown's Division, Vaughan's Brigade, commanded by Colonel William M. Watkins, was reported as composed of the 11th/29th, commanded by Major John E. Binns, and 12th/47th, 13th/51st/52nd/154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. After the Battle of Nashville, the brigade moved to Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston. It arrived at Bentonville when the battle was nearly over, but in time to prevent the capture of General Johnston's headquarters by the Federals. At this time the brigade was commanded by Colonel William P. Bishop, of the 29th, and the 11th/29th was commanded by Captain Franklin F. Tidwell.

In the final consolidation of Johnston's Army, the 29th formed Companies "E" and "H" of the 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George W. Pease, composed of the 11th/12th/13th/29th/47th/50th/51st/52nd/154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.

30th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized October 22, 1861; reorganized September 29, 1862; merged into 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—John W. Head, James J. Turner.

Lieutenant Colonels—Robert H. Murphy, James J. Turner.

Majors—James J. Turner, Bell G. Bidwell.

CAPTAINS—B. G. Bidwell, Edward R. Crockett, Co. "A". Men from Robertson County.

William A. Buntin, O. P. Taylor, Co. "B". Men from Robertson County.

James L. Carson, Co. "C". Men from Sumner County.

Thomas C. Martin, Theo C. Hibbett, Co. "D". Men from Sumner County.

John H. Turner, T. H. King, Co. "E". Men from Sumner and Smith Counties.

William T. Sample, Co. "F". Men from Sumner County.

Hickerson Barksdale, C. F. Lovell, Co. "G". Men enrolled at Red Springs, Macon County, October 22, 1861.

R. E. Mayes, Charles S. Douglass, Co. "H". Men from Robertson and Sumner Counties.

W. A. Lovell, Co. "I". Enrolled at Tyree Springs, Sumner County November 22, 1861. Apparently disbanded after the reorganization, and the remnant transferred to Co. "G". Men from Sumner County.

James L. Jones, Co. "K". Men from Robertson County.

All of these companies were enrolled at Red Springs, Macon County, on October 22, 1861, except Company "D", which was enrolled at Gallatin, and Company "I" at Tyree Springs. According to Colonel Turner, the regiment numbered about 975 men, rank and file.

Of the original field officers, Colonel Head and Lieutenant Colonel Murphy were not re-elected at the reorganization of the regiment. On October 31, 1861, the regiment was mentioned as being at Camp Zollicoffer, Overton County; on November 2, at Gallatin. From here it was ordered to Fort Donelson. A report dated at Dalton, Georgia, March 4, 1864, signed by Lieutenant Colonel James J. Turner, commanding 30th Tennessee Regiment gave the following report of its operation up until that time:

"The regiment was fully organized with 10 companies at Red Springs, Macon County, Tennessee October 22, 1861, and went into camp there. It was ordered to Fort Donelson, and arrived there November 27, 1861. The regiment when there was busily engaged in building quarters, commissaries and quartermaster buildings, roads, fortifications and water batteries. One company was on duty at Fort Henry on its surrender, and the rest of the regiment was marching to its relief when it fell. The regiment was in the four days' engagement at Fort Donelson, and was surrendered on the morning of the 16th February 1862, and sent immediately to prison. The enlisted men went to Camp Butler, Illinois, the line officers to Camp Chase, and then to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and the field officers to Camp Warren, Massachusetts. The field officers were exchanged August 3, 1862; the line officers and enlisted men were released the 30th day of September, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The companies were reorganized at Jackson, Mississippi, September 29, 1862. General Tilghman ordered the organization. This regiment was reorganized October 4, 1862 by the election of a lieutenant colonel and a major. The regiment was temporarily consolidated with the 3rd Tennessee (Brown's) and ordered to Holly Springs, Mississippi October 10, 1862, and was in a number of engagements in North Mississippi till it reached Grenada, Mississippi December 1, 1862.

It left there for Vicksburg December 25, and remained there till January 8, 1863, when it was ordered to Port Hudson, Louisiana, where it remained until May 2, 1863, when it was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, which it reached May 9, and was ordered May 11 to go in the direction of Grand Gulf to meet the advance of the enemy. We fell back from Raymond to Jackson on the 13th of May and arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, and reached Canton, Mississippi May 22. Left there for Yazoo City June 1, and left there for Big Black River June 12, near Vicksburg, and retreated from there to Jackson, Mississippi July 4, 1863, and from Jackson to Morton's Station July 19, 1863. From there to Enterprise, Mississippi August 1, 1863. On the 7th of September it was ordered to General Bragg's Army near Ringgold, Georgia.

"The regiment has been brigaded as follows: while at Fort Donelson was in the brigade of General Tilghman, and at the reorganization in the brigade commanded by Colonel Head. After the regiment was reorganized it was placed in Colonel Heiman's Brigade, remained there until November 1, 1862, when Brigadier General John Gregg, of Texas, was ordered to its command, and remained thus till the breaking up of his brigade March 16, 1863, when it was ordered to Bate's Brigade where it still remains. The consolidation of the 3rd and 30th Tennessee was broken up July, 1863, and it was consolidated with the 10th Tennessee Regiment. The regiment at the time of the reorganization had an aggregate number of 350, and has received some 65 recruits since that time, and about fifty of that number have been discharged as nonscript and for disability.

"The command has been in the following engagements: first, Fort Donelson, where it had 12 killed and mortally wounded, and 11 wounded. Second, while acting as rear guard in Van Dorn's Army while retreating through North Mississippi it was attacked by the enemy cavalry, and had five men severely wounded near Springdale on the Mississippi Central Railroad. Third, at Chickasaw Bayou near Vicksburg on December 29, 1862, a division of the enemy 5000 strong attacked the 3rd and 30th Tennessee Regiments and were severely repulsed three times, and driven off by a charge. The enemy loss, 400 prisoners and 300 killed or wounded, 1500 stand of arms, and five stand of colors, three of which were captured by the 30th. On the 3rd of January 1863 ****** board of their transports and captured a considerable quantity of commissary and quartermaster stores. The regiment lost but two killed and three wounded. The fight (was) without a parallel in the history of the war. Fourth, on the 12th March, 1863 at Port Hudson, Louisiana lost one killed, five wounded, while resisting the batteries against the combined efforts of the assault. On the 14th of May, Gregg's Brigade with light artillery attacked McPherson's Corps of 13000 and drove back the 1st Division with great loss, and kept fighting the Corps all day, then ordered to Jackson, Mississippi. The loss of the regiment was 11 killed, 13 wounded, one prisoner. In the eight day siege of Jackson, Mississippi ****** the regiment had three men wounded, and lost 11 prisoners (illegible) of 187 and loss 32 killed and mortally wounded, 66 wounded, and 30 prisoners lost, and at Missionary Ridge the loss was 10 wounded, 17 prisoners besides six of the wounded. The regimental and company books and papers have all been lost twice, first at Donelson, secondly at Jackson, Mississippi, May 16, 1863."

To this report can be added the following comments and information: in the early days at Fort Donelson, the 30th was joined by Colonel Sugg's 50th Tennessee. In the build up of forces just before the battle, the 30th was placed in Colonel Heiman's Brigade composed of the 10th, 48th (Voorhies'), 30th, 53rd Tennessee Regiments, 27th Alabama Infantry Regiment, and Maney's Battery, in Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow's Division. Later, Head's Brigade, the 30th, 49th and 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiments formed the garrison for the fort, and Companies "A" and "B" of the 30th were assigned to man the water batteries which drove off the Federal gunboats. Colonel Head escaped, instead of surrendering with his troops, Lieutenant Colonel Murphy was sick, and this left Major Turner in command of the 30th. Head reported 450 men fit for duty at Fort Donelson.

March 19, 1862, a report from a Federal Military Board reported that 651 men from the 30th Tennessee, confined at Camp Butler, desired to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal Government. Many of them must have done so, which would account for the depleted state of the regiment at the reorganization.

At the reorganization in Mississippi Major Turner was elected lieutenant colonel, and Captain B. G. Bidwell major. Turner, later commissioned colonel, remained in command of the regiment until the Battle of Jonesboro, where he was wounded and disabled.

Brigadier General John Gregg's Brigade was constituted December 27, 1862, by Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton and composed of the 3rd/30th, 10th/41st, 50th, 51st Tennessee Infantry Regiments and the 1st Tennessee Battalion. However, at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou on December 29, the 30th was reported in Brigadier General S. D. Lee's Brigade, composed of the 26th, 28th Louisiana, 3rd, 30th, 80th (later called 62nd) Tennessee, and 42nd Georgia Infantry Regiments. Lee commended the 3rd/30th and 80th Tennessee for distinguished coolness and courage. On January 3, 1863, just after this engagement, the 3rd/30th reported 851 effectives present.

At Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, Gregg's Brigade was in Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson's Provisional Division. The 30th reported 185 men engaged, and this was evidently the battle in Turner's report which was illegible, where the 30th suffered so heavily.

November 12, 1863, is the date given in the *Official Records* for the breakup of Gregg's Brigade, and the 30th was placed in Brigadier General William B. Bate's Brigade of Breckinridge's Division. The brigade was composed of the 4th Georgia Sharpshooter Battalion, 37th Georgia, 10th, 15th/37th, 20th, 30th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and the 1st Tennessee Battalion. Subsequently the brigade was known as Tyler's Brigade, of Bate's Division. On September 30, 1864, commanded by Brigadier General T. B. Smith, the brigade consisted of the same units, plus the addition of the 2nd Confederate Infantry Regiment.

As part of this brigade, the regiment participated in the daily fighting from Resaca to Atlanta to Jonesboro, Georgia, and the return to Tennessee under General Hood, including the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. On December 13, 1864, just before the Battle of Nashville, the brigade was composed of the 4th Georgia Battalion, 37th Georgia, 2nd Confederate, 10th/20th/37th Tennessee, and the 30th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. In the Battle of Nashville December 15, 1864, the 2nd/10th/15th/20th/30th/37th Tennessee Regiments constituted Colonel Shy's command

in the struggle at Shy's Hill. After Shy's death, Major Lucas took command.

At the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina in March, 1865, the brigade formed part of Bate's Division, and on March 31, 1865 was reported under the command of Captain H. Rice, with the same units, but the 2nd/20th/30th 37th consolidated into one unit under Captain John W. Grayson. In the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army April 9, 1865, the 30th formed part of the 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anderson Searcy, composed of 2nd/3rd/10th/15th/18th/20th/26th/30th/32nd/37th/45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. As such, it was paroled at Greensboro, May 1, 1865.

31st (A. H. BRADFORD'S) TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized October 12, 1861; reorganized May 8, 1862; formed Company "G" 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—A. H. Bradford, Egbert E. Tansil.

Lieutenant Colonels—C. M. Cason, Mansfield D. Jinkins, F. E. P. Stafford.

Majors—John F. Smith, F. E. P. Stafford, Samuel H. Hudson, Samuel Sharp.

CAPTAINS—Egbert E. Tansil, B. J. Roberts, Co. "A". "The Western Stars." Men from Weakley County.

Caleb McKnight, James G. House, Co. "B". Men from McNairy County.

C. M. Cason, W. B. Clayton, J. K. P. Randolph, Co. "C". Men from McNairy County.

A. H. Bradford, L. Houk, John R. Wills, Co. "D". Men from Haywood County.

J. B. Robertson, A. T. Gay, D. H. Blankenship, Co. "E". Men from Gibson County.

F. E. P. Stafford, J. T. Jacocks, Co. "F". Men from Madison County.

W. Y. Baker, Samuel Sharp, W. R. Ramer, Co. "G". Men from McNairy County.

Jonathan Luten, George W. Bright, Co. "H". Men from Decatur County.

Thomas L. Bell, W. V. Sims, Co. "I". Men from Weakley County.

John Elliott, John A. Hatler, George C. Thomas, Co. "K". Men from Weakley County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Bradford, Lieutenant Colonel Cason, and Major Smith were not re-elected at the reorganization. Colonel Tansil transferred to the cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Jinkins died November 20, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Stafford was killed at Franklin, November 30, 1864. Major Hudson was killed at Perryville, October 8, 1862.

There were two regiments called the 31st Tennessee Infantry Regiment, both organized about the same time, and both commanded by a Colonel Bradford. The East Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Colonel W. M. Bradford, was finally officially designated as the 39th, but in the *Official Records* for the first two years was called the 31st, so care must be taken to distinguish the records.

The companies comprising this regiment, the official 31st, were organized in August and September, 1861; assembled at Camp Trenton, Gibson County, in October, 1861, where they were organized into a regiment. Regimental and company reports show that the regiment moved to Camp Price; from there, on November 29, 1861, to Columbus, Kentucky, where it was placed in the brigade commanded by Brigadier General J. P. McCown. On January 18, 1862, it was reported in Major General Leonidas Polk's command, 3rd Division, stationed at Columbus, Kentucky, consisting of the 5th Louisiana Battalion, 11th and 12th Louisiana Infantry Regiments, 4th and 31st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, three troops of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. On February 28, 1862 it was in General McCown's forces at New Madrid, Missouri, Colonel R. P. Neeley's Brigade, composed of the 12th Louisiana, 4th and 31st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, with the brigade reporting total effectives of 1714 men. On March 17, 1862, General McCown reported he was leaving Island Number 10 for Fort Pillow, taking with him the 11th and 12th Louisiana, 4th (Neeley's), 31st and 5th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, two batteries and two troops of cavalry. On April 6, 1862, Brigadier General John B. Villepigue, commanding at Fort Pillow, reported the 31st Tennessee was armed with Enfield rifles, well clothed, arms and accoutrements in satisfactory condition, but that their camp police was in bad order, and discipline and instruction could be improved. On April 30, 1862, still at Fort Pillow, the 31st reported 621 for duty out of 765 present.

The regiment remained at Fort Pillow until after the Battle of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862, when it moved to Corinth, Mississippi and was placed in Polk's Corps, Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division, Brigadier General Alexander P. Stewart's Brigade, composed of the 13th Arkansas, 4th, 5th, 31st, 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Stanford's Mississippi Battery. The 13th Arkansas was soon transferred to another brigade, but these four Tennessee regiments remained together throughout the war, the 31st and 33rd at times operating together as a field unit. By July 8, the 13th Arkansas had been replaced by the 24th Tennessee, and this regiment too became a permanent member of the brigade, which was transferred from Clark's Division to that of Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham.

At the reorganization of the regiment May 8, 1862, Egbert E. Tansil was elected colonel, M. D. Jinkins lieutenant colonel and F. E. P. Stafford, major. Lieutenant Colonel Jinkins died in November, 1862, and Stafford succeeded him. Colonel Tansil later transferred to the cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel Stafford was in command of the regiment until his death November 30, 1864.

The regiment moved with the brigade from Corinth to Tupelo, to Chattanooga, with General Bragg in the invasion of Kentucky, culminating in the Battle of Perryville October 8, 1862. Here the 31st suffered 100 casualties.

It then retreated with the army to Murfreesboro, where it was engaged in that battle on December 31, 1862. Here the brigade had been enlarged by the addition of the 19th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, and the 31st/33rd operated as a field unit under the command of Colonel Tansil. The 31st/33rd reported 379 engaged, and suffered 87 casualties.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Shelbyville and vicinity until the retrogade movement to Chattanooga began in June, 1863. By April 1, Colonel (later brigadier general) Otho F. Strahl was in command of the brigade, and remained as its commander until his death at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

The regiment was next engaged at Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. No separate report of casualties for the regiment was found, but the brigade reported 250 casualties. On October 23 the regiment moved to Sweetwater, where it remained until just before the Battle of Missionary Ridge. On October 31 Strahl's Brigade was transferred to Stewart's Division, Breckinridge's Corps, and in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, reported 21 casualties.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, where on December 14, 1863 it reported 137 effectives out of 157 present, Lieutenant Colonel Stafford was now in command. Here it remained until the resumption of hostilities in May, 1864, except for one brief expedition to Demopolis and return in the latter part of February. Stewart's Division had started to re-enforce General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi, but was recalled before reaching its destination.

The brigade was returned to Cheatham's Division on February 20, 1864, where it remained for the duration. As part of this division, the regiment was almost daily engaged in the fighting from Resaca, Georgia to Atlanta, to Jonesboro, the return to Tennessee as part of General Hood's Army, and the Battle of Franklin. Here the Brigade lost 286 in casualties, including General Strahl, and Lieutenant Colonel Stafford of the 31st.

Following this battle, Colonel A. J. Kellar was reported in command of the brigade on December 10, 1864, with the 4th/5th/31st/33rd/38th commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Luke W. Finlay, and the 19th/24th/41st by Captain Daniel Kennedy. It participated in the Battle of Nashville December 15, 1864, and then retreated with the army into Mississippi. The survivors of the regiment were given a furlough to visit their homes in West Tennessee, and only a few of them got back in time to make the final move to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston. On March 31, 1865, at Smithfield, North Carolina the brigade was reported with the same organization as on December 10, 1863, except that Colonel C. W. Heiskell was in command of the 19th/24th/41st Regiments. In the final reorganization of Johnston's Army, 21 men from the 31st remained to form Company "G" of the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel