

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

Polk's Corps. The brigade was composed of the 13th Arkansas, the 4th, 5th and 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Stanford's Mississippi Battery. For its conduct in the battle, the regiment was commended by General Polk.

At the reorganization after Shiloh, Colonel Venable succeeded Travis in command of the regiment, which remained in Stewart's Brigade for the remainder of the war, first under General A. P. Stewart, later under Brigadier General Otho F. Strahl, with some changes in the brigade make-up.

The regiment assisted in the fortification of Corinth, marched to Tupelo, thence by rail to Mobile, and finally to Chattanooga, to go with General Braxton Bragg on the expedition into Kentucky. On this campaign Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham was in command of the division, Stewart of the brigade. At the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, the brigade consisted of the 4th, 5th, 24th, 31st, and 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Stanford's Battery. In this battle the 5th suffered 90 casualties.

From Perryville, the regiment retreated via Knoxville and Tullahoma to take up station at Murfreesboro. Before the Battle of Murfreesboro December 31, 1862, the regiment was consolidated into five companies, and merged into a field organization with the 4th Tennessee, under the command of Colonel Otho F. Strahl.

From the 5th Tennessee;—Companies "A" and 2nd "C" formed Captain W. H. Wilson's Company of 4th/5th Consolidated; 2nd "B" and 2nd "E" formed Captain A. Wayne Caldwell's Company of 4th/5th Consolidated; 2nd "F" and 2nd "H" formed Cap-

tain E. Foust's Company of 4th/5th Consolidated; 2nd "G" and 2nd "K" formed Captain J. B. Ward's Company of 4th/5th Consolidated; 2nd "D" and 2nd "I" formed Captain B. F. Peeples' Company of 4th/5th Consolidated.

Although the two regiments continued to act as a unit from this time on, separate muster rolls of the regiments, and of the original companies were maintained through April, 1864. In the Battle of Murfreesboro the 4th/5th Tennessee had 458 men engaged and suffered 76 casualties; at Chickamauga they had 33 casualties; at Missionary Ridge, 63 casualties.

For the further history of the consolidated regiment see the history of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry Regiment, with the following exceptions: On October 23, 1863 the Fifth went on an expedition into East Tennessee arriving at Sweetwater on October 29. However, it returned before the Battle of Missionary Ridge. A report from 2nd Co. "I" shows that it was part of a force which left Dalton, Georgia February 20, 1864, to reinforce General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi, but on reaching Demopolis, Alabama, were ordered back to Dalton, reaching there February 29, 1864.

In his sketch of the regiment in *Lindsley's Annals*, Captain John T. Irion stated that after the termination of the campaign in Tennessee, Captain B. F. Peeples, with twenty five men from the 5th Tennessee, joined General Joseph E. Johnston at Bentonville, North Carolina. These men formed a part of Company "D" of the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

6th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized May 23, 1861; Confederate service August 12, 1861; reorganized May 6, 1862; formed Company "A", 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—William H. Stephens, George C. Porter.

Lieutenant Colonels—Timothy P. Jones, William M. R. Johns, John L. Harris.

Majors—George C. Porter, J. A. Wilder,

John L. Harris, Robert C. Williamson.

CAPTAINS—George C. Porter, S. B. Humphreys, James A. Wilder, David S. Hay, Co. "A". "The Haywood Blues." Formerly Co. "B". Men from Haywood County.

John J. Brooks, George G. Person, R. M. Sharp, Co. "B". "The Gotten Zouaves." Formerly Co. "D". Men from Madison County.

William W. Freeling, Rufus A. Mays, Thomas B. Rains, Co. "C". "The Madison Invincibles." Men from Madison County.

William M. R. Johns, Robert C. William-

son. Co. "D". "The Somerville Avengers." Formerly Co. "A". Men from Fayette County.

James M. Woollard, J. L. Brown, Co. "E". "The McClanahan Guards." Men from Madison County.

John F. Newson, Ed Scott Mollison, W. H. Bray, Co. "F". Disbanded October 1862, and men distributed to "C", "H" and "L" Companies. Men from Madison County.

William H. Stephens, Joseph B. Freeman, Ed Burke McClanahan, Co. "G". "The Jackson Grays." Men from Madison County.

Timothy P. Jones, William C. Penn, Amos B. Jones, Co. "H". "The Southern Guards." Men from Madison County.

James M. Collingsworth, William J. McKinney, William E. Copeland, Co. "I". "The Gadsden Spartans." Men from part of Madison County, now Crockett County.

John Ingram, Ephraim C. Harbert, Co. "K". "The Danes." Men from Madison County.

R. P. Ford, M. D. Merriwether, W. W. Folsom, Co. "L". "Ford's Battalion." This company was organized as part of the 55th (Brown's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The bulk of this regiment was captured at Island No. 10, and this company was attached to the regiment in April, 1862.

Colonel Stephens and Lieutenant Colonel Jones were not re-elected at the reorganization of the regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Johns resigned in October, 1862.

The regiment was organized for the Provisional Army of Tennessee at Camp Beaugard, Jackson, on May 23, 1861. It moved to Union City on May 26, 1861, where it was reported on July 31, 1861, with 851 men, armed with flintlock muskets. From Union City it moved to Camp Blythe, near New Madrid, Missouri, where it was transferred to Confederate service, and placed in a brigade with the 9th Tennessee Infantry Regiment with Colonel Stephens in command of the brigade, in Brigadier General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division. It was present at Columbus, Kentucky, but not actively engaged in the Battle of Belmont November 7, 1861. On March 9, 1862 the brigade, still under Colonel Stephens, was enlarged by the addition of the 7th Kentucky Infantry, the 21st Tennessee Infantry Regiment, and Smith's Mississippi Battery.

Following the evacuation of Columbus, Kentucky, the regiment moved to Corinth, Mississippi, via Humboldt and Union City,

and was heavily engaged in the Battle of Shiloh on April 6-7. At Shiloh, the brigade consisted of one battalion from Maney's 1st Tennessee, the 6th and 9th Tennessee, the 7th Kentucky Regiments, and Smith's Battery. Colonel Stephens was in command till 2:30 P.M. on April 6, when Colonel George Maney took over command. The regiment suffered casualties at Shiloh of nearly 500 men, and several companies reported the loss of their muster rolls and company records.

At the reorganization, George C. Porter was elected colonel, W. M. R. Johns, lieutenant colonel, and J. L. Harris, major. Colonel Maney was promoted to brigadier general and remained in command of the brigade till the middle of 1864. On May 26, 1862, the brigade consisted of the 1st (Feild's) 6th, 9th, 21st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Smith's Battery. By June 30, 1862, the 27th Tennessee had replaced the 21st.

From Corinth, the regiment moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and then to Tullahoma and Shelbyville, and finally to Chattanooga, to participate in the invasion of Kentucky in the fall of 1862. At Perryville, October 8, 1862, the brigade was enlarged by the addition of the 41st Georgia Regiment. The Sixth had 91 casualties in this battle.

There followed the retreat into Tennessee, and the Battle of Murfreesboro on December 31, 1862. Prior to this battle the 6th and 9th Tennessee Regiments were consolidated into one organization for field purposes, but continued to maintain separate muster rolls. They continued to act as a field unit until the end of 1864. In the battle, Maney's brigade consisted of the 1st/27th, 4th Confederate, 6th/9th, (Colonel C. S. Hurt) Tennessee Regiments, 24th Battalion Tennessee Sharpshooters and Smith's Battery. The 6th/9th had 412 engaged, and lost 42 by casualties.

After the battle, the regiment went into winter quarters at Shelbyville, leaving June 27, 1863, to march to Chattanooga, which it reached on July 7, 1863.

In the Battle of Chickamauga, the 6th/9th entered the conflict with 335 effective, and lost over half the men engaged, including Major J. A. Wilder. It was commended by General Maney for its valour.

On October 22, 1863 the regiment went on an expedition to Sweetwater, but returned shortly, and on November 12, 1863 was placed in Major General William H. T. Walker's

Division, along with the rest of Maney's Brigade which now consisted of the 1st/27th, 4th Confederate, 6th/9th, 41st, 50th Tennessee Regiments, and 24th Battalion of Sharpshooters. It was first stationed at Lookout Mountain, but moved to the center of the line east of Chattanooga, where it took part in the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863, and then fell back to Dalton, Georgia, which it reached on November 27, after having marched 60 hours with only five hours' rest, and where it went into winter quarters. On December 14, 1863 the 6th/9th showed 329 effectives.

On February 20, 1864, the brigade was returned to Cheatham's Division, where it remained for the rest of the year. On February 18, 1864, at least a portion of the regiment went with a force to Mississippi, but on reaching Demopolis, Alabama, were ordered to return, and got back to Dalton on February 28. On April 30, 1864 Colonel George C. Porter was in command of the brigade, with the 6th/9th commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Buford of the 9th. On June 30, 1864 the brigade consisted of the 1st/27th, 4th Confederate, 6th/9th, 19th and 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. On August 31, 1864, the 24th Battalion of Sharpshooters was again shown as part of the brigade. The 6th/9th was now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Harris of the 6th.

On September 20, 1864 the brigade consisted of the 1st/27th, 6th/9th, 34th/46th, and the 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. During all this time, the regiment was almost constantly engaged in the campaign from

Dalton to Atlanta, Cheatham's Division sharing with Cleburne's the duty of rearguard for the army. The heaviest engagement was at the famous "Dead Angle" at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

From Jonesboro, Georgia, there followed the march back into Tennessee, culminating in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. At Franklin, November 30, 1864, the 6th/9th was a part of Cheatham's Division that stormed the Federal works, and then held on against desperate counterattacks. Every general or field officer in the division, with the exception of Colonel Hurt, was killed or wounded in that charge.

In December, 1864, the 6th/9th/50th (Lieutenant Colonel George W. Pease) along with 4th Confederate, 1st/27th, and 8th/16th/28th Tennessee Regiments were in a brigade commanded by Colonel Hume R. Feild. In the Battle of Nashville, the line held by Brown's Division was not broken, and the 6th/9th were among the troops that formed the rearguard till the Tennessee River was recrossed.

There followed the long march to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston in the last struggle. In the final reorganization of Johnston's Army on April 9, 1865 the 1st, 6th/9th, 16th, 27th, 28th and 34th Tennessee Regiments and the 24th Tennessee Infantry Battalion formed the 1st Tennessee Consolidated Infantry Regiment which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865. At the end, the regiment numbered about 100 men, commanded by Major Robert C. Williamson.

7TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized May 28, 1861; mustered into Confederate service July, 1861; reorganized April, 1862; surrendered Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Robert Hatton, John F. Goodner, John A. Fite.

Lieutenant Colonels—John F. Goodner, John K. Howard, John A. Fite, Samuel G. Shepard.

Majors—John K. Howard, John A. Fite, William H. Williamson.

CAPTAINS—John F. Goodner, Robert V. Wright, Jonathan S. Dowell, Co. "A". Men

from Alexandria, DeKalb County.

John A. Fite, John Allen, Co. "B". Men from Smith County.

James Baber, John D. Fry, Oliver H. Foster, Co. "C". Men from Gallatin, Sumner County.

James M. Anderson, Marcus L. Walsh, Co. "D". "The Harris Rifles." Men from Wilson County.

DeWitt C. Douglass, James Franklin, Robert G. Miller, Co. "E". Men from Gallatin, Sumner County.

Nathan Oakley, Asaph Hill, John C. Sloan, Co. "F". "The Statesville Tigers." Men from Wilson County.

Samuel G. Shepard, James H. Bond, Wil-

liam F. Graves, Co. "G". "The Hurricane Rifles." Men from Wilson County.

John K. Howard, William H. Williamson, William N. Tate, Fergus S. Harris, Co. "H". "The Grays." Men from Wilson County.

Joseph A. Anthony, William E. Curd, James O. Bass, Co. "I". "The Silver Spring Guards." Men from Wilson County.

Robert Hatton, Thomas H. Bostick, Archibald D. Norris, Co. "K". "The Blues." Men from Wilson County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Hatton was promoted to brigadier general May 23, 1862, and killed at Seven Pines May 31, 1862. Colonel Goodner resigned April 8, 1863. Lieutenant Colonel Howard was wounded at Gaines' Mill and died July 9, 1864.

The regiment was organized at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, where it was mustered into Confederate service in July, 1861. On July 15 it entrained for Virginia, reaching Staunton, Virginia, on July 25, 1861. Along with the 1st (Maney's) and the 14th Tennessee Infantry Regiments it formed what was known throughout the war as the Tennessee Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, under Brigadier General Samuel R. Anderson. The 7th and 14th Tennessee were together from the original formation of the brigade until the surrender at Appomattox.

After a stop of several weeks at Big Springs, Virginia, the brigade participated in the unsuccessful Cheat Mountain Campaign in West Virginia.

After the return to Big Springs, they were ordered to join Brigadier General John B. Floyd near Raleigh Courthouse, from there moved to Major General Thomas J. Jackson at Winchester in December, 1861. Here Shumaker's Battery was attached to the brigade. With Jackson, on January 4, 1862 they participated in the expedition to Bath, Virginia, to destroy the railroad bridge near that point.

On February 9, 1862, Maney's 1st was ordered to Tennessee, and the 7th and 14th along with the 3rd Arkansas Infantry were placed in a brigade commanded by Major General Theophilus H. Holmes, commander of the Aquia District. On February 24, 1862 the 7th and 14th were ordered to Manassas to join General Joseph E. Johnston's Army. On March 8, 1862 Turney's 1st Confederate joined the 7th and 14th Regiments to form Anderson's Brigade at Evansport (now Quantico), Virginia. These three Tennessee Regiments

remained in the same brigade throughout the war, being the only Tennessee Regiments to spend their entire term of service in the Virginia Theater.

In May, 1862, Colonel Hatton was promoted to Brigadier General and given command of the brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Goodner was promoted to colonel; Major John K. Howard to lieutenant colonel; and Captain John A. Fite to major. At the Battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, General Hatton was killed, and Brigadier General James J. Archer assumed command of the brigade, and continued until his death October 24, 1864. From this time on the brigade was famous as Archer's Brigade.

The brigade was placed in Major General Ambrose P. Hill's Division, and in June, 1862 consisted of the 5th Alabama Battalion, 19th Georgia Regiment, 1st, 7th, and 14th Tennessee Regiments, and Braxton's Battery. As such it was in the engagements at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill June 26-27, where the 7th suffered 72 casualties, and had every field officer either killed or wounded. Here Lieutenant Colonel John K. Howard was killed.

In August, 1862, Hill's Division was ordered to join Major General T. J. Jackson's Corps, and was in the Battle of Cedar Run on August 9, where the regiment suffered 34 casualties; of Manassas Junction August 26; and of Manassas Plains, August 28. At Second Manassas, the regiment was commanded by Major S. G. Shepard. In rapid succession there followed the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, and Shepherdstown, in September, 1862. By this time the brigade was down to 350 men. The Seventh was commanded by Lieutenant and Adjutant George A. Howard, with effectives of less than 100, and of this number lost over 30 in killed and wounded at Sharpsburg.

The regiment then had a brief respite at Berryville, Virginia, but about the last of November was ordered to join General James Longstreet at Fredericksburg, which it did after a ten day march. In the Battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862 the regiment had 38 casualties, thus winding up a strenuous and hard fought year.

The regiment remained in winter quarters near Fredericksburg until about the first of May, 1863. Colonel Goodner had resigned in April, 1863, and Major John A. Fite was promoted to the rank of colonel; Samuel G.