

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

5th Confederate, now commanded by Captain A. A. Cox, was in Brigadier General Hiram B. Granbury's Brigade, along with the 5th or 35th (Hill's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment and a number of Texas infantry and dismounted cavalry regiments. It remained in this brigade until the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army in April, 1865.

As part of this brigade, it fought in the Battles of Franklin, and of Nashville. It was with the 5th Confederate that General Cle-

burn chose to make the last desperate charge in which he was killed at Franklin. Brigadier General Granbury was also killed at Franklin, and the remnants of his Brigade fought with Govan's Brigade at Nashville. There followed the final battle at Bentonville, North Carolina, and the surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina April 26, 1865. The ten remaining members of the 5th Confederate Infantry formed part of Company "I" of the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

2ND (BATE'S) TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT, PACS.

Also called 2nd Confederate Infantry Regiment

Records filed as 2nd (Robison's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

Organized at Nashville, Tennessee, May 6, 1861; mustered into Confederate service at Lynchburg, Virginia, May 12, 1861; merged into 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—William B. Bate, W. D. Robison
Lieutenant Colonels—David L. Goodall,
John A. Butler, William J. Hale
Majors—William R. Doak, William T.
Driver, W. H. Wilkinson

CAPTAINS—Stephen N. White, John A. Butler,
James T. C. McKnight, Thomas O. Butler, Co.
"A". Men from Murfreesboro, Rutherford
County.

John C. Anderson, Wiley George, John A.
Mackey, Edmund O'Neill, Co. "B". Men from
Columbia, Maury County.

Hampton J. Cheney, James J. Newsom,
William E. Yeatman, Co. "C". Men from
Nashville, Davidson County. "The Cumber-
land Rifles."

James Denniston, William P. Bowers, Co.
"D". Organized March 1861 at Bell Buckle,
Bedford County. Originally called Co. "H".

Casper W. Hunt, Richard Wynne, Albert
Clarke, J. Albert Akers, Co. "E". Men from
Memphis, Shelby County.

Thomas D. White, William H. Newman,
William D. Robison, Co. "F". Men from
Millersburg, Rutherford County.

John H. Earthman, William H. Wilkinson,
Co. "G". Men from White's Creek, Davidson

County. Consolidated with Co. "C" September
1, 1863.

David L. Goodall, William G. Henry,
Charles P. Moore, William H. Saunders, Co.
"H". Men from Hartsville, then Sumner, now
Trousdale County. Originally called Co. "D".
William B. Bate, Joe P. Tyree, Lycurgus
Charlton, John W. House, Co. "I". Men from
Gallatin, Sumner County.

Humphrey Bate, Isaac P. Thompson, Co.
"K". Men from Castalian Springs, Sumner
County.

Captain (later colonel) William B. Bate
was the moving spirit in the organization of
the regiment, and he bestowed upon it the
name, "Walker Legion," to compliment L. P.
Walker, Secretary of War for the Confederate
States.

Almost immediately after organization the
regiment moved to Lynchburg, Virginia,
where it was mustered into Confederate
service by Colonel E. Kirby Smith, being the
second regiment from Tennessee to be
mustered into the Confederate service,
whence it derived its name as the 2nd Con-
federate Infantry Regiment.

The regiment was first under fire at Aquia
Creek, Virginia, on June 1, 1861, where it
supported Confederate batteries in an en-
gagement with Federal warships. It was then
placed in the brigade commanded by Briga-
dier General Theophilus H. Holmes, along
with the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment,
which brigade constituted the extreme right
wing of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard's
Army. About the last of June, the regiment
was ordered to Fredericksburg to embark on

an expedition down the Rappahanock River
which resulted in the capture of the Federal
mail packet, the *Saint Nicholas*, the *Halifax*,
laden with coffee, and the *Mary of Virginia*,
laden with ice.

On July 19, 1861, the brigade joined Beaure-
gard's forces at Manassas, preparatory to the
battle of July 21. Holmes' Brigade was placed
in support of Brigadier General Richard S.
Ewell's Brigade, and was not actively engaged
in the fighting, although it came under heavy
fire while shifting position in the afternoon
of the battle.

On September 13, 1861, the regiment was
transferred to Colonel J. C. Walker's Brigade,
stationed at Fredericksburg, along with the
1st Arkansas and the 12th North Carolina
Volunteer Infantry Regiments. It remained
in this brigade until December 30, 1861, when
it moved to Evansport, now Quantico, Vir-
ginia, and was placed in the brigade com-
manded by Brigadier General Samuel G.
French, in company with the 2nd Arkansas
Infantry Battalion, the 35th Georgia, 22nd
North Carolina, and 47th Virginia Infantry
Regiments. Here the regiment assisted in the
erection of batteries and other defenses. In
February, 1862 the regiment re-enlisted for
three years, or the duration of the war.

The regiment ended its service in the
Virginia theatre on February 9, 1862, when,
along with the 1st (Maney's) and 3rd
(Vaughn's) Tennessee Infantry Regiments, it
was ordered to Knoxville to assist in the
defenses of East Tennessee. The fall of Fort
Donelson on February 16 necessitated a
change in plans, and, after a brief furlough,
the regiment rendezvoused at Huntsville, Ala-
bama, about the last of March, 1862. It re-
organized on April 2, 1862, and moved to
Corinth, Mississippi, to take part in the Battle
of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862.

At Shiloh, the regiment was placed in
Brigadier General Patrick R. Cleburne's
Brigade, together with the 15th Arkansas,
the 6th Mississippi, the 5th (later 35th), 23rd,
and 24th Tennessee Infantry regiments. This
brigade was in Major General William J.
Hardee's Corps. Colonel Bate reported that
his regiment entered the battle with only 365
effectives. Colonel Bate was severely
wounded, and many of the other officers killed
and wounded in a charge on the first day of
the battle, and the command of the regiment

fell upon Lieutenant Colonel Goodall. On the
second day, the 2nd Tennessee and the 13th
Arkansas regiments were temporarily assigned
to Brigadier General A. P. Stewart's brigade.
In the two days' fighting, the regiment lost
235 men killed, wounded and missing, almost
two-thirds of those engaged.

Before Colonel Bate recovered from his
wounds, he was promoted to brigadier gen-
eral, and later to major general, and never
resumed command of the regiment. Lieuten-
ant Colonel Goodall resigned, and Captain
John A. Butler was elected lieutenant colonel,
and commanded the regiment until he was
killed in the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky.
The regiment remained in Cleburne's Brigade
until just before the Battle of Murfreesboro
December 31, 1862. During this time, it took
part in the siege of Corinth, the withdrawal to
Tupelo, Mississippi, and the movement to
Chattanooga, Tennessee. When General
Bragg started on his invasion of Kentucky,
Cleburne's Brigade was detached for a time
to operate with Major General E. Kirby Smith,
and was with General Smith at the Battle of
Richmond, Kentucky, on August 30, 1862.
Here Cleburne was in command of a division,
and Colonel Benjamin J. Hill was in active
command of the brigade.

In the Battle of Richmond, the regiment
entered the fight with 300 men, and lost in
casualties 112 men, including its commander,
Lieutenant Colonel John A. Butler. The bri-
gade then rejoined General Bragg's army in
time to take part in the Battle of Perryville,
October 8, 1862, under the command of its
senior captain, C. P. Moore. From Perryville,
the regiment retreated to Knoxville, where
Captain W. D. Robison was elected colonel,
and W. J. Hale lieutenant colonel. Colonel
Robison remained in command until he was
wounded at Jonesboro, Georgia; he was its
last colonel. From Knoxville, the regiment
moved to Middle Tennessee, and was sta-
tioned at Shelbyville and College Grove prior
to the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31,
1862.

Cleburne was promoted to Major General
December 13, 1862, and commanded the 2nd
Division in Hardee's Corps at the Battle of
Murfreesboro. Colonel (later Brigadier Gen-
eral) Lucius E. Polk was in command of the
brigade in Cleburne's Division. The brigade
now consisted of the 1st, 13th, 15th Arkansas

regiments, the 2nd, 5th (35th), Tennessee Regiment, and the 5th Confederate Regiment, which was a consolidation of 2nd (Walker's) and the 21st Tennessee Regiments. Regimental casualties in the Battle of Murfreesboro amounted to 63 men killed, wounded and missing.

After Murfreesboro, the regiment wintered at Tullahoma, and in the late spring was detailed to guard the railroad south of Tullahoma. It rejoined Polk's Brigade at Bridgeport, Alabama, on the retreat to Chattanooga, and as part of this brigade participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold Gap. It entered the Battle of Chickamauga with 264 men, and lost 159 in casualties. At Ringgold Gap, with Lieutenant Colonel William J. Hale commanding, it had only 133 men, and lost nine. The brigade now consisted of the 1st Arkansas, 3rd and 5th Confederate, 2nd, 35th and 48th Tennessee Infantry Regiments.

Early in 1864 the brigade was ordered to Mississippi to re-enforce Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, but on reaching Montgomery, Alabama, was ordered to return to Dalton, Georgia. The regimental reports state that from April to August, 1864 it was almost incessantly engaged in fighting, skirmishing, and marching, taking part in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, and the "Dead Angle" at Kennesaw Mountain. On September 14, at Peachtree Creek, Lieutenant Colonel Hale, and two companies, consisting now of only 40 men, were captured.

In July, 1864, on petition to the Secretary of War, the regiment was transferred from Polk's Brigade, Cleburne's Division to Tyler's

3RD (VAUGHN'S) TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT, PACS

Also called 3rd Confederate Infantry; 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Regiment; 3rd Tennessee Mounted Infantry Regiment

Records filed as 3rd (Lillard's) Tennessee Mounted Infantry Regiment.

Organized at Knoxville, Tennessee, May 29, 1861; mustered into Confederate Service June 6, 1861; reorganized May 14, 1862; surrendered at Washington, Georgia, May 9, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—John C. Vaughn, Newton J. Lillard.

Brigade, Bate's Division, thus returning to the command of its first colonel. This brigade consisted of the 2nd, 10th, 15th, 20th, 30th and 37th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, 37th Georgia, and 4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Brigadier General Thomas B. Smith commanding. At the Battle of Jonesboro, Colonel W. D. Robison was severely wounded and Major William Driver was killed.

The regiment was with Lieutenant General John B. Hood on the last desperate invasion of Tennessee, suffering heavy losses at Franklin November 30, and at Nashville December 15 and 16. General Bate's report states that the brigade was virtually annihilated at Nashville, with only 65 men left. It retreated with the Army to Tupelo, Mississippi and was transferred with the remnant of Hood's Army to North Carolina where it took part in the Battle of Bentonville, March 19, 1865 where it lost its last regimental commander, Major W. H. Wilkinson.

In the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army in 1865, the 2nd was consolidated with the 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and the 23rd Tennessee Battalion to form the 4th Consolidated Regiment of Tennessee Infantry, Colonel Anderson Searcy commanding, one of four regiments constituting Palmer's Brigade. Lieutenant Edward L. Drake, of Company "K", 2nd Regiment, was elected lieutenant colonel of this regiment. General Johnston surrendered his army at Greensboro, North Carolina April 26, 1865. The regiment was paroled May 1, 1865, after almost exactly four years of service.

Lieutenant Colonels—John J. Reese, Newton J. Lillard, David C. Haskins, Samuel Toole.

Majors—George W. Morgan, David C. Haskins, Joseph C. Boyd, William C. Morelock.

CAPTAINS—Luther C. May, George H. Ross, Co. "A". Men from Knox and Jefferson Counties.

William Parker, Albert G. Stephens, John

McElrath, William Mason, Co. "B". Men from Monroe County.

Emmons P. Douglass, John W. Fender, Co. "C". Men from Polk County.

John F. Hannah, David C. Haskins, B. F. Addis, Co. "D". Men from Polk County.

James A. McKamy, Samuel Toole, Co. "E". Men from Blount County.

William C. Morelock, James W. Gideon (or Giddeon,) Co. "F". Men from Monroe County.

Harry Dill, James K. P. Giddens, Co. "G". Men from McMinn County.

Joseph C. Boyd, Joseph Marr, William H. Add, Co. "H". Men from Monroe County.

This company was later divided into two companies, one of which became 2nd Co. "K".

Newton J. Lillard, Isaac B. Cross, James M. Buckner, Co. "I". Men from Meigs County.

George M. Mathis, Crockett R. Millard, Co. "K". Men from Sullivan County. Became Co. "E", 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment in June, 1862.

Joseph C. Boyd, William Lee, 2nd Co. "K". Formed May 14, 1862 from men from Co. "H".

Colonel Vaughn was promoted to brigadier general September 22, 1862, and Newton J. Lillard served as colonel of the regiment for the rest of the war.

Almost immediately after organization the regiment left for Virginia on June 2, 1861, and was mustered into Confederate service at Lynchburg, Virginia, being the third regiment from Tennessee to be accepted into Confederate service at that point. From Lynchburg, the regiment moved to Winchester, and from there to Romney, Virginia, where it arrived June 17. Here it was placed in a brigade commanded by Colonel Ambrose P. Hill, along with the 10th Virginia Infantry Regiment. It first saw action June 19, 1861, when two companies from each regiment, under the command of Colonel Vaughn, destroyed a railroad bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New Creek, Virginia, and captured two pieces of artillery.

On June 30, 1861, the regiment was in Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah, in a brigade commanded by Colonel Arnold Elzey, composed of the 1st Maryland Battalion, 3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment, Provisional Army, Confederate States of America, 10th and 13th Virginia

Infantry Regiment, and Grove's Battery.

As part of this brigade it participated in the Battle of Manassas on July 21, the brigade then being commanded by E. K. Smith. His report of the battle shows the 10th Virginia, 3rd Tennessee (Provisional Army) and the Maryland Volunteers as being those portions of his brigade actually engaged.

A report dated January 14, 1862, showed the brigade commanded by Brigadier General A. Elzey, Major General E. Kirby Smith's Division, of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army. On February 9, 1862, the 1st Tennessee Infantry (Maney), Bate's 2nd Tennessee and Vaughn's 3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments were ordered to Knoxville, to report to General Albert Sidney Johnston. Maney's and Bate's regiments were sent on to Corinth, Mississippi but the Third remained in East Tennessee in the Army commanded by Major General E. Kirby Smith.

On March 15, 1862 the regiment was in the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Danville Leadbetter, who on March 28, sent the 3rd Regiment, along with a squadron of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Vaughn, on an expedition into Morgan and Scott Counties where it had a running fight with "bushwhackers."

On May 31, 1862 the Third was in Brigadier General S. M. Barton's Brigade, along with the 20th and 23rd Alabama Infantry Regiments, the 9th Georgia Battalion, the 40th and 52nd Georgia Infantry Regiments, and Anderson's Virginia Artillery. On June 17, the Third was ordered to Knoxville, where it was placed in Colonel Thomas H. Taylor's Brigade, along with the 23rd Alabama, 52nd Georgia Infantry Regiments, the Marshall Rangers, which was a Tennessee cavalry company, and the Rhett Artillery. On July 3, 1862, the 52nd Georgia was transferred, and the 46th Alabama and 59th Tennessee Infantry Regiments were added to the brigade.

On August 6, 1862, the regiment fought an engagement with Federal troops under Colonel John F. De Courcy, near Tazewell, and defeated them. It then took part in the siege of Cumberland Gap and went into Kentucky with General Braxton Bragg's Army, but there is no record of participation in the Battle of Perryville.

On October 31, 1862, the regiment was in Brigadier General Henry Heth's Division,