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

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

fense 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 Reynold's 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. Feild, the 46th Tennessee was in Quarles' Brigade, the 6th, 9th, 50th in the brigade commanded by Colonel Feild. 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 Searcy 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 Greeneville, 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 "H" 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 G. Deaderick.

Majors—Abraham Fulkerson, Rufus A. Jarnagin, 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.

CAPTAINS—John D. Powell, Daniel A. Kennedy, Co. "A", formerly "B". "The Hamilton Grays." Men from Hamilton County.

Zadock T. Willette, D. K. Byers, James G. Deaderick, Thomas M. Brabson, Co. "B", formerly "F". Men from Washington County.

James P. Snapp, Ward C. Harvey, A. Wynne Smith, Co. "C", formerly "E". "The 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 "G". 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.

Francis M. Walker, Thomas H. Walker, 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 Jarnagin 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 effectives 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 Wartburg 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 *Lindsley'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.

On September 9, 1862, the brigade was reported as part of Major General Earl Van Dorn's command in the Vicksburg area. Here Colonel Statham was killed. On September 24, the brigade, with Colonel Walker in command, moved by rail to Mobile, to Montgomery, to Chattanooga, to Loudon, and then to Murfreesboro in time for the battle at that place on December 31, 1862. At Murfreesboro, the 19th was in Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division, Brigadier General A. P. Stewart's Brigade, composed of the 4th/5th, 19th, 24th, 31st/33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Stanford's Mississippi Battery. The 19th suffered 127 casualties out of 380 engaged, including Major Jarnagin, who was killed. The regiment was commended by General Stewart for gallantry in action.

In June, 1863, Stewart was promoted to major general in command of the division, and Colonel (later brigadier general) O. F. Strahl was given command of the brigade. As part of his brigade, the 19th participated in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, suffering 94 casualties out of 242 engaged, including Major Heiskell, who was severely wounded.

At Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, as part of the same brigade, the 19th had 18 casualties, including Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Moore, who was killed. On December 14, the 19th reported 165 effectives out of 195 present. On February 20, 1864, Strahl's Brigade was transferred to Cheatham's Division, and engaged almost daily in the retreat to Atlanta which began in May, 1864. Commenting on this period Colonel Heiskell stated "The 19th was never once driven from any position to which it was assigned."

In June, 1864, Colonel Walker was given command of Maney's Brigade, but refused to accept the assignment unless he could take his regiment with him, so the 19th transferred for a time to Maney's Brigade, composed of the 1st/27th, 4th Confederate (also called 34th Tennessee), 6th/9th, 19th and 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. Walker was killed at Peachtree Creek July 22, 1864, and Major Heiskell became colonel of the regiment. On August 31, 1864, the 24th Tennessee Infantry Battalion was shown as a part of the brigade, but on September 20, the 24th Battalion was gone, and the 34th/46th Tennessee Regiment added.

Just when the 19th returned to Strahl's Brigade is not known, but it was evidently before the Battle of Franklin, for Colonel Heiskell speaks of their beloved brigade commander, General Strahl, being killed upon the enemy's works about midway of the 19th Regiment. At any rate, on December 10, 1864, Strahl's Brigade, commanded by Colonel Andrew J. Kellar, was reported as consisting of the 4th, 5th, 31st, 33rd, 38th, and 19th/24th/41st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, with Captain Daniel A. Kennedy commanding the 19th/24th/41st Regiment.

After the Battle of Nashville, the men who escaped capture or casualty, under the command of Colonel Heiskell, formed part of the force under General Walthall that covered the retreat of Hood's Army from Tennessee. They then moved to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston, and in the order of battle for Johnston's Army dated March 31, 1865, Strahl's Brigade, commanded by Colonel James D. Tillman, was shown as consisting of 4th/5th/31st/33rd/38th, and 19th/24th/41st Tennessee Regiments, with the 19th/24th/41st commanded by Colonel C. W. Heiskell. In the final reorganization of Johnston's Army April 9, 1865 the 4th/5th/19th/24th/31st/33rd/35th/38th/41st Tennessee Regiments formed the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel James D. Tillman.

According to Colonel Heiskell, it had only 64 men left at the surrender, having been engaged in every pitched battle except that of Perryville fought by the Army of Tennessee.

20TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized June 12, 1861; Confederate service August, 1861; reorganized May, 1862; formed Company "D", 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Joel A. Battle, Thomas Benton Smith, William M. Shy.

Lieutenant Colonels—Moscow B. Carter, John S. Gooch, Frank M. Lavender, William M. Shy.

Majors—Patrick Duffy, Frank M. Lavender, Fred Claybrooke, William M. Shy, J. F. Guthrie, Henry C. Lucas.

Many of the companies changed company letters when mustered into Confederate service. In the list below, the letters used in Confederate service are shown, with prior numbers indicated.

CAPTAINS—William L. Foster, Albert C. Roberts, William E. DeMoss, William G. Ewin, Co. "A". "The Hickory Guards." Men from Nashville and Davidson County.

Joel A. Battle, W. M. Clark, Thomas B. Smith, John F. Guthrie, Charles S. Johnson, Co. "B", formerly "C". Men from Nolensville and Williamson, Rutherford, and Davidson Counties.

James L. Rice, Henry C. Lucas, Co. "C", formerly "B". "The Sewanee Rifles." Men from Davidson County.

William R. Rucker, Fred Claybrooke, Patrick G. Smithson, Co. "D". Men from Williamson County.

John S. Gooch, J. H. Ralston, William T. Ridley, Co. "E", formerly "G". Men from Rutherford County, some from Williamson and Davidson Counties.

James A. Nimmo, F. M. Davis, Co. "F", formerly "E". Men from Sumner County.

J. Lewis Shy, Robert D. Anderson, James A. Pettigrew, Co. "G", formerly "K". "The Perry Guards." Men from Perry, Wayne, Humphreys, and Hickman Counties.

Moscow B. Carter, M. Fount De Graffenried, William M. Shy, Thomas J. Carrothers, Co. "H". Men from Williamson County.

Timothy F. Dodson, John H. Watkins, William Binkley, Willis H. Cotton, Co. "I", formerly "F". "The Hermitage Guards." Men from Hermitage, Davidson County.

Patrick Duffy, M. M. (or B.) Newsom, W. J. Dyer, John W. Hargis, John B. Austin, Co. "K", formerly "I". Men from Hartsville, (then in Sumner, now Trousdale County) Smith, Macon and Wilson Counties.

Of the field officers, Colonel Battle was captured at Shiloh, and never rejoined the regiment. Colonel Smith was promoted to brigadier general in July, 1864, and captured at the Battle of Nashville. Colonel Shy was killed in the Battle of Nashville. Lieutenant Colonel Carter was captured at Fishing Creek, January 19, 1862. He was paroled, and was in the basement of his home, the Carter House, during the Battle of Franklin. Lieutenant Colonel Gooch resigned July 10, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Lavender resigned October 13, 1863. Major Duffy was not reelected; Major Claybrooke was killed June 24, 1863; and Major Guthrie was killed August 31, 1864. Major Lucas was in command of the regiment at the final surrender.

The ten companies composing the regiment were organized during the months of May and June, 1861. They assembled at Camp Trousdale, where they were organized into this regiment, and where they were later mustered into Confederate service.

The regiment was reported at Camp Trousdale in July, 1861, with 880 men, armed with flintlock muskets. While in Camp of Instruction there, the regiment was in Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer's Brigade, along with the 17th and 18th Tennessee Infantry Regiments. Late in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and on July 31 was reported at Bristol, Virginia, along with the 17th Infantry. Here they were detained for two or three weeks, and then sent to Cumberland Gap, instead of to Virginia, and placed in the forces commanded by General Zollicoffer. On September 14, Zollicoffer ordered the 11th, 17th, 19th and 20th Tennessee Regiments to Cumberland Ford, Kentucky. The 20th at this time reported 732 effectives, out of 795 present, 876 on roll. On September 24 the report showed 505 effectives, 676 present, 916 on roll. The regiment remained in East Tennessee and Kentucky without any major engagement until the Battle of Fishing Creek on January 19, 1862. They had been at the engagement at Wild Cat, or Rock Castle, Kentucky, in October 1861, but were not actively engaged.

At Fishing Creek, the regiment was in Zollicoffer's Brigade, composed of the 15th Mississippi, 19th, 20th, 25th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Rutledge's Battery. Here they suffered 110 casualties, and Colonel Battle was commended for marked ability and courage.

On February 23, 1862, the regiment was reported in Colonel W. S. Statham's Brigade, composed of the 15th and 22nd Mississippi, 19th, 20th, 28th, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Rutledge's Battery. They remained in this brigade until October 28, 1862. The brigade retreated from Fishing Creek to join General A. S. Johnston's Army at Mur-