

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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Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

(Vaughn's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment from Sullivan County. In the first Battle of Manassas, Reorganized May 14, 1862.

A. M. Millard, Co. "F". Organized May 14, 1862, from Sullivan County. Also called "G" when first assigned. Some men from 26th Tennessee Infantry.

F. A. Dyer, William H. Wilkerson, Co. "G". Organized May 6, 1862 at Knoxville. Also called "E" when first assigned. Some men from cavalry, some from 26th Tennessee Infantry.

B. F. Brittain, Co. "H". Organized May 16, 1862 at Cleveland, Bradley County. Formerly Co. "C" 1st (Rogers') East Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Captain William L. Brown.

James T. Gillespie, John A. Gannon, Co. "I". Organized June 14, 1862 at Jonesboro, Washington County. Mustered in as an independent company of cavalry but transferred to infantry July 17, 1862 by General E. K. Smith.

John W. Robertson, Co. "K". Organized July 19, 1862 at Jonesboro, Washington County. Some men from Companies "D" and "G" were transferred to this company.

As the companies were formed they were stationed at various points along the lines of the East Tennessee and Virginia, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads. On July 30, 1862, without assembling for the purpose, the regiment was organized, the companies voting for their field officers whenever they were stationed. Colonel Fain resigned in November 1863, and Abraham Fulkerson succeeded him as colonel. Major Aiken became lieutenant colonel; and William H. Fulkerson became major. Lieutenant Colonel Aiken was killed May 16, 1864, and Major William H. Fulkerson became lieutenant colonel. Colonel Abraham Fulkerson had previously served as major of the 19th Tennessee Infantry.

After its organization the regiment was first assembled at Knoxville, where it was assigned to Brigadier General C. L. Stevenson's Division on August 23. From there it moved to Loudon, Tennessee, and on October 9, 1862, Major General Sam Jones advised General N. B. Forrest at Murfreesboro: "I shall send Fain's Regiment also as soon as I can find a guard to replace it at Loudon."

Regimental reports, quoted in substance, continue the story. "From Loudon, we were ordered to Bridgeport, Alabama, and in-

structed to report to General Forrest at Murfreesboro. Remained till last half of November when we returned to Knoxville. General Stevenson ordered us to report to General Gracie at Cumberland Gap. Arrived December 8, after a severe march thru heavy snow and rain. While at Cumberland Gap made two marches into Kentucky about 30 miles to secure supplies. On the first one made during Christmas week into Harlan County, we brought out 86 beef cattle. The regiment is pretty well drilled, well armed, and would be very efficient if we had plenty of clothing and shoes."

The brigade commanded by Brigadier General Archibald Gracie Jr. to which the report referred had so many units attached to it at one time or another, that it is hardly worth while to trace its composition in detail, but the regiments which remained together until after the Battle of Chickamauga were the 43rd Alabama, Hilliard's Alabama Legion, and the 63rd Tennessee Regiment.

"June 19, 1863, it left Cumberland Gap for Knoxville. Under General Buckner, moved by rail to Tullahoma to re-enforce General Bragg, reaching there just in time to retreat with the army. Marched to Bridgeport; by rail back to Knoxville; remained in East Tennessee till the last half of August. Left Sweetwater September 1 to join Army of Tennessee at LaFayette, Georgia. Skirmished at McLemore's Cove; lay in line of battle September 18-19; carried an aggregate of 404 men into assault September 20; came out with 202."

At Chickamauga, Gracie's Brigade was in Buckner's Corps, Brigadier General William Preston's Division, and consisted of the 43rd Alabama, Hilliard's Alabama Legion, and the 63rd Tennessee. Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Fulkerson was in command of the 63rd, and was severely wounded.

"Remained in front of Chattanooga until October. Transferred to Johnson's Brigade, Buckner's Division. Soon after transferred to Lieutenant General James Longstreet's command in East Tennessee; reached Knoxville November 28; engaged in assault on Fort Loudon the 29th; 15 killed or wounded. Remained in front of Knoxville till December 4th; siege raised. After several days and nights continuous marching reached Rogersville December 9. Engaged at Bean's Station December 14; two killed, 17 wounded. The

marches from Chattanooga to Knoxville, and from Knoxville to Rogersville were made in very severe weather, and nearly half the command entirely barefooted. Since the engagement at Bean's Station the regiment has been in every march that has been made by the Army of East Tennessee up to the present and willing to serve their country wherever ordered." This report was dated April 9, 1864 at Zollicoffer (now Bluff City).

Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson's Brigade was composed of the 17th/23rd, 25th/44th, and 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and these regiments remained together until the end of the war. On December 31, 1864, Major Aiken was reported in command of the 63rd, and Colonel John S. Fulton, of the 44th, in command of the brigade. A Federal report dated October 8, 1863, stated that a scout had heard the men in Longstreet's Army talking; that they were much discouraged; and that on the march from Knoxville, 80 men deserted from the 63rd in one night.

Later reports state: "May 1, 1864, marched from Bristol to Richmond, Virginia, to Drewry's Bluff. Charged the enemy in his works on the 16th; retired to Petersburg, and fought at Petersburg June 17th; at Walthall Junction June 19th; retired to Petersburg the 23rd; on the front the rest of June.

"Relieved July 5th, at New Market in camp July 8 to 27; skirmished the 28th. Moved to Chaffin's Farm July 31. Moved to Signal Hill August 11; remained in front of the enemy at Signal Hill till August 31, 1864."

On the move into Virginia, the 63rd was placed in Major General Robert F. Hoke's Division. On May 15, at Drewry's Bluff, the 63rd reported 311 effective, 351 present. On

June 17th, at Petersburg, the colors of the 63rd were captured by the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers.

The report for September-October, 1864 is missing, but the final report for November-December 1864 stated: "During this two months the regiment remained in quarters on the lines of Chaffin's Farm in front of Fort Harrison until the 28th of December, when the regiment, with the brigade, was transferred to Heth's Division (Major General Henry Heth), III Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and moved five miles to right of Petersburg. The regiment was in no engagement during this period. It was wholly occupied in work on the bomb proofs of Lieutenant General Ewells' lines. Joined Archer's Brigade December 27, 1864."

This does not mean that the regiment was transferred to Archer's Brigade, but that Johnson's and Archer's Brigades were consolidated under Colonel (later brigadier general) William McComb. The units in Archer's Brigade were the 2nd Maryland Battalion, 1st Confederate, 7th and 14th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. On January 31, 1865, the 63rd was reported commanded by Captain A. A. Blair; on February 28, by Captain John W. Robertson.

The regiment was surrendered and paroled at Appomattox Courthouse April 9, 1865 as part of Lieutenant General A. P. Hill's Corps, Heth's Division, McComb's Brigade. At this time the 17th/23rd/25th/44th/63rd Tennessee Regiments were reported as consolidated into one unit, commander not shown. Colonel Fulkerson, in his history of the regiment in *Lindsay's Annals* said there were only 28 men left from the 63rd, under the command of Lieutenant L. L. Etter, of Company "C".

84th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Major—W. Gooch Smith.

Organized December, 1862; consolidated with 28th Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863 to form 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

The 54th Regiment was raised by Colonel Sidney S. Stanton in the country around McMinnville in November and December, 1862, with seven companies.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel—Sidney S. Stanton.

Lieutenant Colonel—R. C. Sanders.

Became Co. "G", 28th Consolidated. Royden 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 we 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

Marsh M. Patrick.

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,

nessee 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 Moriarty, Co. "C". "The Jackson Guards," of Memphis. Called "B" in State service. Men from Shelby County.

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

John D. Martin, George Melkers, 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. Deminger, 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. Cheats, 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. DeCraffenried, 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. Kron, 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