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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Stones River National Battlefield
Rt. 10, Box 495, Old Nashville Hwy.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

Became Co. "G", 28th Consolidated.

Roysden Robinson, Co. "D". Enrolled November 27 at McMinnville, Warren County; some men from Putnam County. Became Co. "H", 28th Consolidated.

S. B. Whaley, Co. "E". Enrolled November 25 at Smithville, DeKalb County. Because Co. "I", 28th Consolidated.

J. G. Maxwell, Co. "F". Enrolled December 1 from Overton County, consolidated with "B" of 28th Regiment to form "K", 28th Consolidated.

W. A. Ensor, Co. "G". Enrolled December 22 from Putnam County. Consolidated with "A" to form "E" of 28th Consolidated.

Colonel Stanton was originally colonel of the 25th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Both he and Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Sanders, of the same regiment, resigned shortly after the Battle of Shiloh because of some difficulty with Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke over some question of discipline. Sanders became lieutenant colonel of the 84th, and Captain W. Gooch Smith, also from the 25th, became major. According to Colonel Stanton, the regiment remained in the vicinity of McMinnville until just before the Battle of Murfreesboro, joining the Army of Tennessee December 29, 1862 and being assigned to Brigadier General D. S. Donelson's Brigade, Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division, Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps. Donelson's Brigade, at this time, was composed of the 8th, 16th, 38th, 51st and 48th Regiments, plus Carnes' Battery.

General Donelson, in his report of the battle, stated: "The 84th, being a new and very small regiment, was assigned to my command December 29, 1862, only two days before the battle. ** I deemed it best to leave it in the rear in support of Carnes' Battery. *** Colonel Stanton's Regiment was not seriously engaged, though I do not doubt, if an opportunity had presented itself, that both he and his men would have fought most gallantly."

Colonel Stanton reported that the 84th never drew arms until Monday evening, December 29th and, the regiment never having been drilled in the manual of arms (loading etc.), "I drilled the regiment all day Tuesday, on the field, under the enemy's shells, and likewise Wednesday morning until the battle opened." He went on to state that Carnes' Battery having been moved off to the right, his regiment stayed in support of the Washington Battery, which was situated to his left; and later, with Colonel Savage's 16th Tennessee Regiment, moved up to "the brick house." "Forty of my men came up from McMinnville, got arms and accoutrements, and came to us in the hottest part of the fight, while were were under heavy shelling in the open field." He reported two men wounded.

The organization of the regiment was pronounced illegal by the War Department, and on March 8, 1863, it was consolidated with the 28th Tennessee Regiment to form the 28th Consolidated Tennessee Regiment. Colonel Stanton became colonel of the consolidated regiment. See the history of the 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment for the further history of the organization.

154th (SENIOR) TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT
Also called 1st Tennessee Volunteer Regiment

Organized May 14, 1861; Confederate service August 13, 1861; formed field consolidation with 13th Tennessee Infantry March 1, 1863; merged into 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Preston Smith, Edward Fitzgerald, Michael Magevney, Jr.

Lieutenant Colonels—Marcus J. Wright, Michael Magevney, Jr., John W. Dawson, Marsh M. Patrick.

Majors—Jones Genette, John D. Martin, Edward Fitzgerald, John W. Dawson, Marsh M. Patrick.

CAPTAINS—Jones Genette, C. L. Powers, W. J. Whittsitt, Richard H. Randolph, John Koneke, George McCulley, Co. "A". "The Light Guard," of Memphis. Men from Shelby County.

J. H. Edmondson, Phillip T. Allin, Co. "B". "The Bluff City Grays." Called "D" in State service. Became a company of Sharpshooters in Brigadier General Preston Smith's Brigade, where it was reported as Edmondson's or Allin's Sharpshooters. Consolidated with Captain William H. Forrest's Company February 25, 1863 to form Co. "F", 11th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Removed July 1, 1863, and served as Co. "A", 26th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, which became 2nd Co. "A", 3rd (Forrest's Old) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Captain Edmondson became colonel of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry, but soon resigned. Men from Shelby County.

Michael Magevney, Jr., Jeremiah Moriarity, Co. "C" "The Jackson Guards," of Memphis. Called "B" in State service. Men from Shelby County.

Sterling Fowlkes, Jr., W. G. Cannon, Co. "D". "The Harris Zouave Cadets." "The Memphis Zouaves." Called "E" in State service. Men from Shelby County.

John D. Martin, George Mellersh, John S. Donelson, Albert Butt, Mark L. Riggs, Co. "E". "The Hickory Rifles," of Memphis. Called "I" in State service. Men from Shelby County.

Edward Fitzgerald, W. B. Yowell, Charles D. Cooney, Co. "F". "The Henry Guards." Called "C" in State service. Men from Paris, Henry County.

James S. Moreland, B. B. Hutcheson, Co. "G". "The Beauregards." Called "K" in State service. Men from Shelby County.

Marsh M. Patrick, John A. Deniger, Co. "H". "The Crockett Rangers," of Memphis. Called "F" in State service. Men from Shelby County.

Alphonso Cross, C. R. Wharton, Christopher Sherwin, Co. "I". "The McNairy Guards." Called "H" in State service. Men from McNairy County.

Thomas H. Hancock, E. M. Cheairs, M. H. Christian, Co. "K". "The Sons of Liberty." Called "G" in State service. Men from Hardeman County.

These were the original 10 companies. Later companies were:

CAPTAINS—E. A. Cole, W. R. Lucas, Co. "L". "The Maynard Rifles," of Memphis. Organized March 8, 1862. Men from Shelby County.

H. E. DeGraffenried, William D. Sneed, 2nd Co. "B". Organized May 16, 1862. Men from Somerville, Fayette County.

"The Southern Guards," of Memphis, Captain James Hamilton, was part of the pre-war organization, but withdrew and formed an Artillery company, and their place was taken by "The Beauregards."

"The Steuben Artillery," Captain F. Krone, was also attached to the regiment while in State service. Before it entered Confederate service, the officers of this battery resigned, and the company disbanded. The guns and equipment were turned over to Captain J. W. Stewart in August, 1861.

The 154th Tennessee Militia Regiment was a pre-war organization, dating back to 1842, when it was first organized, and assigned the Tennessee Militia number 154. It held on to its designation, and when the old militia system was dropped in 1859-60, the officers and men took out a charter of incorporation, being incorporated by act of the Legislature on March 22, 1860. As soon as war was declared, the regiment reorganized at Randolph, Shelby County, and retained the old number. Since it was known as the oldest of the old, it asked for, and received permission to add the appellation "Senior" to its regimental number, to indicate that it antedated the regiments with lower numbers.

Of the original field officers, Major Genette left the regiment and became Captain of Company "B", 15th Tennessee Infantry. He was succeeded by Captain John D. Martin, who also resigned and raised the 25th Mississippi Regiment of which he became colonel. He was succeeded by Captain Edward Fitzgerald.

At the Battle of Shiloh, both Colonel Smith and Lieutenant Colonel Wright were seriously wounded and incapacitated for some time; later, both were promoted to brigadier general. Major Fitzgerald became colonel; Captain Michael Magevney, lieutenant colonel; and J. W. Dawson, major. Colonel Fitzgerald was killed at Richmond, Kentucky August 30, 1862, and Magevney became colonel, Dawson lieutenant colonel, and Captain Marsh M. Patrick major. Patrick later became lieutenant colonel in March, 1863. John D. Martin was recommended for brigadier general for his conduct in the Battle of Shiloh, and was given an appointment as acting brigadier general, but never commissioned. Brigadier General William H. Carroll was an officer in the pre-war organization of the 154th, so that from this regiment came three brigadier generals, and one acting brigadier.

The regiment remained at Randolph, which was fortified and known as Fort Wright, for some time, and was reported there in July, 1861 with 802 men armed with percussion muskets. From there it moved to New Madrid, Missouri where it was mustered into

Confederate service on August 13, 1861.

On September 7, it was reported in Brigadier General B. F. Cheatham's Brigade, composed of the 5th, 15th, 22nd, 154th Tennessee Regiments and Blythe's Mississippi Battalion.

On October 24, Cheatham was in command of a division, and Colonel Preston Smith, of the 154th, in command of a brigade composed of the 154th Tennessee, Blythe's Mississippi and Hudson's Battery. It was engaged at the Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, where Colonel Smith was Officer of the Day for Cheatham's Division. The 154th was one of the regiments ferried across the river in the afternoon to the support of General Pillow, and pursued the retreating Federal troops to their transports. In the engagement, it reported one killed, 12 wounded.

By March 9, Preston Smith's Brigade had been increased by the addition of J. Knox Walker's 2nd and the 15th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Polk's Battery. The brigade, with the same units, engaged in the Battle of Shiloh as Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson's Brigade. After General Johnson was wounded, Colonel Smith again took command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Marcus Wright of the regiment. It was heavily engaged on both the 6th and 7th. Lieutenant Colonel Wright reported it entered the battle with about 650 men, and lost 25 killed, 163 wounded, and 11 missing.

Following the battle, in the reorganization of the army, the 154th had a rapid succession of brigade assignments. On May 26, it was reported in Brigadier General D. S. Donelson's Brigade; on June 15, in Colonel A. S. Fulton's Brigade; on June 30, in Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division, Colonel R. M. Russell's Brigade; but finally, at Tupelo on July 8th it was given the brigade assignment which was to last throughout the war. Colonel (later brigadier general) Preston Smith was given command, and the other units were the 12th, 13th, and 47th Infantry Regiments, Edmondson's Sharpshooters, and Bankhead's Battery. It will be remembered that Edmondson's (later Allin's) Sharpshooters, was originally Company "B" of the 154th. These four regiments, with other units added from time to time, continued together from this time on. The brigade was known as Preston Smith's until his death at Chickamauga; then Vaughan's Brigade, named for Colonel (later brigadier general) Alfred J. Vaughan, of the 13th Tennessee.

In the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky August 30, 1862, the brigade was in Brigadier General P. R. Cleburne's Division. After Cleburne was wounded, Preston Smith took command of the division. The 154th was commanded by Colonel Fitzgerald until he was killed, when Lieutenant Colonel Magevney took command. No report of casualties was found, but the regiment did some heavy fighting.

The brigade rejoined Cheatham's Division at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, prior to the Battle of Perryville, but was not engaged in that battle, although it came under fire. By December 31, at the Battle of Murfreesboro, the brigade had been increased by the addition of the 29th Tennessee and 9th Texas Regiments. Lieutenant Colonel Magevney was in command of the 154th and reported 245 engaged, with 100 casualties. The 29th became a permanent member of the brigade, but the 9th Texas was soon transferred elsewhere.

On March 1, 1863 the 13th and 154th were consolidated into a field unit under Colonel A. J. Vaughan, of the 13th. Separate muster rolls were maintained, but from this time on the two regiments were reported as one unit, the 13th/154th. See the history of the 13th Tennessee Infantry Regiment for further details as to the activity of the unit.

The 154th was the first regiment in Vaughan's Brigade to re-enlist for the war in January, 1864, and was commended by Major General Hindman for the fine example of patriotism and devotion to duty which they had set.

From July 10, 1864 to August 31 Colonel Magevney of the 154th was reported in command of the brigade, but on September 20, Brigadier General G. W. Gordon was reported in command of the brigade, and Magevney of the 13th/154th. On March 31, 1865, at Smithfield, North Carolina, Major Marsh M. Patrick of the 154th was reported in command of a consolidated unit in the brigade, composed of the 13th/51st/52nd/154th Tennessee Regiments. In the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army on April 9, 1865, the 154th formed part of the 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George W. Pease, made up from the 11th/12th/13th/29th/47th/50th/51st/52nd, and 154th Tennessee Regiments. As part of this unit, it was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.

The name, 154th Senior Regiment, caused some confusion to the Federal Authorities, who took it to mean that 154 regiments of infantry had been raised in Tennessee, which they could not believe. A report of a court of inquiry was found, in which the idea was advanced that there were two 154th Regiments, a Junior and a Senior.

HARMAN'S TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Attempted organization in March-April, 1862; regimental organization never completed, and four companies consolidated into one, July, 1862, which became Company "F", 1st Confederate Infantry Battalion.

Colonel B. Desha Harman was authorized to raise a regiment of Infantry, and three companies were mustered in in March, one in April, 1862. Another, H. C. Davis' Company, appears to have been a Tennessee company which voluntarily attached itself to Harman's Regiment in March or April, 1862. These companies were:

CAPTAINS—Christopher Sherwin, Co. "A", formerly Captain Co. "I", 154th Senior Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Organized March 8, 1862 at Memphis.

A. B. Bartlett, Co. "B". Organized March 20, 1862 at Memphis. No muster roll of this company was found.

Lambert May, Co. "C". Organized April 1, 1862 at Grand Junction, Hardeman County. No muster roll of this company.

William S. McMahon, Co. "K". Organized March 20, 1862 at Memphis.

Captain H. C. Davis' Company. Date and place of organization not known. The captain and 1st Lieutenant Nuttall resigned, and the remnant of the company (13 enlisted men) was reported to have transferred to some company which has not been identified. There was no muster roll.

On May 28, 1862, General Bragg ordered Colonel Harman, at Grand Junction: "Move all stores and supplies of every kind immediately to Grenada, Mississippi. Hold your command in readiness to move at any hour, and leave for Grenada when you hear the enemy has reached Pocahontas. Destroy all bridges east of Grand Junction on Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Telegraph General Villepigue, at Fort Pillow, when your troops leave Grand Junction."

On June 5, Colonel Harman, still at Grand Junction, advised Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles at Grenada: "We will have to fall back shortly unless reenforced. You have ordered me to destroy bridges on both roads. Do you mean toward Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston, and toward Holly Springs, on Mississippi Central? We have not sufficent force to destroy bridges toward Memphis."

On June 12, 1862, Brigadier General John B. Villepigue, at Grenada, Mississippi reported: "Since the morning report, four companies of Harman's Regiment arrived. Have 130 mixed guns in good order."

On June 23, 1862, Brigadier General Ruggles, on leaving Grenada, assigned Colonel Harman to command of the post at Grenada, with instruction to send all unarmed troops forward as rapidly as possible to Jackson, Mississippi. Shortly after this, the four companies were consolidated into one in July, 1862, and the company was assigned to the 1st Confederate Infantry Battalion as Company "F".

121st TENNESEE MILITIA REGIMENT

Organized in Madison County for local defense March 18, 1862. Its designation was on the basis of the old militia organization which had been inaugurated shortly after Tennessee achieved statehood and discontinued in 1859-60. Its colonel was Thomas N. Buchanan.

Other officers:

CAPTAINS—J. L. Williamson, Third District
T. D. Cooper, Fourth District
F. B. Snipes, Fifth District

The districts apparently correspond to the civil districts within Madison County. No muster rolls or other personnel records of this unit are available, beyond the names of a few men.