

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

Captain Maney's Company consisting of 40 men and four artillery pieces.

On November 29, 1861, a report of the forces at Fort Donelson listed Maney's battery, but with no horses. On January 16, 1862, on arriving at Fort Donelson, Colonel Milton A. Haynes, Chief of Tennessee Artillery Corps, reported that Captain Maney's was the only battery there.

As the Confederate forces there built up, Maney's Battery was attached to Colonel Heiman's Brigade, of Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson's Division. In the Federal attack on Johnson's position on February 13, Johnson reported that Maney's Battery came under heavy fire from sharpshooters, and that his loss was so heavy he was able to man only two guns out of four.

The company was surrendered on February 16, 1862, exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi in September, 1862, and reorganized Decem-

#### CAPTAIN I. G. MARSHALL'S TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY "The Steuben Artillery"

Formerly Captain William H. Jackson's Company—Captain William W. Carnes' Company.

The forerunner of this company was the Steuben Artillery, an artillery company in State service attached to the 154th Tennessee Senior Infantry Regiment. Its Captain was F. Krone. In May 1861, this company moved to Randolph, Tennessee, where it was instructed in the use of heavy artillery by Colonel (later General) A. P. Stewart. Before the 154th Regiment was mustered into Confederate service, the officers of the artillery company resigned, the guns and equipment were turned over to Captain J. W. Stewart, and the men were discharged. Many of them enlisted in Captain Jackson's Company, and brought along with them the name of the old company. Captain W. H. Jackson's Company was organized and mustered into Confederate service at New Madrid, Missouri on August 17, 1861, and equipped with four six-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one nine-pounder James rifled cannon.

It left New Madrid for Columbus, Kentucky, via Hickman, on September 5, 1861, where it remained until after the fall of Fort Donelson in February, 1862. En route to Columbus, it had its first experience with the

ber 1, 1862 as Light Artillery, but armed temporarily as Infantry. It fought in the Battle of Murfreesboro December 31, 1862 with the 1st (Feild's) Tennessee Infantry.

In June 1863, General B. R. Johnson, reporting on the skirmish at Hoover's Gap, June 24-26, stated that a section of two light field pieces from Maney's Battery reported to him on June 26, and later fell back with Captain Darden. Maney's Battery was mentioned as attached to Brigadier General W. B. Bate's Brigade of Major General A. P. Stewart's Division. This was the last record of the company as a battery, and this itself is somewhat confusing, for on May 1, 1863, two additional companies of infantry had been included with it, and the three companies organized as the 24th Sharpshooter Battalion. Muster rolls and individual service records of the battery are filed under the 24th Battalion.

#### CAPTAIN I. G. MARSHALL'S TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY "The Steuben Artillery"

enemy in a brush with federal gunboats at Hickman, where no damage was done on either side. At Columbus, it was attached to Colonel R. M. Russell's Brigade, of Major General Leonidas Polk's Department. About two months after its arrival at Columbus, the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, took place, on the opposite side of the Mississippi River. In the morning of November 7, 1861, Jackson's and Polk's Batteries were sent across the river on a transport to the support of Brigadier General Cideon J. Pillow, but the gangplank was lost in attempting to land, and the steamer had to return. Later in the day, the landing was effected, but too late for the battery to be of any service. However, Captain Jackson managed to land, and served with General Pillow as aide, being wounded in the course of the battle.

On February 6, General Pillow, then at Clarksville, upstream from Fort Donelson, asked that Jackson's Battery be sent to that point, but his request was disregarded. Instead, when Fort Donelson fell, and Columbus was evacuated, the battery moved to Corinth, Mississippi. Here Captain Jackson resigned to become colonel of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, and Lieutenant W. W. Carnes succeeded him as captain on

March 23, 1862. The battery, much to the disappointment of the officers and men, was left at Corinth when the march was made to Shiloh, and it was not engaged in that battle.

At Corinth, it was attached to Brigadier General D. S. Donelson's Brigade, of Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division. It moved with the army from Corinth to Tupelo, Mississippi, and from there in July to Chattanooga, where it arrived July 27, 1862. It then moved with General Bragg's Army into Kentucky, and the Battle of Perryville, where it was engaged, part of the time in support of Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood's Brigade. It then retreated through Knoxville, to Tullahoma, and then moved up to Murfreesboro, and then to LaVerge. It was again engaged in the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863, and spent the next six months in Middle Tennessee, at Shelbyville, Fayetteville, and Tullahoma.

It was attached to Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright's Brigade on April 1, and on May 19 reported 79 effectives, 92 present, 107 present and absent, and continued attached to Wright's Brigade until the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863.

At Chickamauga the Artillery of Cheatham's Division was under Major Melancthon Smith, and was reported as consisting of Carnes' and Scott's Tennessee Batteries, Smith's and Stanford's Mississippi Batteries, and Scroggins' Georgia Battery. Carnes' Battery was in support of Wright's Brigade, on the extreme left of Cheatham's Division. General Cheatham reported: "Carnes' Battery, after losing half its men and horses, was abandoned on the field (September 19), but the enemy was unable to move the guns, and they were recovered the next day." The company report showed seven men killed, 16 wounded, 17 captured, and 38 horses killed. Cheatham spoke of the company "standing to its guns, at extremely short range, from 100 to 40 yards." The remaining men were assigned to duty with other batteries while their guns were being replaced, for although the guns were recaptured uninjured, the carriages had been so damaged as to make them useless. Early in November, the battery was re-equipped with four 12-pounder Napoleon guns but the company did not have enough men to man the guns in an engagement, and did not take part in the Battle of Missionary

Ridge. The company fell back with the army to Dalton, Georgia, where on December 14, 1863 it reported 53 effectives, 60 present, 110 present and absent, and three 12-pounder Napoleon guns. At about this time, Captain Carnes received a commission in the Confederate Navy, for which service he had been trained at Annapolis, and Lieutenant Marshall succeeded him as captain as of January 6, 1864. The battery had acquired such a good reputation, and was so well known, that it continued to be referred to as Carnes' Battery, even though Carnes was no longer connected with it.

In the reorganization of the army after the Battle of Chickamauga, the artillery was grouped into battalions attached to divisions or corps, and Carnes-Marshall's Battery served in Major General C. L. Stevenson's Division until the end. The battalion was first commanded by Captain Robert Cobb, briefly by Major Joseph Palmer, and from April, 1864, by Major John W. Johnston. Stevenson's Division was in Hardee's Corps until April, 1864, when it was transferred to Hood's Corps. When Hood took command of the army in July, the division was placed in Major General Stephen D. Lee's Corps where it remained. Johnston's Battalion was composed of Marshall's, Rowan's Georgia and Corput's Georgia Batteries.

The battery moved to Kingston in February, 1864, then back to Dalton, Georgia until the resumption of activities in May. On March 29 it reported four Napoleon guns, 95 present for duty, 24 horses needed, total present 100, total present and absent 140. It was actively engaged throughout the gradual retreat to Atlanta, and on July 23 was placed in the line of defense for Atlanta, where it remained until the evacuation of Atlanta. From Atlanta it moved to Jonesboro, Georgia; to Lovejoy Station; then with Hood back up through Georgia and Alabama for the invasion of Tennessee.

According to Lieutenant Colonel L. Horton, who took command of the artillery in Lee's Corps December 10, 1864, Marshall's Battery was left as garrison at Columbia, Tennessee, when Lee's Corps moved up through that place on November 25, and remained there until the army reached Columbia in the retreat after the Battle of Nashville, when it guarded the crossing of the Duck

River at Columbia, and later of the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, Alabama.

The battery then moved to Columbus, Mississippi, where men from the infantry were assigned to make up the necessary force, and horses, harness and other equipment secured. Captain Marshall, as senior captain, took command of the battalion, and in February, 1865 started the march eastward through Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina.

#### CAPTAIN W. R. MARSHALL'S TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY "Brown Horse Artillery"

The following is a copy of a note inscribed on one of the muster rolls of this company:

"The history of the company is briefly this: General E. Kirby Smith gave six of the guns captured at Richmond, Kentucky, to the undesignated, then Lieutenant of Artillery, and authority to raise a company of artillery to be assigned to General Buford's Kentucky Brigade.

"This was done on the 23rd of September, 1862, at Lexington, Kentucky. The company was forming, but the evacuation of Lexington on the 5th of October prevented further recruiting, and with condemned horses, patched up stage-harness, and barely enough men to drive them, the guns, a battery wagon and caisson were brought through safely to Knoxville, Tennessee. On arriving, the character of this company was changed, and it became horse artillery with four guns, and by order of General Smith the undersigned proceeded to Augusta, Georgia in November, and obtained harness, traveling forge, and cavalry equipment, which made the equipment of the battery complete except for the complement of men, who were supplied by order of General Smith. Lieutenant Wallace had appointment by the same authority and date. (Signed) W. R. Marshall, Captain."

On another muster roll was written the following: "By Departmental orders the battery was divided on May 7, 1863; first section under Lieutenant Wallace going with General Pegram to Monticello, Kentucky; second section to Kingston, Tennessee. The battery returned, and was re-united at Knoxville, Tennessee, June 30, 1863. (Signed) W. R. Marshall, Captain."

No muster roll of this company was found  
W. R. Marshall was

The guns were sent by rail to Macon, Georgia, where the battery was re-assembled. It finally reached Salisbury, North Carolina on April 3, 1865, and remained in that vicinity until it was overrun and captured by Federal troops under General Stoneman on April 13, 1865. The prisoners were sent to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, where they were finally released on taking the Oath of Alliance on June 14, 1865.

#### CAPTAIN HUGH L. W. McCLUNG'S TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY "The Caswell Artillery"

found listed as captain of a company of Confederate artillery, but no record was found of the company in which he says he previously served as a lieutenant, so this company may not belong in a history of Tennessee organizations, although the *Official Records* indexes it under Tennessee troops. The first time it appeared in the *Official Records* was October 31, 1862, when it was listed in Brigadier General Henry Heth's Division, Colonel J. S. Scott's Brigade. On November 20, 1862 it was listed in Brigadier General John Pegram's Brigade, which was stationed at Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps.

On February 20, 1863, and again on March 19, reports showed it at Knoxville, Tennessee, where Captain J. W. Stokes was in command. On April 25 it was reported in Colonel J. S. Scott's Cavalry Brigade, which was on outpost and special duty. Colonel Scott, in reporting on the raid his brigade made into Kentucky beginning July 25, 1863, reported the Brown Horse Artillery, with four guns, as part of his force. This expedition went to Williamsburg, London, Richmond, Winchester, Irvine, Stanford and Somerset, Kentucky, recrossed the Cumberland River at Smith Shoals, and retired to Concord, Tennessee, where the brigade was located on August 7, 1863. Colonel Scott reported five days and nights of fighting, with a heavy skirmish at Rogersville, five miles from Richmond, and again at Stanford, Kentucky. Here he reported that Marshall's Battery with the howitzers from Robinson's were run forward and cleared the town.

This was the last report found on the battery, and what its subsequent fate was is not known.

#### CAPTAIN HUGH L. W. McCLUNG'S TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY "The Caswell Artillery"

This company was organized in the fall of 1861, some of the officers showing election October 1, 1861. It was mustered into Confederate service at Knoxville, Tennessee on November 29, 1861. It served first in East Tennessee and Kentucky; then at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, Mississippi in the summer of 1862; at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in August, 1862; and returned to East Tennessee in December 1862, served the rest of the war in East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

On December 9, 1861, Brigadier General W. H. Carroll, at Knoxville, reported McClung's Battery, with two six-pounders and two 12-pounders, and about 100 men as one of the units reporting to him. On December 26, 1861, Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer reported that it had arrived at Beech Grove, Kentucky. On January 7, 1862, it reported four officers, 79 men present for duty, 106 present and absent.

At the Battle of Fishing Creek, January 18, 1862, two guns under Captain McClung were attached to Carroll's Brigade. General Carroll, in his report of the battle reported that due to the nature of the ground, he was not able to bring his artillery into action. In the evacuation of Beech Grove, Kentucky, following the battle, Major General George B. Crittenden reported that only with great difficulty was he able to ferry his troops across the river, and that the guns had to be left on the north side of the river.

On February 1, 1862, Captain McClung reported to General A. S. Johnston that, in obedience to orders from General Crittenden, he had his company in camp at Nashville, but without guns or equipment, and that he had lost 45 horses in the abandonment of Beech Grove.

At the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, the battery was unattached to any brigade, but Captain Irving Hodgson, of the Louisiana Washington Artillery attached to Brigadier General Patton Anderson's Brigade, reported that on the 27th, at about 9:00 A.M., McClung's Battery assisted in shelling Federal troops advancing on his position. Colonel George Maney reported "two pieces of McClung's Battery which had just joined me, were brought into effective service under the

personal charge of Captain McClung, and were actively and destructively served on the retreating enemy for a distance of several hundred yards." This was in the afternoon of the 7th.

About May 1, 1862, Captain Rutledge's Tennessee Battery was consolidated with McClung's, and the battery attached to Colonel W. S. Statham's Brigade in Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge's Corps. Shortly thereafter, Statham's Brigade was sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Major General Earl Van Dorn, who took command at Vicksburg June 27, and was in command during the Federal bombardment from July 12-27, 1862, listed McClung's Battery, attached to Statham's Brigade, as part of the troops under his command during that period.

On August 18, 1862, McClung's Battery was ordered to report to Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles at Port Hudson, Louisiana. On August 23, Ruggles wrote: "I want McClung's rifle guns. Shall I retain his company?" Apparently his wishes were not heeded, for on September 12, 1862, at Jackson, Mississippi, a dispatch read: "McClung's Battery, now on cars at the depot, attached to 4th Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, with orders to move to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and report to Brigadier General Villepique, pending the arrival of the Major General in command." Brigadier General Albert Rust was the commander of the 4th Brigade.

There follows a short hiatus in the record, but on December 27, 1862, the battery was reported in Major General E. Kirby Smith's Department of East Tennessee, Brigadier General Henry Heth's Division, Brigadier General W. C. M. Davis's Brigade, en route to Strawberry Plains and Morristown. On February 20, 1863, with Brigadier General D. S. Donelson in command of the Department, the battery was reported in Colonel C. T. Gooden's Brigade at London, where it remained for about two months. On April 25 it was reported attached to Brigadier General A. E. Jackson's Brigade, with Headquarters near Jonesboro. A company report showed the battery stationed at Carter's Depot (now Watauga) on April 30. In May and June, the company report showed station at