

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

to obtain forage General Ransom was compelled to distribute them over a wide area from Big Sandy, Kentucky, to near Asheville, North Carolina. They are much exposed, and can contribute little in their present positions to the defense of this section of the country." The 43rd at this time reported 215 present.

About May 1, 1864, part of Vaughn's Brigade, under General Vaughn, were dismounted and reported to Brigadier General W. E. Jones at Staunton, Virginia, and with him fought at Piedmont on June 5, where General Jones was killed, and General Vaughn was left in command. Captain Aiken stated that Colonel Gillespie took command of the brigade, and that he was in command of the 43rd Regiment. The brigade then joined General Jubal Early for his campaign in the Valley of Virginia in the summer and fall of 1864 and the raid on Washington, participating in all the battles and skirmishes of this campaign. The brigade was remounted at Winchester, Virginia, and served as cavalry during the remainder of this campaign.

Part of the brigade was left in East Tennessee under Colonel Bradford, to recruit and secure mounts. This detachment, including some men from the 43rd was reported near Bull's Gap, Tennessee and Abingdon, Virginia on August 1, 1864. The rest of the brigade returned to East Tennessee about October 1, 1864, with Major General John C. Breckinridge in command of the Department. On November 10, 1864, Vaughn's Cavalry Brigade consisted of the 16th Georgia Bat-

alloon, 1st (Carter's), 3rd Confederate, 39th, 43rd, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62nd Tennessee Regiments plus the 12th (Day's) and 16th (Neal's) Battalions and reported 993 effective out of 1358 present. On October 28, the brigade met at Morristown a Federal force under Brigadier General Gillem, and was driven back with considerable loss. On November 13, Breckinridge attacked the same force at Russellville, and defeated them with heavy loss, capturing six pieces of artillery and about 600 men. According to Captain Aiken, this was the last serious engagement the regiment was involved in during the war.

On February 28, 1865 Brigadier General John Echols was reported in command of the Department, and Vaughn's Brigade reported 989 effective out of 1303 present. In March 1865, the brigade fell back into Southwest Virginia before the advance of General Stoneman, and was at Christiansburg, Virginia on April 11, when news came of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. General Echols dissolved his command, but the great majority of Vaughn's Brigade, including the 43rd Regiment, elected to cross the mountains and attempt to join General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina. At Charlotte, North Carolina he found President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet, and served as his escort to Washington, Georgia where it was paroled in May, 1865. As Captain Aiken recalled it, there were only 123 rank and file left out of more than 1000 men in the 43rd Regiment.

#### 44th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized at Camp Trousdale December 16, 1861; consolidated with 55th (McKoin's) Tennessee Infantry April 18, 1862 to form 44th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry; reorganized May 5, 1862; field consolidation with 25th Tennessee Infantry October, 1863; paroled at Appomattox Courthouse April 9, 1865.

##### First Organization

###### FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel—Coleman A. McDaniel  
Lieutenant Colonel—Henry S. Shied  
Major—J. Matt Johnson

CAPTAINS—W. P. Cherry, Co. "A". Consolidated with "D" and "F" to form "D".  
270

Consolidated Regiment. Men from Coffee County, William L. Parks, Co. "B". Consolidated with "C" to form "K", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Coffee and Grundy Counties. Henry S. Shied, Gipson M. Crawford, Co. "C". Consolidated with "B" to form "K", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Coffee County. James Wagner, Co. "D". Consolidated with "A" and "F" to form "K", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Franklin County. Coleman A. McDaniel, Thomas M. Bell, Co. "E". Became "B", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Lincoln County. America Arnold, Co. "F". Consolidated with "A" and "D" to form "D", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Coffee County.

William A. Rhodes, Co. "C". Consolidated with "K" to form "F", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Lincoln County. Williamson C. Haggard, Co. "H". Consolidated with "I" to form "A", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Bedford County. Samuel Stiles, Co. "I". Consolidated with "H" to form "A", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Lincoln County. David G. Smith, Co. "K". Consolidated with "G" to form "F", Consolidated Regiment. Men from Lincoln County.

##### Consolidated Organization

###### FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel—John H. Kelly, John S. Fulton  
Lieutenant Colonel—John L. McEwen, Jr.  
Majors—John S. Fulton, Henry C. Ewin, Gipson M. Crawford.

CAPTAINS—Samuel Stiles, Thomas W. Tarpley, Co. "A" (also called "D"). A consolidation of "H" and "F" of 44th.

Jonathan E. Spencer, Co. "B". Co. "E" of 44th plus some transfers from 41st (also called "K").

W. N. James, Co. "C". A consolidation of James' and Dillehay's companies of the 55th (also called "I").

John W. Chandler, David A. Buckner, Co. "D" (also called "F"). A consolidation of "A", "D", and "F" of 44th.

William W. Burnett, George T. Dodson, Co. "E". A consolidation of "F" and "H" of 55th plus transfers from 41st.

John S. Fulton, Joel J. Jones, James L. Hogan, William H. Gibbs, Co. "F". A consolidation of "C" and "K" of 44th (also called "A").

Samuel J. Warner, Co. "G" (also called "B"). A consolidation of Bounds' and Duggan's companies of 55th.

William Day, H. B. Day, John W. Warnack, Co. "H". A consolidation of Day's and Joyner's companies of 55th.

Samuel Jackson, John H. Hunter, Co. "I" (also called "C"). A consolidation of "I" and McEwen's company of the 55th.

Gipson M. Crawford, J. Robert Oliver, Co. "K". A consolidation of "B" and "C" of 44th.

Some of the companies bore different letters in the interval between the first consolidation and the final organization with election of regimental officers. The letters shown are those used after the final reorganization.

Shortly after organization the regiment moved to Camp Hardie, Bowling Green, Kentucky where it was placed in Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood's Brigade, along with the 7th Alabama, 5th, 7th, 8th, and a battalion from the 9th Arkansas Infantry Regiments, and the 3rd Mississippi Infantry Battalion. Following the fall of Fort Donelson February 16, 1862, the brigade fell back through Nashville to Murfreesboro, where on February 23, 1862, the brigade was reported as composed of the following units: 7th, 16th Alabama, 8th Arkansas, battalion from 9th Arkansas, 27th, 44th, 55th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, the 3rd Mississippi Battalion, two batteries, and Avery's Georgia Cavalry. The brigade was placed in Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow's Division, but shortly Brigadier General T. C. Hindman took command of the division.

As part of this division the brigade was engaged in the Battle of Shiloh April 6-7, 1862. General Wood, in his report, stated the 44th entered the battle with 250 muskets. Doctor Noblit, Assistant Surgeon for the regiment, said in his account in *Lindsey's Annals*, that the 44th entered the engagement with 470 men in line, and at roll call Tuesday morning, April 9, 120 answered to their names. Colonel McDaniel and Lieutenant Colonel Shied were both wounded, and Major Johnson had been absent from the regiment for some time because of illness.

As a result, on April 18, 1862, the 44th was permanently consolidated with the 55th (McKoin's) regiment which had also suffered heavy losses, to form the 44th Tennessee Infantry Regiment Consolidated, or the 44th Tennessee Infantry, 2nd Organization.

Field officers appointed by General Hardee were Colonel John H. Kelly, 3rd Arkansas Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel John L. McEwen, from 55th Tennessee; Major Henry C. Ewin (or Ewen) from 55th Tennessee. After company officers were elected, they were authorized by General Bragg to choose their own field officers, and John S. Fulton, of the 44th, was elected to replace Colonel Kelly, but McEwen was continued as lieutenant colonel and Ewin as major. Major Ewin was mortally wounded at the Battle of Murfreesboro December 31, 1862, and Captain G. M. Crawford succeeded him as Major. One company report stated Andrew Ewing was chosen major, and Doctor Noblit listed William Ewing, but it

is believed these were errors, as no Ewing was found in the muster rolls of the 44th Consolidated Regiment, and it is believed Henry C. Ewin is the correct name. On April 26 the 44th Consolidated was reported with 489 effectives, in Wood's Brigade, composed of the 16th Alabama, 8th Arkansas, 33rd Mississippi, 27th, 44th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, Avery's Georgia Dragoons, and the Jefferson Light Artillery.

The brigade fell back to Tupelo May 29, moved from Tupelo on July 27 for Chattanooga, where Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson took command of the brigade which was placed in Major General Simon B. Buckner's Division. It moved up through the Sequatchie Valley for General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky; was present at the surrender of Murfreesboro, Kentucky, and engaged at the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. At this time, the brigade consisted of the 5th (9th) Confederate, 17th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 44th Tennessee Regiments, plus Darden's Battery. The 44th had 43 casualties in this battle.

On November 22, 1862, Johnson's Brigade was reported as consisting of the 17th, 23rd, 37th and 44th Tennessee Regiments. The 17th, 23rd, and 44th continued together until the end of the war. In the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, Johnson's Brigade was in Major General Pat R. Cleburne's Division, and had been increased by the addition of the 25th Tennessee Regiment. The 44th reported 509 men engaged, 174 killed, wounded and missing, including 19 out of 25 officers.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Tullahoma, remained there until April 22, 1863, when it moved to Wartrace; from there on May 24 to Fairfield; and at Hoover's Gap June 24-25, 1863 was in Major General A. P. Stewart's Division, Johnson's Brigade, in support of General William B. Bates' Brigade.

Johnson's Brigade formed the rear guard of Major General William J. Hardee's Corps as it fell back in July from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, and the 44th was stationed around Loudon and Charleston until early in September. At Loudon, on July 12, 1863, General Johnson reported that 104 men from the 44th had been left in Middle Tennessee by desertion and otherwise.

From Charleston the regiment moved to Chickamauga, Georgia on September 8, and

was engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga September 19-20, 1863, as part of General Johnson's Provisional Division. Here Colonel Fulton was in command of the brigade, and the 44th reported 113 casualties out of 294 engaged, including Lieutenant Colonel McEwen who was wounded. Prior to the battle 56 barefoot men had been sent to the rear.

On October 31, at Cherokee Springs, still in Stewart's Division, the brigade was reported as composed of the 17th/23rd, and 25th/44th Tennessee Regiments. Here began a field consolidation with the 25th which was to continue for the duration, although separate muster rolls were maintained. On November 22, the brigade was transferred to Buckner's Division, Lieutenant General Longstreet's Corps for the invasion of East Tennessee. On November 30, the 63rd Tennessee was reported as a member of the brigade, and these five regiments constituted Johnson's Brigade until the consolidation of Johnson's and Archer's brigades in January 1865.

The 44th was present at the assault on Fort Sanders, Knoxville, November 29, 1863; moved to Rogersville; fought at Bean's Station December 14; moved to Morristown January, 1864; to Dandridge January 15; to Lick Creek February 29; to Midway March 1; from Midway on March 28 to Greeneville, to Jonesboro, to Zollicoffer (now Bluff City), to Vance's Store; to Abingdon, Virginia; left Abingdon April 22 for Richmond; fought at Walthall Junction, Swift Creek and Dewey's Bluff in May, 1864; at Petersburg June 15; and on June 18 was in the trenches outside of Petersburg. In May, 1864 it had been transferred to Beauregard's Department of North Carolina and South Virginia, Major General Robert F. Hoke's Division, with Colonel Fulton in command of the brigade.

On May 9, 1864, 25 men from the 44th, under Lieutenant Francis M. Kelso, were detailed to man the heavy artillery at Fort Clifton, and engaged in a battle with Federal gunboats which they drove off with considerable damage. On May 16, at Drewry's Bluff, Lieutenant Colonel McEwen and Major McCarter were mortally wounded, and command of the 25th/44th fell upon Captain William N. James. In this engagement, he reported 95 casualties out of 250 effectives engaged. Major Crawford also later died of wounds received here. On June 16, Lieutenant Kelso and his company captured a num-

ber of prisoners and three stands of colors, but on June 22 the colors of the 44th were captured by the 48th Pennsylvania Infantry at Petersburg. On June 30, Colonel Fulton was struck by a shell, and mortally wounded. Company reports show the regiment at Signal Hill, Virginia, August 13, 1864; stationed at Chaffin's Farm September and October; near Petersburg November-December, 1864. No further details of the regiment's activities were found, but in January, 1865, Johnson's and Archer's Brigades were consolidated under

#### 45th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized December, 1861; reorganized May, 1862; later part of 1863 consolidated with 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion into field unit; formed part of 4th Tennessee Consolidated Infantry Regiment paroled at Greensboro, May 1, 1865.

#### FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Addison Mitchell, Anderson Searcy.

Lieutenant Colonels—Ephraim F. Lytle, Alex Hall.

Majors—Samuel A. Carter, Caswell H. Wadley, Tazewell W. Newman, James B. Moore.

The 45th Regiment was organized at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, with 10 companies which had been enrolled at that point during November and December, 1861.

CAPTAINS—Joseph B. Allison, S. B. Wilson, Co. "A." Men from Williamson County.

Samuel A. Carter (to major), R. B. Hare, J. F. Coe, W. H. Vernon, Henry C. Itbey, Co. "B." Men from Wilson County.

Addison Mitchell (to colonel), Anderson Searcy (to colonel), A. M. Kirk, Richard Sanford, Co. "C." Men from Rutherford County.

Ephraim F. Lytle (to lieutenant colonel), James B. Moore (to major), Co. "D." Men from Rutherford County.

Thomas D. Peyton, A. M. Dillin, William H. Sikes, Co. "E." Men from Rutherford County.

William B. Oldham, J. H. McLaren, Brett Hardy, Co. "F." Men from Wilson County.

S. S. Preston, John F. Puckett, Co. "G." Men from Wilson County.  
Andrew W. Baird, Co. "H." Men from Wilson County.

(Colonel (later brigadier general) William McComb, formerly of the 14th Tennessee. The 1st Confederate, 7th and 14th Tennessee Regiments, and the 2nd Maryland Battalion were the additions which formed the consolidated brigade. On February 28, 1865 Captain Jonathan E. Spencer was reported in command of the 25th/44th. The regiment, as part of this brigade, Major General Hehl's Division, Lieutenant General A. P. Hill's Corps, was surrendered and paroled with Lee's Army at Appomattox Courthouse April 9, 1865.

#### HENRY H. CLAYTON (TO SURGEON), JAMES C. FARMER, CO. "I", FORMERLY "D". MEN FROM RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Lyougus Nelson, Levi B. White, Co. "K." Men from Rutherford County.

At the reorganization in 1862, Captain Anderson Searcy was elected colonel; Alex Hall lieutenant colonel and Tazewell W. Newman major. Major Newman was detached to recruiting service, and C. H. Wadley succeeded him. Wadley was killed at Murfreesboro January 2, 1863, and James B. Moore succeeded him as major.

The 45th was at Murfreesboro February 23, 1862, where it was reported in Major General G. B. Crittenden's Division, Colonel W. S. Statham's Brigade, consisting of the 15th and 22nd Mississippi, 19th, 20th, 28th and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Rutledge's Battery, with Lieutenant Colonel Lytle in command of the 45th. As part of Statham's Brigade, the regiment was in Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge's Corps at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, but no record of its activities was found. On May 26, it was reported at Corinth, Mississippi with the same units in the brigade.

Some time in June or July, Breckinridge's Division was transferred to Major General Earl Van Dorn's District of Mississippi, with headquarters at Vicksburg. The brigade left Vicksburg July 27 for Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where it was engaged on August 5 as part of General Charles Clark's Division, under General Breckinridge's overall command. In this engagement the 19th, 20th, 28th and 45th Regiments were consolidated into one battalion under Colonel Thomas B. Smith of the 20th. It returned from Baton Rouge to Camp Liberty, near Jackson, Mississippi, where it