

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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re-elected; R. Dudley Frayser replaced Moffitt as lieutenant colonel; and J. T. McReynolds replaced Hunt as major. Later field officers were Gabriel Moffitt, lieutenant colonel; R. M. Tankesley, major.

On May 29, the regiment moved out of Corinth to Baldwin, to Tupelo, to Verona, back to Tupelo, Mississippi; to Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, to Atlanta, Georgia, to Chattanooga. Here it was placed in Major General Simon B. Buckner's Division, Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson's Brigade. On August 27, the regiment started on Bragg's Kentucky campaign, moving via Pikeville, Sparta and Red Sulphur Springs, Tennessee, to Glasgow, to Munfordsville, Kentucky where it was present at the surrender of the Federal forces at that point. From Munfordsville it moved via Bardstown to Perryville, where it was engaged in the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862.

In this battle, Johnson's Brigade was composed of the 5th (9th) Confederate, 17th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 44th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. No report of casualties for the regiment was found, but it entered the battle with about 230 men. This is indicative of the heavy attrition which disease and desertion, mainly disease, played in the reduction of Confederate regiments. In December, 1861 the regiment reported a strength of 771; eight months later, having been engaged in no major battle, there were only 230 left.

Following the battle, the regiment retreated to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville, to Shelbyville, to College Grove, to Murfreesboro. Here Johnson's Brigade, the 17th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 44th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Darden's Battery, was in Major General Patrick R. Cleburne's Division of Hardee's Corps. In the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 37th lost 68 men out of 225 engaged, including Colonel White and Lieutenant Colonel Frayser, who were wounded, and Major McReynolds who was mortally wounded. The regiment was commanded successively by Colonel White, Major McReynolds, and Captain C. G. Jamagin.

The regiment then moved to Chattanooga, to rest and recruit, and was stationed in and around Chattanooga until June 1863, when it returned to Wartrace, Tennessee. On June 9, 1863, the 37th, with 484 present, was consolidated into a field unit with the 15th Tennessee, with 140 men. The combined regiment

was commanded by Colonel R. C. Tyler, of the 15th; Lieutenant Colonel R. D. Frayser, of the 37th, and Major J. M. Wall, of the 15th. According to Adjutant J. Harvey Mathes, of the 37th, this consolidation was bitterly resented, and resulted in the resignation of 13 officers from the 37th, which resignations were not accepted. The consolidated regiment was placed in Major General Alexander P. Stewart's Division, Brigadier General William B. Bate's Brigade, composed of the 9th Alabama Battalion, 4th Georgia Sharpshooter Battalion, 37th Georgia, 15th/37th and 20th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus the Extra Artillery. As part of Bate's Brigade, it was held in reserve during the engagement at Hoover's Gap, June 24, but suffered six casualties.

It then moved to Chattanooga, to Tynes Station, to Charleston, Tennessee, to La Fayette, Georgia, and to Chickamauga for the battle there on September 19-20, 1863. At Chickamauga, Stewart's Division was in Buckner's Corps, and the 58th Alabama Regiment had replaced the 9th Alabama Battalion as a member of the brigade. The 15th/37th lost 121 out of 230 engaged. It was commanded successively by Colonel Tyler, Lieutenant Colonel Frayser, and Captain R. M. Tankesley of the 37th. Every field officer in the brigade, except three, was wounded.

Following the battle the regiment was stationed near Lookout Mountain, and on November 12 Bate's Brigade was placed in Breckinridge's Division, Breckinridge's Corps, with the brigade now composed of the 4th Georgia Battalion, 37th Georgia, 10th, 15th/37th, 20th and 30th Tennessee Regiments and the 1st Tennessee Infantry Battalion.

In the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, General Bate was in command of the division, Colonel Tyler of the brigade, and Major Wall of the 15th/37th. The Division's loss was 43 killed, 224 wounded, and 590 missing. No record of regimental casualties was found. Colonel Tyler was badly wounded, and was later promoted to brigadier general and the brigade was henceforth known as Tyler's Brigade, although it was actually commanded by Colonel (later Brigadier General) Thomas Benton Smith of the 20th Tennessee.

The regiment went into winter quarters near Dalton, Georgia, where on December 14, 1863, it reported 183 effectives, 234 present, 148 arms. On December 31, 1863, the division was reported in Major General T. C. Hind-

man's Corps, but on April 30, 1864 was once more in Hardee's Corps, and as part of his Corps participated in the Atlanta Campaign, and the return to Tennessee under General John B. Hood.

On June 30, 1864, the 2nd Tennessee was reported as an addition to the brigade, with the 15th/37th commanded by Captain Dwyer. On August 30, 1864, Major General John C. Brown was reported as commanding the brigade, and on his order on September 28, 1864, the 2nd/10th/15th/20th/30th Tennessee Regiments were consolidated into one field unit at Palmetto, Georgia. The regiment left Palmetto on September 29, moved to Dalton, Georgia, to Gadsden to Tusculum, Alabama, where it arrived October 31, 1864. From here it moved into Tennessee and the Battle of Franklin November 30, 1864.

Following this battle, on December 10, 1864, the brigade was reported in Bate's Division, Cheatham's Corps. The brigade was listed as composed of the 4th Georgia Battalion, 37th Georgia Regiment, and 2nd/10th/

### 38th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT Also called 8th (Looney's) Tennessee Infantry, Provisional Army of Tennessee

Organized September 23, 1861 at Camp Abington, Fayette County, Tennessee; re-organized May, 1862; formed Company "B", 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865, paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

#### FIELD OFFICERS

*Colonels*—Robert F. Looney, John C. Carter, Andrew D. Gwynne, H. D. Greer (declined).

*Majors*—D. H. Thrasher, H. A. Abington (declined), Hamilton W. Cotter.

This regiment at one time or another had fifteen companies attached to it, five of which were transferred to other organizations, and most of which bore two or more company letters. The original companies, with the letters used after the reorganization indicated, are shown in the list below.

*CAPTAINS*—J. A. Lea, Thomas W. Rice, 1st Co. "A"; "The Sumter Grays," Reorganized April, 1862 as Rice's Tennessee Artillery Battery, Men from Memphis, Shelby County.

20th/30th/37th Tennessee (Colonel William M. Shy). It will be noted that the 15th Tennessee was not included in this list, but this was an error, for the 15th was a part of Shy's Command at the Battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, in the fight at Shy's Hill.

On March 31, 1865, at Smithfield, North Carolina, the brigade was reported with the same units, somewhat differently arranged. The 10th/15th were now consolidated, and the 2nd/20th/30th/37th Consolidated were commanded by Captain H. Rice. In the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Johnson's Army April 9, 1865, the 37th formed part of the 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment commanded by Colonel Anderson Seay, composed of the 2nd/3rd/10th/15th/18th/20th/26th/30th/32nd/37th/45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. This was one of four Tennessee regiments in Brigadier General J. B. Palmer's Brigade, which was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

Robert F. Looney, John C. Carter, Edward F. Lee, Co. "B", later "L". "The Gayoso Guards." Originally assigned to 22nd Tennessee Infantry, but transferred to 38th when the 38th was organized. Men from Memphis, Shelby County.

Job Umphlett, W. C. Robinson, Co. "C", later "E". "The Jeff Davis Guards." Men from Madison County.  
H. A. Abington, Thomas H. Koen, William N. Nevill, Co. "D". Men from Shelby County.  
Edward J. Golladay, J. W. Hardy, Thomas G. Cook, Co. "E", later 2nd "H". Men from Wilson County.

Hamilton W. Cotter, F. Pugh, Co. "F", later 2nd "A". Men from Shelby County.  
James J. Mayfield, Samuel H. Sartain, Co. "G". "The Tuscaloosa Plough Boys." Men from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.  
James C. Thrasher, J. P. M. Harper, Co. "H", later "F". A Georgia Company.  
D. H. Thrasher, Allen B. Lovejoy, Co. "I", later 2nd "K". Men from Shelby County.

John C. Hutto, Co. "K". Transferred to Golladay's 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion in March, 1862. Later Co. "K", 26th/50th Ala-

bama Infantry Regiment. Men from Memphis and Shelby County.

Benjamin M. Long, James M. Wooten, Co. "L." Enrolled at Camp Abington September 23, 1861. Transferred to Colliaday's 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion March, 1862. Later bama Infantry Battalion March, 1862. Later Co. "T", 26th/50th Alabama Infantry Regiment.

John C. Clements, Co. "M" also called "K". Joined regiment November 28, 1861. Transferred to Colliaday's 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion March, 1862. Became Co. "C", 26th/50th Alabama Regiment.

Captain not identified, 2nd Co. "B". No muster roll. A note in the regimental file states this company was detached by General Ruggles at Corinth, Mississippi, and was serving with General Pemberton in Mississippi. It was supposed to be a member of the reorganized regiment, but never served with it.

B. H. Holland, J. C. Miller, 2nd Co. "K", later "C". "Doneison's Avengers." Organized March 4, 1862. Men from Moscow, Fayette County.

W. B. Wright, O. M. Alsop, H. M. Neely, 2nd Co. "L", later "T". Organized March 5, 1862. Men from Morning Sun, Shelby County.

As indicated, 1st Company "A" was transferred to the artillery; 2nd Company "B" was transferred out of the regiment; 1st Companies "K", "L" and "M" were transferred to Colliaday's Alabama Battalion. This left 10 companies to form the reorganized regiment, which after the reorganization were lettered as follows:

CARVANS—H. W. Cotter, F. Pugh, Co. "A". Transferred, Co. "B".

B. H. Holland, J. C. Miller, Co. "C".  
H. A. Abington, Thomas H. Koen, William N. Nevill, Co. "D".

Job Umphlett, W. C. Robinson, Co. "E".  
James C. Thrasher, J. P. M. Harper, Co. "F".

James J. Mayfield, Samuel H. Sartain, Co. "G".  
W. B. Wright, O. M. Alsop, H. M. Neely, Co. "H".

D. H. Thrasher, A. B. Lovejoy, C. H. Ferguson, John W. Slaughter, Co. "K".  
Robert F. Looney, John C. Carter, Edward F. Lee, Co. "L".

Of the original field officers, Colonel Looney was not re-elected. Lieutenant Colonel Colliaday was transferred to the 5th Ala-

bama Battalion; and Major D. H. Thrasher was not re-elected. The officers of the reorganized regiment were Colonel John C. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew D. Gwynne, and Major Hamilton W. Cotter. Colonel Carter was promoted to brigadier general July 7, 1864, and mortally wounded in the Battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864.

In addition to the confusion in company letters, the regiment itself also suffered considerable confusion in nomenclature. On October 26, 1861, Adjutant General Cooper ordered Brigadier General W. H. Carroll to proceed with the three regiments recently organized by him, via Cumberland Gap, to join Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer, at London, Laurel County, Kentucky. The regiments referred to were Carroll's 37th, Looney's 38th, and Avery's 39th, but the order continued: "The 1st, 2nd, 3rd East Tennessee Rifles will be known to the department as the 7th, 8th, 9th Provisional Regiments." Looney's Regiment was not an East Tennessee regiment at all. Later, the name of the regiment was changed to the 38th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, in order to avoid confusion with Fulton's 8th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. General Carroll, in error, at one time referred to the regiment as the 39th (Looney's) Regiment.

When the regiment was organized on September 23, 1861, no arms were available, so General Carroll was not able to comply with Inspector General Cooper's order to proceed at once to join General Zollicoffer. Finally, on November 12, General Carroll reported: "I have armed Looney's with shotguns, country rifles, and old muskets, and started it yesterday to join Zollicoffer. White's (37th) similarly armed, will move to-morrow."

On November 14, Looney's regiment was reported at Chattanooga, not fully armed, where Colonel Looney was ordered by Zollicoffer to take 500 men and press Clift's followers. Governor Isham G. Harris chimed in with orders to "Capture Clift and his men, dead or alive." Clift was the leader of a band of Union sympathizers in East Tennessee who were creating considerable havoc with bridge burning and other marauding tactics.

On December 9, 1861, the regiment, with the exception of one company which was detached at Morristown, was at Knoxville, having a total of 988 men, armed with only

250 guns, squirrel rifles, shotguns, and muskets, not more than 50 of which were in perfect condition. On January 1, 1862, Carroll reported: "Looney's regiment will march to-morrow to join Zollicoffer. Many sick. Enough arms for all able to march."

According to B. F. Haller, of 1st Company "A", "The arms of the regiment being inspected and found utterly worthless, the General commanding the department declined to allow them to participate in the Battle of Fishing Creek."

On January 8, 1862, General Albert Sydney Johnston, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, ordered Carroll: "Send forward at once all men who are armed and fit for duty from the regiments of Looney and Gillespie." On February 8, Secretary of War Benjamin reported: "I have sent to Memphis 800 muskets for Looney's Regiment. On the same date, General Leonidas Polk advised: "I have sent six companies of Looney's Regiment from Corinth to guard the bridge over Bear Creek on the Memphis to Charleston, Railroad."

Evidently the regiment had reached Corinth early in February, where it was joined in March by the companies of Captain B. H. Holland, and W. B. Wright, and where the three earlier companies were detached to form Colliaday's 5th Alabama Battalion. On March 9, 1862, the regiment was reported in Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles' Division, Brigadier General L. Pope Walker's Brigade, consisting of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, the 5th Alabama, the 38th, 51st, and 52nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Crain's Battery. On March 15, 1862, Brigadier General James R. Chalmers reported he had left the 38th Tennessee, Colliaday's 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion, Roddey's Cavalry, and a battery of light artillery at Eastport to guard the bridge. Quoting B. F. Haller again: "With his small force of infantry and two smooth bore 24-pound guns, he (Looney) defeated the Federal gunboats in every attempt to pass, and they were finally compelled to retire. To Looney's 38th the army of General Johnston was indebted for the dispatch with which it arrived at Corinth."

In the Battle of Shiloh, on April 6-7, 1862, the 38th was in Colonel Preston Pond's Brigade of Ruggles' Division, and led the charge on Federal General Prentiss' Division, which resulted in the capture of a battery and about 1000 prisoners. Colonel Pond highly com-

mented Colonel Looney for "his coolness and intrepidity." General Polk complimented Colonel Looney and his regiment on the field for their gallant and valuable services. The 38th reported 65 casualties in this battle.

There followed a rapid succession of changes in brigade assignments. On April 22, Brigadier General J. M. Hawes was reported as in command of the brigade. On April 28, the 38th Tennessee, 13th, 20th and Crescent Louisiana Infantry Regiments, and Ketchum's Battery were reported in Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division, Ruggles' Brigade. On May 9, in a skirmish at Farmington, Mississippi, Colonel James J. Fagan reported his brigade was composed of the 1st Arkansas, 2nd Texas and 38th Tennessee Infantry Regiments with Ketchum's and Hoxton's Batteries, with the 38th not engaged. On May 26, the 3rd Brigade of Ruggles' Division, Briggs' Corps was reported as consisting of the 13th, 20th and Crescent Louisiana, 38th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Ketchum's Battery. The 38th was involved in an engagement on the Farmington Road on May 28, just before the withdrawal of the Army to Tupelo. On June 30, the 38th was reported in Major General Samuel Jones' Corps. Brigadier General Lucius M. Walker's Brigade, composed of the 1st Arkansas, 13th, 21st and Crescent Louisiana, 38th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Lumsden's Alabama, and Barret's Missouri Batteries.

Finally, on August 20, 1862, the 38th was given a brigade assignment that was to last for some time. The 8th, 15th, 16th, 38th, 51st Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Camer's Battery formed Brigadier General D. S. Donelson's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Polk's Corps. The 8th, 16th, 38th and 51st were to serve together until after the Battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. As part of Donelson's Brigade the 38th participated in the Kentucky Campaign and the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, where the 38th reported 43 casualties.

At Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, the brigade had been increased by the addition of the 84th Tennessee Regiment. The 38th reported 282 engaged, and 85 casualties, and the capture of seven pieces of artillery and about 500 prisoners. Following the battle it was stationed around Shelbyville and Tullahoma until July 1, 1863, when it marched to Chattanooga. Brigadier General Marcus J.

Colonel (later Brigadier General) John C. Carter of the 38th was in actual command during most of 1864. The 84th Regiment had been consolidated with the 28th, and the combined regiment became a member of the brigade. The 15th was transferred elsewhere, and Murray's 22nd Battalion was added to the brigade, and soon consolidated with the 38th Regiment into one field unit. The 52nd Tennessee was consolidated with the 51st and added to the brigade.

At Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, the brigade was composed of the 8th, 16th, 28th, 38th/22nd Battalion, and 51st/52nd Tennessee Infantry Regiments plus Garnes' Battery. It was to remain the same until after the Battle of Franklin, where General Carter was mortally wounded, and the brigade broken up. At Chickamauga, the 38th reported 264 guns, 2640 rounds ammunition expended, but no report of casualties was found.

On October 31, 1863 the brigade was reported in Cheatham's Corps, Cheatham's Division; on November 20, in Hardee's Corps, Cheatham's Division. On October 23, the brigade moved to Charleston, to guard the bridge over the Hiwassee River. The rest of the brigade returned to the Chattanooga area just prior to the Battle of Missionary Ridge, leaving Colonel Carter and the 38th, with 215 men, to guard the brigade in the event General Longstreet elected to try to rejoin the Army of Tennessee instead of moving into Virginia. Here the 38th was cut off by the Federal Army, destroyed the bridges at Char-

20, 1863. In this area it was occupied in building and repairing bridges until February 5, 1864 when it moved by rail to Dalton, Georgia, arriving February 14. It remained here until the resumption of activity in May, and company reports state the regiment was engaged in all actions and skirmishes from Rocky Face, Georgia, May 9, to Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31, 1864. From Jonesboro, it moved to Palmetto, Georgia, where it was reported on September 27, 1864.

Further details of its actions are not available, but as part of the brigade it was engaged at Franklin, November 30, 1864. Following this battle Wright's Brigade was broken up, and on December 10, 1864 the 38th was reported in Strahl's Brigade, commanded by Colonel Andrew J. Kellar, composed of the 4th/5th/31st/33rd/38th Tennessee Infantry under Colonel Luke W. Finlay, and the 19th/24th/41st Tennessee under Captain Daniel A. Kennedy. At Smithfield, North Carolina, in the order of battle for General Joseph E. Johnston's Army March 31, 1865, the brigade was the same except that Colonel C. W. Heiskell was in command of the 19th/24th/41st Regiments. In the final reorganization of Johnston's Army April 9, 1865, the 38th formed part of the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment commanded by Colonel James D. Tillman, composed of survivors of the 4th/5th/19th/24th/31st/33rd/35th/38th/41st Tennessee Infantry Regiments. As part of this regiment it was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

### 39th (AVERY'S) TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT Also called 4th Confederate Infantry

Organized December 1861; broken up September 1862.

This regiment is so indexed in the *Official Records*, but when finally organized it was called the 1st Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi Infantry. It was first mentioned by Brigadier General W. H. Carroll at Chattanooga, on November 17, 1861, when he wrote the Secretary of War: "Colonel Avery's (Avery's) Regiment will move to join me in a few days. He needs a few more companies. They are reported, but not in

camp."

On December 9, 1861, Carroll, then at Knoxville, advised Major General G. B. Crittenden: "In addition to the two regiments mentioned (Looney's and White's) there are seven companies that have been mustered into service that have heretofore been nominally under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Avery which were assigned to me by the Secretary of War. They have not been organized into a regiment for the reason that three of them, which I left at Camp of In-

ferred to Fort Pillow by General Pillow, at Columbus, Kentucky. The other four companies are in the neighborhood of Knoxville. I have written General Pillow protesting his interference with my command, and requested him to order the three companies now at Fort Pillow to move immediately to this place. Should he do so, the regiment will be organized at once. Should he not do so, I will appeal to the Secretary of War."

On December 28, 1861, Major General G. B. Crittenden reported: "Colonel Avery's Regiment, incomplete, at Bowling Green, Kentucky." On December 13, 1861 the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond, in a list of troops "now in service, enlisted for the war," listed the 39th Tennessee Infantry, Colonel W. T. Avery.

However, Colonel Alpheus Baker, of the 1st Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi Infantry, stated in *Lindley's Annals*, that he was captain in the 1st Alabama Regiment at Pensacola in December, 1861, when he received a wire from Fort Pillow informing him he had been elected colonel of a regiment just organized there. He found there a regiment composed of four Alabama, four Tennessee, and two Mississippi companies, Lieutenant Colonel William T. Avery in command. By a compromise, the regiment was called the 1st Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi Regiment. It did duty at Fort Pillow

### 39th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT (later Mounted) Also called 31st (W. M. Bradford's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment

Organized March 28, 1862. Reorganized May 3, 1862. Surrendered Asheville, North Carolina April 26, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel—William M. Bradford

Lieutenant Colonel—James W. Humes

Major—Robert McFarland

The same field officers were re-elected at the reorganization of the regiment. It is probably unique in that all the original field and staff officers survived the war.

By a curious coincidence, two regiments of Tennessee Infantry, one in West Tennessee, one in East Tennessee, both commanded by a Colonel Bradford, and both called the 31st Tennessee Infantry Regiment were organized

until February 26, 1862, when it was ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, where it erected a breastwork from Saint John's Bayou to the Mississippi River. It evacuated that position on March 13, 1862, and engaged in the attempt to hold Island Number 10, until surrendered as part of General W. M. Mackall's forces on April 8, 1862.

After being exchanged, the regiment was broken up, and the four Tennessee companies went into the reorganized 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment, where the personnel records are filed.

Colonel Baker stated the four Tennessee companies were as follows:

CAPTAINS—Joseph Barbieri, Co. "A." "The Gayoso Guards." Composed almost entirely of Irishmen. Became 2nd Co. "P," 42nd Tennessee Infantry. Men from Memphis.

John L. Morphis, Co. "G." Became 2nd Co. "A," 42nd Tennessee Infantry. Men from McNairy County.

John R. Farrabee, Co. "H." Became 2nd Co. "C," 42nd Tennessee Infantry. Men from Shelby County.

James M. Grace, Austin M. Duncan, Co. "K." Became 2nd Co. "D," 42nd Tennessee Infantry. Men from Middleton, Hardeman County.

For the further history of these companies, see the history of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

at about the same time. In June, 1863, the East Tennessee Regiment was officially designated as the 39th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, but prior to that time it was known as W. M. Bradford's 31st. The regiment was organized at Knoxville, Tennessee March 28, 1862.

CAPTAINS—James W. Chambers, Co. "A." "J. P. McCown Guards." Enrolled at Knoxville, January 25, 1862. Men from Sevier County.

John E. Toole, Elliott E. Carnes, Co. "B." Enrolled at Maryville, Blount County, February 12, 1862.

John D. Thomas, William McCampbell, Co. "C." Enrolled at Dandridge, Jefferson County, February 15, 1862.