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

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

James D. Tillman, and composed of the 4th/5th/19th/24th/31st/33rd/35th/38th/41st Tennessee Infantry Regiments. As part of this regiment they were paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

32nd TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized October 28, 1861; reorganized September 19, 1862; formed Company "A" 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Edmond C. Cook, John P. McGuire.

Lieutenant Colonels—William P. Moore, W. P. O'Neal.

Majors—W. W. J. Brownlow, John P. McGuire, Calaway G. Tucker.

The company letters of all companies were changed at the reorganization of the regiment in 1862. The letters used in the list below are those of the reorganized regiment, with prior letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—Calaway G. Tucker, Co. "A", formerly "C". "The Swan Creek Guards." Men from Lincoln and Marshall Counties.

John M. Winstead, Field Arrowsmith, Co. "B", formerly "G". Men from Giles County.

William P. Moore, Thomas D. Deavenport, Co. "C", formerly "D". "The Allen Guards." Men from Lawrence County.

Edmond C. Cook, Jacob H. Morton, Robert F. McCaul, Co. "D", formerly "H". Men from Williamson County.

Hiram T. Hunnicutt, Jacob M. Bass, Co. "E", formerly "B". Men from Pulaski, Giles County.

Willis Worley, Joseph Young, Co. "F", formerly "A". Men from Giles County.

William P. O'Neal, Fountain P. Wade, Robert F. Hall, Co. "G", formerly "I". Men from Belfast, Marshall County.

Thomas Hanna, John L. Brownlow, James F. Fogg, Co. "H", formerly "K". Men from Giles County.

James J. Finney, William A. Sumners, Co. "I", formerly "E". "The Millville Men." Men from Lincoln County.

Elijah H. Ikard, John D. Clarke, Co. "K", formerly "F". Men from Decherd, Franklin County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Cook died June 23, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel Moore was killed at Fort Donelson; and Major Brownlow resigned March 31, 1863.

The ten companies composing the regiment had been organized during the month of October 1861, and assembled at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, where they were organized into this regiment.

On November 14th the regiment moved to East Tennessee to guard railroad bridges and suppress insurrection in Hamilton, Sequatchie and Marion Counties. At this time it was reported with 850 men, armed with 500 flintlock muskets. On November 21, at Chattanooga, Colonel S. A. M. Wood, of the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment, reported "Colonel Cook's Regiment, partially armed, and the 7th Alabama are here. I have assumed command."

On December 9, by order of Major General George B. Crittenden, it moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where, on January 31, 1862, it was reported in Major General William J. Hardee's Army of Central Kentucky, Colonel J. C. Brown's Brigade, composed of the 3rd, 18th, and 32nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments. It remained in Brown's Brigade throughout the war.

From Bowling Green, it was ordered to Fort Donelson arriving shortly before the battle at that point, where Brown's Brigade was in Brigadier General Simon B. Buckner's Division. Here Lieutenant Colonel Moore was killed, and Colonel Cook was commended for gallant bearing and excellent handling of his regiment. It entered the battle with 555 effectives, had three killed, 36 wounded, and surrendered 528.

Major Brownlow and some men from the regiment not captured at Fort Donelson subsequently served for a time in the 35th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, until their own regiment was exchanged and reorganized and Major Brownlow served for a time as major of that regiment. A Federal report from Camp Butler, Ohio, dated March 1862 listed only 10 men from the 32nd Regiment who desired to take the oath of allegiance, an excellent showing compared to the large numbers from other Tennessee Regiments on the same list.

The regiment was exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi September 12, 1862, and reorganized at Jackson, Mississippi September 19, with the re-election of Colonel Cook, and the election of W. P. O'Neal as lieutenant colonel and John P. McGuire as major. Colonel Cook died in June, 1864, and Major McGuire succeeded him as colonel, while Captain Calaway G. Tucker became major.

Soon after reorganization the regiment moved to Murfreesboro, where on October 28, 1862 it was reported in Major General J. C. Breckinridge's Army of Middle Tennessee, with Colonel Joseph B. Palmer in command of Brown's Brigade which was now composed of the 18th, 32nd Tennessee, 32nd Alabama, 4th Florida Infantry Regiments and two batteries. On November 29 the same brigade was reported in Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps, but on December 19, 1862 the brigade with the exception of the 28th Tennessee assumed the form it was to maintain for nearly two years, being composed of the 18th, 26th, 28th, 32nd, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus Moses' Georgia Battery. The brigade was placed in Breckinridge's Division, Hardee's Corps.

On December 25 the regiment was ordered by Hardee on detached service to Wartrace, where it was employed in guarding the railroad bridges when the Battle of Murfreesboro was fought on December 31, 1862. On January 29, 1863, Brown's Brigade reported a total of 1788 effectives out of 2221 present, with the 32nd still on detached service. On February 16 the 28th Regiment was transferred to Wright's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, and on February 28 the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion was assigned to the brigade to replace it. On May 21 the brigade reported 1899 effectives out of 2305 present. During this period, the 32nd was stationed in the vicinity of Tullahoma and Fairfield, Tennessee, with one move to Loudon and return.

When the retreat from Middle Tennessee was begun in the summer of 1863, the 32nd moved to Charleston, where it was stationed during July and August. On July 31, the brigade was transferred to Major General Alexander P. Stewart's Division. From Charleston the regiment moved to La Fayette, Georgia on September 2, and from there to Chickamauga on September 13, to take part in the Battle of Chickamauga September 19-20. In this battle, General Brown was wounded on the second day, and Colonel Cook took command of the brigade, with Major McGuire taking command of the regiment. Major McGuire was wounded, and Captain Tucker assumed command of the regiment. The regiment lost 165 of 361 engaged. On October 31, Captain Deavenport was reported in command of the regiment.

On November 12, 1863, the brigade was transferred to Major General C. L. Stevenson's Division, and the 3rd Tennessee Volunteer Regiment returned to the brigade. In the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, General Brown was in command of the division, and Major McGuire of the 32nd Regiment. The regiment was stationed on Lookout Mountain on the 24th, and moved to Missionary Ridge too late to stem the tide of battle there. It lost 18 casualties in this fight, and on December 14, 1863 reported 248 effectives out of 321 present.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, where, with the exception of one move to Rome, Georgia, from February 5 to 25, it remained until the resumption of fighting May 13, 1864. Engagements mentioned in company reports were; Swamp Creek, May 13; Resaca, May 15; New Hope Church May 24; Marietta, June 22; "did its part in all the skirmishing and regular fighting which was more or less every day during the time the enemy held that point and has continued to the present time, August 31, 1864 near East Point, Georgia." During this campaign Stevenson's Division had been in Lieutenant General John B. Hood's Corps. When Hood superseded Joseph E. Johnston in command of the army, Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee was given command of the corps, and the brigade remained in his corps until the end.

On November 18, 1864, Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades were consolidated under the command of Colonel Joseph B. Palmer. The units in Reynolds' Brigade were the 58th and 60th North Carolina, 54th and 63rd Virginia Infantry Regiments. Lee's Corps did not arrive at the Battle of Franklin till late in the afternoon, too late to be engaged there, and Palmer's Brigade was on detached service at the time the Battle of Nashville was fought.

On December 21, 1864, at Columbia, Tennessee, Palmer's Brigade was reported as com-