

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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posed of the 3rd/18th, 32nd, 45th Tennessee, 54th Virginia, 63rd Virginia/60th North Carolina Infantry Regiments. The 26th Tennessee was not listed, but this may have been an error, as the 26th was once more reported as a member of the brigade on January 19, 1865. On December 21, the 32nd reported only 19 present. On January 19, 1865, the 3rd/18th/23rd/26th/32nd/45th Tennessee combined reported a total of 306 effectives out of 471 present.

The remnant of the regiment, with the brigade, moved to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston. At Smithfield, North Carolina, March 18, 1865, in the order of battle for Johnston's Army, Palmer's Brigade was reported as consisting of the 58th North Carolina, 54th Virginia, 63rd Virginia/60th North Carolina and the 3rd/18th/26th/32nd/46th Tennessee Regiments and the 23rd Tennessee Battalion, with the Tennessee units consolidated into one organization under Colonel McGuire of the 32nd. However, in a return of the Army of Tennessee dated April 1, 1865, McGuire's Command was listed

### 33rd TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized October 18, 1861; reorganized May 8, 1862; merged into 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

#### FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Alex W. Campbell, Warner P. Jones, Robert N. Payne  
Lieutenant Colonel—Warner P. Jones, Henry C. McNeill  
Majors—Henry C. McNeill, Robert N. Payne

CAPTAINS—Ellison S. Howard, W. C. Fleming, Henry W. Hickman, Co. "A." Men from Ohio County.

Thomas Lacy, Co. "B." Men from Madison County, some from Hardeman, Frank W. Marberry, Co. "C." Men from Calloway County, Kentucky, Wade H. Frost, James R. Scott, Co. "D." "The Forest Rovers." Men from Ohio County.

T. R. Hutchinson (or Hutchinson) (or Hutchison), John W. Walker, Co. "E." Men from Ohio County.

as the 1st/18th/32nd/45th/6th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. Both tables were probably inaccurate, as the 1st and 6th Tennessee just prior to this time had been reported in a consolidated brigade commanded by Colonel Hume R. Field, and the 46th had all along been in Quarles' Brigade. The correct composition of Colonel McGuire's command was probably the 3rd/18th/26th/32nd/45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments; and the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. At any rate, the question is of only academic interest, for on April 9, 1865, in the final reorganization of Johnston's Army, the 2nd/3rd/10th/15th/18th/20th/26th/30th/32nd/37th/45th Tennessee Regiments and the 23rd Tennessee Battalion formed the Fourth Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment commanded by Colonel Anderson Searcy of the 45th Tennessee. This regiment formed one of four in the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Joseph B. Palmer, which was surrendered with the rest of Johnston's Army, and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

John Bedford, R. F. Morris, W. B. Jones, W. H. Adams, Co. "F." Men from Ohio County.

Warner P. Jones, James F. Carpenter, Ben- net H. Smith, Eugene R. Morerod, Co. "G." Men from Lake County.

T. O. Killgore, W. R. McWhorter, T. L. Killebrew, Co. "H." Men from Weakley County.

James M. Wilson, W. E. Caldwell, Co. "I." Men from Ohio County.

James M. Bradford, Co. "K." Men from Ohio County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Campbell was not re-elected at the reorganization. Colonel Jones was killed June 30, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel McNeill was killed July 22, 1864.

On October 18, 1861, the date given for the organization of the regiment at Union City, only six of the companies, "A," "C," "D," "E," "F," and "H" had been mustered. The muster rolls of the other companies were dated as follows: Company "B," October 29; Company "I," December 5; Company "K," November 28, 1861.

Filed with the personnel records of this regiment was found a Federal Prisoner of

War record on Lysander Adams, Colonel 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment. In his personal papers, Lysander Adams stated that he was "appointed" colonel by General Leonidas Polk in the summer of 1861 to raise a regiment, and that he was instrumental in raising this regiment, but was not elected colonel of the regiment at the election of officers.

Colonel Campbell, in his account in *Lindsay's Annals*, stated that the archives of the first and second years operations of the regiment were lost in 1863. He stated that the regiment remained in Camp of Instruction near Union City until January, 1862, when it moved to Columbus, Kentucky; that only a few of the companies were partially armed, mostly with shotguns and hunting rifles, and that the regiment was not completely armed until a few weeks before the Battle of Shiloh, when they obtained some flint and steel muskets as a loan. This is borne out by a letter from General Leonidas Polk to General A. S. Johnston at Bowling Green, Kentucky, dated December 30, 1861, which stated "I ordered Colonel Campbell's Regiment to go forward, but find he is very deficient in arms, and am waiting a day or two to see if he can be supplied." In the order of battle for Polk's Army at Columbus, Kentucky in January 1862, the 33rd was reported in the 2nd Division, along with the 13th Arkansas, 7th Kentucky, 13th Louisiana, 44th Mississippi, and the 6th, 9th, and 15th Senior Tennessee Infantry Regiments.

On March 9, 1862, the regiment was reported in Polk's Army of Mississippi, Colonel J. C. Tappan's Brigade, composed of the 13th Arkansas, 13th Louisiana, 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Stanford's Mississippi Battery. At the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, the regiment was in Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division, Brigadier General Alexander P. Stewart's Brigade, composed of the 13th Arkansas, 4th, 5th, and 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Stanford's Battery. These three Tennessee regiments remained together throughout the war. In this battle the 33rd and 5th were commanded by both General Polk, and General Stewart, for their participation in a charge which led to the capture of Federal General Prentiss. In this charge Colonel Campbell was severely wounded, but retained command. The regiment reported 20 killed, 103 wounded, 17 missing.

At the reorganization of the regiment in May, 1862, Warner P. Jones became colonel; H. C. McNeill lieutenant colonel; and R. N. Payne major. Colonel Jones was killed June 30, 1864, and Lieutenant Colonel McNeill was killed July 22, 1864. Upon the death of these two senior officers, Major R. N. Payne was promoted to colonel.

On May 26, 1862, the 31st Tennessee Infantry was reported as a member of the brigade, and on July 8, 1862, the brigade was transferred from Clark's Division to that of Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham, where it remained until October, 1863. At this time the brigade consisted of the 4th, 5th, 24th, 31st, 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Stanford's Battery. These regiments continued in the same brigade for the duration.

The regiment moved with the brigade from Corinth, to Tupelo, to Chattanooga, and from there with General Bragg in the invasion of Kentucky, and the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862. In this battle the regiment reported 33 casualties. On the retreat from Kentucky, the regiment was stationed at Shelbyville, until the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862.

By this time the 19th Tennessee Infantry Regiment had been added to the brigade as a permanent member, the 4th/5th Regiments were consolidated into one field unit, and the 31st/33rd Tennessee Regiments acted as a unit under the command of Colonel Tansil, of the 31st. The 31st/33rd reported 87 casualties out of 379 engaged.

The regiment went into winter quarters in the vicinity of Shelbyville, and Guy's Gap, where they remained until the retreat to Chattanooga began around the first of July. By July 31, 1863, Brigadier General Orlo F. Strahl had been given command of the brigade, and retained command till his death in the Battle of Franklin November 30, 1864.

The regiment, with the brigade, was engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. No separate report of casualties for the 33rd was found, but the brigade reported a loss of 250 men. Following the battle, the 33rd moved for a time to Sweetwater, but returned in time for the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

Prior to this, on October 31, 1863, the brigade was transferred to Breckinridge's Corps, Stewart's Division, with Lieutenant Colonel

McNeill commanding the 38rd. In the Battle of Missionary Ridge, the regiment reported 24 casualties, and on December 14, 1863, reported an effective strength of only 90 men out of a total of 124 present.

In January, 1864, the regiment, with the brigade was reported in Major General Thomas C. Hindman's Corps, but on February 20, 1864, the brigade was returned to Hardee's Corps, Cheatham's Division. The regiment spent the winter near Dalton, Georgia, and with the brigade participated in the Atlanta Campaign, during which Colonel Jones and Lieutenant Colonel McNeill were killed, although no separate reports of regimental activities were found. Then, with General Hood, it returned to Tennessee, and the Battles of Franklin and Nashville.

On December 10, 1864, just after the Battle of Franklin, the brigade was reported com-

### 34th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT Also called 4th Tennessee Volunteer Regiment, 4th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, Provisional Army, 4th Confederate (Tennessee) Infantry Regiment

Organized August 5, 1861; Confederate service August 19 to 21, 1861; reorganized April 18, 1862; merged into 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

#### FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—William M. Churchwell, James A. McMurry, Robert N. Lewis.

Lieutenant Colonels—James A. McMurry, Robert N. Lewis, Oliver A. Bradshaw.

Majors—Robert N. Lewis, Oliver A. Bradshaw, Joseph Bostick.

The companies changed letters at the reorganization. Those used after the reorganization are shown below, with prior letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—Joseph Bostick, Leaven Alley, Co. "A", formerly "H"; "The Davis Guards." Men from Bridgeport, Alabama.

Jeff O. Tarkington, Ezekiel D. Polk, Co. "B", formerly "E"; "The Hardin County Boys." Men from Hardin County.

William H. Burrough, Co. "C"; "The Rhett Artillery." Men from Knox County. This company was transferred into Artillery in December 1861, and Captain Holmes' Company received in its place.

manded by Colonel A. J. Keller, with the 4th/5th/31st/33rd/38th Tennessee Regiments consolidated into one unit under Lieutenant Colonel Luke W. Finlay, and 19th/24th/41st Tennessee Regiments another unit under Captain D. A. Kennedy. There followed the move to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston, where at Smithfield, North Carolina on March 31, 1865, the brigade was reported with the same organization except that Colonel C. W. Heiskell was in command of the 19th/24th/41st Regiments.

On April 9, 1865, the 4th/5th/19th/24th/31st/35th/38th/41st Tennessee Infantry Regiments formed the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel James D. Tillman, which was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

### 34th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT Infantry Regiment

John W. Smith, George W. Byron, Co. "C", formerly "E"; "The Ridgeway Guards." Men from Moore (then part of Franklin) County.

T. B. Griffin, Jason H. Dicus, W. H. Dicus, Co. "D", formerly "I"; "The Jackson Mountaineers." Men from Jackson County.

James E. Martin, Co. "E", formerly "K"; "The Wilkerson Guards." Men probably from Mississippi. Transferred July 5, 1862 to 2nd Mississippi Infantry Battalion.

Leslie T. Hardy, Michael Fitzpatrick, Co. "F", formerly "A"; "The Acklen Rifles." Men from Davidson County.

Philip H. Roberts, Davis H. Barnes, Co. "G", formerly "D"; "The Overton Rifles." Men from Jackson County, Alabama.

Charles D. Jackson, Oliver H. P. Mullins, Co. "H", formerly "B"; "The Enslley Guards." Men from Shelby County.

John F. Ross, Campbell Brown, George P. Henry, Co. "I", formerly "G"; "The Coffee County Guards." Men from Coffee County.

D. K. Holmes, David P. Skelton, Henry D. Tipton, Co. "K." Organized at Cumberland Gap, January 20, 1862. Replaced 1st Co. "C".

All of these companies were mustered at Camp Sneed, Knoxville, during August 1861, except Company "K". The regiment was mustered into Confederate service at Camp Sneed with ten companies, two of which were trans-

ferred out of the regiment, and one company added. A regimental roster dated March, 1865, signed by Lieutenant Colonel O. A. Bradshaw, commanding the regiment, gave the following information: "First organized by Colonel William M. Churchwell at Knoxville, Tennessee, August 19, 1861. Reorganized April 1862. First known as the Fourth Confederate (Tennessee) Regiment, but there being another Tennessee regiment registered at the War Department by that number, we were changed to the 34th Tennessee Regiment. All records belonging to the regiment having been lost at different times, there may be some mistakes in dates, but the roster is as correct as could be made without the records of the regiment. It is impossible to forward orders as to promotions and appointments, they having been lost as stated above."

The regiment officially designated as the 4th Tennessee Infantry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office was that formed by Colonel R. P. Neely, in West Tennessee. On November 16, 1861, the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office directed that this regiment should be known as the 34th Tennessee Infantry, but the order never attained general recognition, and in most field reports the regiment was called the 4th Tennessee Infantry, Provisional Army. It was also sometimes reported as the 4th Confederate Infantry, but this was the official designation of the regiment first called the 1st Alabama—Mississippi—Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

Since the individual companies came from such widely separated areas of Tennessee, it is evident the companies were originally organized sometime prior to the muster at Camp Sneed in August, 1861. Field officers elected were William Churchwell, colonel; James A. McMurry, lieutenant colonel; Robert N. Lewis, major. At the reorganization in 1862, Lieutenant Colonel McMurry became colonel; Major Lewis became lieutenant colonel; and Oliver A. Bradshaw was elected major. McMurry died of wounds October 2, 1862; Lewis became colonel; Bradshaw lieutenant colonel; and Captain Joseph Bostick major.

On September 15, 1861, the regiment was reported as part of Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer's command at Knoxville, with 654 present for duty, 777 present, and 850 present and absent. On September 24, Zollicoffer reported the regiment still at Knoxville with 790 men, totally unarmed. November 2, 1861,

Zollicoffer reported he had left Rains (11th Tennessee) and Churchwell, with a battalion from the 16th Alabama at Cumberland Gap under command of Colonel Rains. On November 26, with Churchwell in command, the same troops were still at Cumberland Gap, at which time the 34th reported 603 present for duty, 731 present, 836 present and absent.

On January 21, 1862, still at Cumberland Gap, Colonel James E. Rains' Brigade was composed of the 11th and 34th Infantry Regiments, 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Battalion and Burrough's Battery. The 34th reported 521 present for duty, 756 present and absent. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap until June 17, 1862. On May 31, in the order of battle for Major General E. Kirby Smith's command, the regiment was reported in Brigadier General C. L. Stevenson's Division, composed of the 30th Alabama, 3rd Georgia Battalion, 29th North Carolina, 11th, 32nd, 34th, 36th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and three batteries.

On June 17, according to company reports, the regiment moved to Bean's Station on Clinch Mountain, skirmished at Jones Station and Walden's Ridge, and was stationed during July and August at Woodson's Station, about 40 miles from Morristown, and from there moved back to Cumberland Gap September 18, 1862, marched to Frankfort, Kentucky, and retreated back to Cumberland Gap, and from there was ordered to Lenoir Station, where it was stationed October 30, 1862, a march of something over 500 miles. During this time it was in Stevenson's Division, Rains' Brigade, on July 3, 1862, composed of the 11th and 34th Tennessee, 29th North Carolina, 42nd Georgia Infantry Regiments, 3rd Georgia Infantry Battalion, and Yeiser's Georgia Battery.

It moved from Lenoir Station November 16, 1862, by rail to Normandy, from there to Readyville, where it was transferred into Brigadier General George Maney's Brigade at LaVergne, Tennessee. This brigade was in Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps, Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division, and was composed of the 1st/27th, 6th/9th, 34th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, Maney's 24th Sharpshooter Battalion, and Smith's Mississippi Battery. As part of this brigade it was engaged in the Battle of Murfreesboro December 31, 1862, and the 34th reported 54 casualties out of 371 engaged. In reports of the battle the regiment was various-