

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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13th, and 47th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Captain Edmondson's Company of Sharpshooters, in Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division. The brigade moved to Tupelo, from there to Chattanooga, where it was detached from the division to join Major General E. Kirby Smith at Knoxville. It went with him on his Kentucky Campaign, and participated in the Battle of Richmond August 30, 1862. In this engagement, the 12th suffered 32 casualties. It rejoined General Bragg and Cheatham's Division at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and was present but not engaged at the Battle of Perryville.

The brigade retreated with the army to Knoxville, arriving about October 30, 1862. Here the 12th and 47th were consolidated into a field organization which continued till the end, but separate muster rolls were maintained. The 12th was detailed as guard of the baggage train of the 1st Division on the move from Knoxville to Tullahoma.

In the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, the 12th, commanded by Major J. N. Wyatt, suffered 164 casualties out of 322 engaged. The brigade in this battle was composed of the 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, 9th Texas Infantry Regiment, Albin's Sharpshooters, and Scott's Battery, and was commanded by Colonel (later Brigadier General) Alfred J. Vaughan, Jr.

The 12th spent the winter in the vicinity of Shelbyville. April 1, 1863, the composition of the brigade was given as the 11th, 12th/47th, 13th/154th, and 29th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus Scott's Battery. The 12th/47th was commanded by Colonel T. H. Bell of the 12th. These six regiments remained together for the duration; see the history of the 11th Tennessee Infantry Regiment for changes in Brigade organization from this time on.

### 13TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized June 4, 1861; Confederate service August 14, 1861; reorganized April 28, 1863; field consolidation with 154th Senior Tennessee Infantry Regiment March, 1863; formed Companies "H" and "G" of the 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina.

FIELD OFFICERS  
Colonels—John V. Wright, Alfred J.

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Late in June, the army began the retreat to Chattanooga; at Chickamauga the 12th/47th was commanded by Colonel William M. Watkins of the 47th. After Chickamauga, the brigade was transferred to Major General Thomas C. Hindman's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and the 12th moved briefly to Sweetwater, Tennessee, but returned in time for the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863. It then retreated to Dalton, Georgia, where on December 14, 1863, the 12th/47th, commanded by Colonel Watkins, reported 281 effectives out of 373 present. It remained at Dalton, except for a brief expedition to Demopolis and return in February, until the spring campaign began in May, 1864. On February 20, 1864, the brigade was restored to Cheatham's Division and remained there until the end.

It fought throughout the retreat to Atlanta, the return to Tennessee, the Battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and the final Battle at Bentonville, North Carolina on March 19, 1865. The 12th/47th was commanded on July 31, 1864 by Captain W. S. Moore, originally of the 22nd; on August 31 by Lieutenant Colonel Josiah N. Wyatt of the 12th; on September 20 by Lieutenant Colonel V. G. Wynne, of the 47th; on December 10 by Colonel William M. Watkins of the 47th.

It finally formed part of the 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865. This was composed of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. At the surrender there remained a total of 50 officers and men from the original 12th, 22nd and 47th Tennessee Regiments, with Colonel William M. Watkins as the only field officer remaining out of the three regiments.

Vaughan, Jr., Robert W. Pitman,  
Lieutenant Colonel—Alfred J. Vaughan,  
Jr., William E. Morgan, Robert W. Pitman, Beverly L. Dyer,  
Majors—W. E. Winfield, William J. Crook,  
Peter H. Cole, Beverly L. Dyer.

The companies changed company letters when the regiment was accepted into Confederate service. In the list below, the letters used in Confederate service are shown, with

former letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—W. C. Burton, Thomas H. Arnold, S. R. Brewer, F. H. Carter, Co. "A", formerly "E"; "The Fayette Rifle Grays," Men from Fayette County.

Joe L. Granberry, Ben F. Lightle, William G. Mebane, Co. "B", formerly "B"; "The Macon Grays," Men from Fayette County.

John H. Morgan, E. W. Douglass, W. D. Harrison, Co. "C", formerly "C"; "The Secession Guards," Men from Shelby County.

John A. Wilkins, S. R. Brewer, Co. "D", formerly "D"; "The Yorkville Rifles," Men from Gibson County; Merged with Co. "A" April 6, 1862.

Alfred J. Vaughan, Jr., Beverly L. Dyer, John A. Moody, Co. "E", formerly "F"; "The Dixie Rifles," Men from Fayette County.

John V. Wright, Dew Moore Wisdom, G. W. Churchwell, Co. "F", formerly "G"; "The Wright Boys," Men from McNairy County.

W. E. Winfield, C. D. Palmore, R. F. Lanier, Co. "G", formerly "H"; "The Gaines Invincibles," Men from Fayette County.

Robert W. Pitman, Sylvester A. Munson, Co. "H", formerly "I"; "The Yancey Riflemen," Men from Fayette County.

C. L. Ross, William J. Crook, John R. Purdy, Co. "I", formerly "A"; "The Forked Deer Volunteers," Men from Henderson, now Chester County.

Samuel L. Latta, Joseph Rucks Hibbit, Anshurn D. Brown, Co. "K", formerly "K"; "The Dyer Grays," Men from Dyer County.

C. B. Jones, Richard E. Moody, Co. "L"; "The Zollcoffer Avengers," Men from Hardeman County; joined regiment April 28, 1862.

Of the field officers, Colonel John V. Wright was elected to Congress, and resigned in 1861. Colonel Alfred J. Vaughan, Jr. was promoted to brigadier general on September 22, 1863.

Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Morgan died on January 5, 1863. Major W. E. Winfield was not re-elected at the reorganization, and major Peter H. Cole was killed December 31, 1862 in the Battle of Murfreesboro.

The 13th Infantry was originally composed of 10 companies which assembled at Jackson, Tennessee, where they were mustered into state service. They were organized into the regiment on June 4, 1861. Co. "I" was not attached to the regiment until April 28, 1862. Immediately after organization, the regiment moved to Randolph, Tennessee, to join

what was known as the River Brigade, under Brigadier General John L. T. Sneed, of the Provisional Army of Tennessee. On July 26, 1861, the regiment was ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, where it was accepted into Confederate service, and placed in a brigade with the 154th Senior Tennessee Infantry Regiment, with Colonel J. P. McCown as brigade commander. On September 7, 1861, the regiment was placed in a brigade commanded by Colonel R. M. Russell, consisting of the 12th, 13th and 21st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and moved to Columbus, Kentucky. On October 24, 1861, the regiment was in Colonel J. Knox Walker's Brigade, which was composed of the 2nd (Walker's), 13th and 15th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. The brigade was in Brigadier General Cideon J. Pillow's Division, and as part of Pillow's forces, the regiment participated in its first engagement at Belmont, Missouri, on November 7, 1861.

In this battle, the 13th was one of the regiments which crossed the Mississippi River to the Missouri side, and received the first brunt of the Federal attack. The regiment lost 149 men in killed, wounded and capture of whom 54 were from Co. "A".

The regiment remained at Columbus, Kentucky, until the fall of Fort Donelson necessitated the evacuation of this point, and the regiment moved via Union City to Corinth, Mississippi, arriving March 29, 1862. Despite this fact, on December 10, 1861, at Dublin, Virginia, Assistant Adjutant General George Deas wrote a note to Adjutant General S. Cooper, which stated "Donelson's Brigade, 1300 strong, moves to-day for Petersburg, 8th and 13th Tennessee, Floyd's Brigade, require repose." This is symptomatic of the confusion which existed in the early days of the war with regard to the numbering of the Tennessee regiments. The 13th was never in the Virginia theatre. Donelson's Brigade consisted of the 8th and 16th Tennessee Regiments, and the 7th and 14th Tennessee Regiments were at one time in Floyd's Brigade.

On March 13, 1862, while still at Columbus, Kentucky, the 2nd Tennessee had replaced the 21st in Russell's Brigade, now shown in Brigadier General J. P. McCown's Division. At Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, Russell's Brigade was in Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division, and was composed of the 11th Louisiana, 12th, 13th, and 22nd Tennessee Infantry

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Regiments, and Bankhead's Battery. In the battle the 13th captured a Federal battery, but sustained 137 casualties.

At the reorganization in April, Vaughan was re-elected colonel, Morgan lieutenant colonel, but Peter H. Cole replaced Winfield as major. By June 30, 1862, the brigade was beginning to assume the form which it maintained throughout the war. The 11th Louisiana had been transferred, the 22nd Tennessee consolidated with the 12th Tennessee, and the 47th and 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments added to the brigade, which was still in Clark's Division. About this time Brigadier General Preston Smith, formerly colonel of the 154th Tennessee, assumed command of the brigade, which was in Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division.

The brigade moved from Corinth to Tupelo, Mississippi, and from there via Mobile, Alabama and Atlanta, Georgia, to Chattanooga, to participate in the invasion of Kentucky. On August 10, 1862, the brigade was detached to Knoxville, where it was placed in Brigadier General Patrick R. Cleburne's Division of Major General E. Kirby Smith's Army. With General Smith it moved into Kentucky and fought at the Battle of Richmond on August 30, 1862, where it sustained 48 casualties. In this battle Cleburne was wounded, Smith assumed command of the division, and Vaughan of the brigade.

The brigade rejoined Cheatham's Division of General Bragg's Army at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, prior to the Battle of Perryville October 8, 1862. However, the regiment was held in reserve at this battle, and was not actively engaged, although it came under artillery fire.

From Perryville, the brigade retreated to Knoxville, thence to Tullahoma, and from there to Murfreesboro, arriving the latter part of November, 1862. Here, the 13th was detached from the brigade for some weeks because of an outbreak of smallpox in its ranks, but rejoined on December 28, in time to take part in the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, where it lost 110 casualties out of 252 engaged. Colonel Vaughan was in command of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, and later Captain R. F. Lanier in command of the regiment, after Morgan and Major Cole were mortally wounded.

After the Battle of Murfreesboro, the brigade went into winter quarters at Shelbyville.

General Smith returned to command the brigade, Vaughan as R. W. Pitman was promoted to major. In March, 1863, the 13th and 154th Regiments were consolidated for field operations into one unit, under the command of Colonel Vaughan, but maintained separate muster rolls. This field consolidation continued until the close of the war.

There followed the retreat to Chattanooga and the Battle of Chickamauga September 19-20, 1863. Here General Smith was killed, and Vaughan, soon to be promoted to brigadier general, again took command of the brigade. The 13th/154th was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Pitman. The regiment took 300 prisoners, and the colors of the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment. The list of casualties was not found, but the severity of the fighting is indicated by the report of the ordnance officer that the 13th/154th used 10,338 rounds of ammunition.

After Chickamauga, the brigade was again detached from Cheatham's Division to that of Major General Thomas C. Hindman, of Lieutenant General James Longstreet's Corps, and the 13th/154th moved briefly to Sweetwater, but returned in time for the Battle of Mission Ridge on November 25, 1863. Then came the retreat to Dalton, where on February 20, 1864, the brigade was again placed in Cheatham's Division where it remained until the end. See the history of the 13th Tennessee Regiment for details as to brigade commanders, and brigade organization from this time on. The 13th/154th remained at Dalton until the resumption of fighting in May, 1864, except for one brief expedition in February to Demopolis, Alabama, and return, when they had started out to reenforce General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi, but were recalled on reaching Demopolis.

From here on the regiment participated in the retreat to Atlanta, the return to Tennessee, and the final journey to join General Joseph E. Johnston at Bentonville, North Carolina. On April 30, 1864, the 13th/154th was commanded by Colonel Michael Magroney, Jr. of the 154th; on December 10, 1864, the consolidated 13th/51st/52nd/154th was commanded by Major John T. Williamson of the 51st; on March 31, 1865 by Major Marsh M. Patrick of the 154th. On April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th,

47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments formed the 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Horace Rice, one of four

Tennessee regiments surrendered by General Joseph E. Johnston, and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.

**14TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Organized June 6, 1861; reorganized April 26, 1862; paroled at Appomattox Courthouse April 9, 1865.

**FIELD OFFICERS**

Colonels—William A. Forbes, William McComb, James W. Lockert.  
Lieutenant Colonel—Milton G. Cholsion, George A. Harrell, James W. Lockert.  
Majors—Milton G. Cholsion, Nathan Brandon, G. A. Harrell, James W. Lockert, Nathan M. Morris, James Hickman Johnson.

Of the field officers, Colonel Forbes died September 2, 1862; Colonel McComb was appointed brigadier general January 20, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel Cholsion resigned in October, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel Harrell died August 14, 1862. Major Brandon was not re-elected at the reorganization; and Major Morris was retired to the Invalid Corps in August, 1864.

CAPTAINS—William A. Forbes, George A. Harrell, William W. Thompson, Jasper A. Wagoner, Junius Kimble, Co. "A." Men from Clarksville, Montgomery County; Milton G. Cholsion, William G. Russell, William J. Jennings, Howell H. Avrit, Co. "B." Men from Palmyra, Montgomery County; Washington E. Lowe, A. C. Dale, James M. Dale, Co. "C." "The Pepper Guards." Men from Robertson County.

The eleven companies composing the regiment were organized during the month of May, 1861, and organized into a regiment at Camp Duncan, near Clarksville, on June 6, 1861. In a report dated March 31, 1864, at a camp near Orange Courthouse, Virginia, William McComb, then colonel commanding the regiment, gave the following history of its operations up to that time:

Hiram C. Buckner, Charles L. Martin, John W. Hagler, Co. "D." Men from Stewart County.  
Nathan Brandon, Clay Robertson, Nathan M. Morris, Richard C. Wilson, Co. "E." Men from Stewart County.  
W. Lowe, Bruce L. Phillips, Co. "F." Men from Stewart County. This company disbanded May 23, 1863 and 32 men transferred to Co. "F."  
Isaac Brunson, J. H. Johnson, Harry W. Bullock, Co. "G." Men from Montgomery County.

"The regiment was organized at Camp Duncan, Montgomery County, Tennessee, June 6, 1861; remained in camp of instruction until July 12, 1861, when we were ordered to Virginia, formed into a brigade with 1st (Maney's) and 7th Tennessee Regiments under Brigadier General Sam R. Anderson. Ordered to report to General Loring, Pocahontas County, Northwestern Virginia, General Lee commanding the department. On September 5, we marched to Cheat Mountain, enduring great hardships. Returned to Middle Mountain September 17. October 1 went to Greenbrier, remained there six weeks. November 7 went into winter quarters at Huntersville, Virginia. On December 10, marched to Winchester, arrived there December 27. On January 1, 1862, General T. J. Jackson took command of the department, and the army moved to Hancock, Maryland, where we had a slight skirmish with the enemy, a few men wounded. Then to Romney, Virginia, being there about ten days, when we were ordered back to Winchester, thence to Manassas Junction, where we took railroad to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where the regiment was placed in Major General Holmes' Division at Aquia Creek. Shortly afterwards, back to Fredericksburg, remaining

Frank S. Beaumont, James J. Crusman, William S. Moore, Co. "H." Men from Clarksville, Montgomery County.  
William P. Simmons, William S. Winfield, Co. "I." Men from Robertson County.  
James W. Lockert, Thad A. Bowling, John R. Brown, Co. "K." Men from Montgomery County.  
E. Hewitt, John W. Mallory, Alexander P. Collins, Co. "L." Men from Montgomery County.

the regiment was organized during the month of May, 1861, and organized into a regiment at Camp Duncan, near Clarksville, on June 6, 1861. In a report dated March 31, 1864, at a camp near Orange Courthouse, Virginia, William McComb, then colonel commanding the regiment, gave the following history of its operations up to that time: