

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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port for December 31, 1864, the 44th/25th appears correctly as a member of the brigade. At this time the 17th/23rd was commanded by Colonel Horace Ready of the 23rd.

January 31, 1865, Archer's and Johnson's Brigades were consolidated under Colonel (later brigadier general) William McComb, and the brigade was in Major General Henry Hehl's Division, of Lieutenant General Ambrose P. Hill's Corps. The consolidated brigade was composed of the 2nd Maryland

Battalion, 1st Confederate, 7th, 14th, 17th/23rd, 44th/25th, and 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments.

On February 5, 1865, the regiment was engaged in the Battle of Hatcher's Run, and on April 2, 1865, in the defenses around Petersburg, fought its last battle. It was surrendered by Lee at Appomattox Courthouse as part of McComb's Brigade, Hehl's Division, Hill's Corps, with no change in the brigade organization as shown for January 31, 1865.

### 18TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized June 11, 1861; Confederate service August 7, 1861; reorganized September 26, 1862; formed field consolidation with 26th Tennessee Infantry Regiment October, 1863; formed Company "I", 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

#### FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel—Joseph B. Palmer

Lieutenant Colonels—A. G. Carden, William R. Butler.

Majors—Samuel W. Davis, W. H. Joyner.

CAPTAINS—Milton R. Rushing, John G. McCabe, Co. "A". Men from Cannon County.

W. H. Joyner, James W. Roscoe, Co. "B". Men from Sumner and Davidson Counties.

Joseph B. Palmer, William R. Butler, Richard L. Stephens, John W. Oslin, Co. "C". Men from Rutherford County.

H. J. St. John, M. E. St. John, Co. "D". "St. John's Guards." Men from Cannon County.

Gid H. Lowe, Co. "E". "The Ashland City Guards." Men from Cheatham County.

Benjamin F. Webb, Co. "F". Men from Rutherford and Bedford Counties.

A. J. McWhirter, John Dick, Joseph B. Matthews, Co. "G". Men from Davidson County.

B. Grand Wood, Thomas G. Curlee, Co. "H". Men from Rutherford and Cannon Counties.

A. G. Carden, William L. Putman, Z. W. Williams, Co. "I". Men from Wilson County.

W. J. Grayson, William P. Bandy, Co. "K". Men from Wilson County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Palmer was promoted to brigadier general November 15, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel Carden resigned,

present, and had 52 casualties in the fighting before the surrender on February 16, 1862. Some members of Company "A" who were not captured at Donelson were assigned to 1st Company "H", 23rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

The enlisted men were sent to prison at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. In a Federal report from that point dated March 19, 1862, 529 men from the 18th were included in an enumeration of prisoners who wished to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, with the proviso that they were to remain behind the Federal lines until the cessation of hostilities. No record was found as to how many, if any, actually took the oath, but the regiment was exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 26, 1862, and declared exchanged November 10, 1862.

At the reorganization on September 26, 1862, Colonel Palmer and Lieutenant Colonel Carden were reelected, but Captain W. H. Joyner succeeded Samuel Davis as major. Lieutenant Colonel Carden resigned, and Captain William R. Butler was elected lieutenant colonel to succeed him.

On October 26, 1862 the regiment was reported in Major General John C. Breckinridge's Division, Colonel Palmer's Brigade, composed of the 18th and 32nd Tennessee, 32nd Alabama, 4th Florida Infantry Regiments, and Dawson's and Moses' Georgia Batteries. A Federal report dated December 7, 1862 erroneously reported the 18th in an engagement at Hartsville, Tennessee. Units from Hanson's Kentucky Brigade, of Breckinridge's Division, were the only infantry reported in this engagement by the Confederates.

In the Battle of Murfreesboro the brigade consisted of the 18th, 26th, 28th, 32nd, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Moses' Georgia Battery, with the 32nd on detached service and not engaged. Colonel Palmer was in command until about noon on January 2, 1863, when Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow took command. In the first two days' fighting the 18th suffered 31 casualties, but in a heavy fight on January 2, the 18th had 135 casualties out of 430 engaged. Colonel Palmer was wounded three times, but refused to leave the field. However, he was incapacitated for about four months, and did not rejoin the regiment until just before the beginning of the retreat to Chat-

tanoocha.

On January 19, 1863, the regiment was reported in Brigadier General John C. Brown's Brigade with 305 effectives out of 430 present. The brigade consisted of the 18th, 26th, 28th, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Moses' Battery. On July 31 Brown's Brigade was reported in Major General Alexander P. Stewart's Division, with the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion having been added to the brigade, and Moses' Battery replaced by Dawson's. The 18th was reported at London and Charleston in August and September, 1863, but along with the brigade was engaged at Chickamauga, September 19-20. Here they lost 135 men out of 330 engaged, including Colonel Palmer, Lieutenant Colonel Butler, and Major Joyner who were all wounded; Palmer very seriously, and he was not able to rejoin his regiment until the summer of 1864.

On November 12, 1863, Brown's Brigade was transferred to Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division. The brigade at this time consisted of the 3rd Volunteer, 18th/26th, 32nd and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. These units remained together during the balance of the war. The 18th/26th was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Butler of the 18th. During the Battle of Missionary Ridge, the 18th was on outpost duty on the flanks of Lookout Mountain and had only one casualty.

After the retreat to Dalton, Georgia, the regiment remained in winter quarters there until the resumption of fighting in May, 1864, except for a period during the month of February when it was sent to Rome, Georgia, and occupied with building fortifications.

Another report from Lieutenant Colonel Butler covering the period from May to August 31, 1864 stated that the regiment was engaged in a series of engagements beginning at Rocky Face, Georgia on May 7, and ending at Atlanta, where the regiment was in line of battle north of Atlanta. The report stated that the regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded. Company reports list engagements at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Powder Springs Road, and Chat-tahoochee River.

Colonel Palmer rejoined the army at Chattahoochee; was given command of the brigade, and promoted to brigadier general November 15, 1864. During the siege of Atlanta, Palmer's Brigade was in line of de-

tense under continuous fire for twenty-six days. During the siege, the 18th, while on special duty, was outflanked by a greatly superior force, and the greater part of the regiment captured. Lieutenant Colonel Butler escaped with a remnant of the regiment which was afterwards consolidated with the 3rd Tennessee under his command.

On November 18, 1864, Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades were consolidated under the command of General Palmer. The consolidated brigade was composed of the 58th and 60th North Carolina, 3rd/18th, 23rd/26th/45th, 32nd Tennessee, 54th and 63rd Virginia Infantry Regiments.

Major General Stevenson's report for the period from September 29, 1864 to December 17, 1864 stated the 3rd/18th occupied Columbia November 27, 1864; arrived at Franklin late in the afternoon November 30, too late to participate in the battle; that Palmer's Brigade was detached to join General Nathan B. Forrest at Murfreesboro, and was not engaged in the Battle of Nashville.

In the retreat from Nashville, Palmer's Brigade formed part of the rearguard under General Forrest and General E. C. Walthall. Palmer's Brigade were the last troops to cross the Tennessee River December 27, 1864.

In a return from Palmer's Brigade dated December 21, 1864, the 3rd/18th reported total present 17, with three servants.

The brigade then moved to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston. On March 31, 1865, in the order of battle for Johnston's Army, Palmer's Brigade consisted of the 58th

North Carolina and the 3rd/18th/26th/32nd/46th Tennessee Regiments, and 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion with all the Tennessee troops commanded by Colonel John P. McGuire. However, a return from the Army of Tennessee dated April 1, 1865, shows McGuire's command as composed of the 1st, 18th, 32nd, 45th and 6th Tennessee. Both reports are probably in error, as the 1st Tennessee had been in Maney's Brigade commanded by Colonel Hume R. Field, the 46th Tennessee was in Quarles' Brigade, the 6th, 9th, 50th in the brigade commanded by Colonel Field. Probably the correct composition of McGuire's command should show the 3rd, 18th, 32nd, 45th, 26th Regiments and the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion, as these units had been together since November, 1863.

At any rate, in the final reorganization of Johnston's Army April 9, 1865, General Palmer was shown in command of a brigade containing all the Tennessee troops, with Colonel Anderson Secury in command of the Fourth Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment composed of the remnants of the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th, and 45th Regiments, and the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. Johnston's Army was surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina April 26, 1865, and paroled May 1, 1865.

General Palmer was directed by General Johnston to conduct the Tennessee troops to their home state. They moved by wagon train to Greenville, thence by rail to Chattanooga, and thence into Middle Tennessee.

### 19TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized June 11, 1861. Confederate service August 15, 1861; reorganized May 10, 1862; formed Companies "C" and "I" of the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

#### FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—David H. Cummings, Francis M. Walker, C. W. Heiskell.

Lieutenant Colonels—Francis M. Walker, Beriah F. Moore, C. W. Heiskell, James C. Deaderick.

Majors—Abraham Fulkerson, Rufus A. Jamagin, James G. Deaderick.

Several companies changed company letters when they were transferred from state into Confederate service. The letters shown below are those used in Confederate service, with a notation of the previous letters where applicable.

Company "A" was transferred from state into Confederate service. The letters shown below are those used in Confederate service, with a notation of the previous letters where applicable.

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Blountville Guards." Men from Sullivan County.

Warner E. Colville, Joseph G. Frazier, Samuel J. A. Frazier, Co. "D". Men from Rhea County.

John W. Paxton, John M. Miller, William W. Lackey, Henry A. Waller, Co. "E", formerly "H". "The Knoxville Grays." Men from Knox County.

John H. Hannah, Co. "F", formerly "C". Men from Polk County.

A. L. Gammon, R. L. Blair, Co. "G". Men from Sullivan County.

Willie Lowry, William P. H. McDermott, Co. "H". Men from McMinn County.

Beriah F. Moore, Jackson D. Lively, Co. "I", formerly "A". "The Marsh Blues." Men from Hamilton County.

Abraham Fulkerson, Carrick White Heiskell, Isaiah H. Huffmaster, Co. "K", formerly "C". "The Hawkins Boys." Men from Hawkins County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Cummings and Major Fulkerson were not re-elected at the reorganization. Colonel Walker was killed July 22, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel Moore was killed November 25, 1863. Major Jamagin died June 15, 1862.

The companies which formed the regiment were organized during May and June, 1861. They assembled at Knoxville where they were organized into a regiment in the Provisional Army of Tennessee, and were transferred to Confederate service at Cumberland Gap. About July 1, 1861 the regiment was ordered to Cumberland Gap, in Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer's command, and moved on September 14 to Cumberland Ford, along with the 11th and 17th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. Soon after, Companies "B" and "K" formed part of a battalion under Colonel Battle of the 20th Tennessee, which had a slight skirmish near Barbourville, Kentucky, and here is believed to have been the first Confederate soldier to be killed outside of Virginia. This was Lieutenant Robert Powell, of Company "K".

On September 15, 1861, Zollicoffer's Command was reported as consisting of the 16th Alabama, 14th and 15th Mississippi, 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 34th, or 4th (Churchwell's) and 26th Tennessee Infantry Regiments plus four battalions of cavalry. The 19th reported total present and absent, 941 with 719 effec-

tives out of 821 present. On September 24, at Camp Buckner, Cumberland Ford, the 19th reported 616 effective, 812 present, out of a total of 951 present and absent. On November 2, the 17th and 19th were reported at Jacksboro. On November 20, the 19th was at Warburg with 631 effective, 693 present, 939 present and absent.

The 19th was present, but not actively engaged at the affair at Wild Cat, Kentucky, on October 22, 1861, and its first major engagement was at Fishing Creek, Kentucky on January 19, 1862. Here it was in Zollicoffer's Brigade, composed of the 15th Mississippi, 19th, 20th, 25th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Rutledge's Tennessee Battery. Here Zollicoffer was killed and Colonel Cummings took command of the brigade after his death. The 19th had 34 casualties in this battle.

After the battle, Colonel Winfield S. Statham, of the 15th Mississippi, was in command of the brigade, which retreated, first to Murfreesboro, then to Corinth, Mississippi. On February 23, 1862, the brigade consisted of the 15th and 22nd Mississippi, 19th, 20th, 28th, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Rutledge's Battery.

At Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, the brigade was in Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge's Division, but the 19th, on the morning of the 6th was detached to operate with Colonel George Maney, on the extreme right wing. In the afternoon, it made a charge with Maney's Battalion, and the 6th and 9th Tennessee Regiments, and then reported to Breckinridge. A report of casualties was not found, but Colonel C. W. Heiskell, in his sketch in *Lindsay's Annals* stated that the loss in killed and wounded was over 25% of about 400 engaged.

As part of Breckinridge's Corps, the brigade moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, arriving June 28, 1862, where on July 4 the 19th was part of a force sent on a march through the swamps to dislodge a Federal force thought to have been landed by gunboats. As a result of this expedition, chills and fever reduced the effective force of the regiment to about 100 men. From Vicksburg the brigade moved to Louisiana, where on August 4, in Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division, it was engaged in the Battle of Baton Rouge, with only one casualty for the 19th; a few days later it occupied Port Hudson.