

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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1863.

Following the retreat to Chattahoochee the 26th was stationed at Charleston and Loudon, Tennessee during July and August. A Federal report dated September 2, 1863 stated "87 men deserted from the 26th Tennessee at Loudon in the past 10 days."

At Chickamauga September 19-20, 1863, Brown's Brigade was in General Bushrod Johnson's Provisional Division, and the 26th lost 98 out of 229 effectives. They lost eight officers, including Colonel Lillard who was killed. For a period of some months after this battle the 18th/26th formed a field unit under Lieutenant Colonel Butler of the 18th, but separate rolls were maintained.

On November 12, 1863 the brigade was transferred to Major General C. L. Stevenson's Division, and on December 10, 1863 it reported 348 effectives out of 423 present. At the Battle of Missionary Ridge November 24-25, 1863, the 18th/26th was stationed on the outskirts of Lookout Mountain, and withdrew by way of Rossville, Georgia, without being engaged. The regiment spent the winter at Dalton and Galloway, Georgia, except for one excursion to Rome, Georgia from February 5 to 24, 1864.

On February 20, 1864, Stevenson's Division was transferred from Hardee's Corps to that of Lieutenant General John B. Hood. The regiment left Dalton, Georgia May 12, and was continuously in the field throughout the

Atlanta Campaign. Regimental reports mention engagements at Resaca May 14-15, New Hope Church May 26, Big Shanty June 8, Powder Springs Road June 22. It arrived at Atlanta July 19, where it was engaged in constant skirmishing through August 25.

In the invasion of Tennessee, Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee was given command of Hood's Corps and the brigade remained in this corps until the end. On November 18, 1864, Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades were reported consolidated under Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, with the 23rd Battalion/26th/45th Regiments consolidated under Colonel Anderson Seay. Lee's Corps did not arrive at Franklin in time to be engaged there, and on December 10, 1864 Palmer's Brigade was reported on detached service and was not engaged at Nashville.

On January 19, 1865 the Tennessee Regiments in Palmer's Consolidated Brigade, the 3rd/18th/23rd/26th/32nd/45th Regiments, reported a total of only 306 effectives out of 471 present. In the final Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina Colonel Saffell and Lieutenant Colonel Boggs were killed, and the remnant of the regiment was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina as part of the Fourth Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anderson Seay, in Brigadier General Joseph B. Palmer's Brigade.

## 27th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT Also called 25th Tennessee Infantry Regiment

the reorganization are shown in the list below, with prior letters indicated.

**CAPTAINS**—Aaron Lawler, Co. "A", formerly "E"; Men from Benton County.

A. M. Johnson, R. P. Johnson, Co. "B", formerly "K"; Men from McNairy County.  
A. W. Caldwell, Stephen S. Sanford, M. H. Campbell, T. H. C. Peery, Co. "C" formerly "B"; Men from Troy, Obion County.  
C. H. Williams, William P. Timberlake, John T. Priddy, John C. Lipscomb, Co. "D"; "The Felix Rebels"; Men from Henderson County.

Isham G. Hearn, Jo J. Sharp, Co. "E", formerly "G"; "The Decatur Tigers"; Men from Decatur County.

Samuel A. Sayle, John Maynard, Thomas N. Kizer, Co. "F", formerly "I"; Men from Henderson County.  
John P. Burns, F. J. Wood, Co. "G", formerly "C"; Men from Crockett County (then Haywood).

J. L. G. Matheny, S. M. Crabtree, J. F. Looney, J. M. Null, Co. "H", formerly "P"; Men from Weakley and Carroll Counties.  
Richard Barham, John W. Carroll, Co. "I", formerly "A"; Men from Henderson County.  
Blackburn H. Brown, John M. Taylor, Neill A. Senter, Co. "K", formerly "H"; "The Henderson County Sharpshooters"; Men from Henderson County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Williams was killed at Shiloh; Lieutenant Colonel Brown, wounded; and Major Love mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Brown became colonel, but was not re-elected at the reorganization. Major Taylor was not re-elected, and Major Allen died July 22, 1864. Major Taylor served as Captain of Company "K" until he, too, was seriously wounded at the Battle of Perryville. Colonel Caldwell and Lieutenant Colonel Frierson became supernumerary, and were transferred to other assignments when the regiment was consolidated with the 1st Tennessee.

The ten companies composing the regiment had been organized in August and September 1861. They assembled at Camp Trenton where they were organized into the 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, with an original strength of 833 men.

Soon after organization the regiment moved to Henderson, where it remained until after the Battle of Belmont November 7, 1861, when it was moved to Columbus, Kentucky. Here for the first time, the regiment was furnished with arms. On November 22, 1861 General Leonidas Polk, at Columbus, wrote he was ordering Williams' 27th Tennessee forward, presumably to Bowling Green, Kentucky, for on December 30, at Bowling Green, General A. S. Johnston wrote that the troops from Columbus were beginning to arrive, and mentioned the 27th, aggregate strength 580, as one that had arrived. So, without a shot having been fired, the regiment had already lost 253 men in effective strength. On January 31, 1862, the regiment was reported in Colonel John S. Bowen's Brigade, Major General Hardee's Central Army of Kentucky, with headquarters at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The brigade at this time was composed of the 9th and 10th Arkansas, 22nd and 25th Mississippi, 1st Missouri and 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus five batteries.

While the regiment was at Bowling Green, Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer was killed in the Battle of Fishing Creek, and Colonel Williams, with an escort of 100 men from the 27th Regiment was selected to convey his body to Nashville for burial. The regiment itself moved to Nashville in February 1862, where on February 23, it was reported in Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood's Brigade, Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow's Division. The brigade was now composed of the 7th and 16th Alabama, 8th and 9th Arkansas, 27th, 44th and 55th (McKorn's) Tennessee Infantry Regiments, 3rd Mississippi Battalion, two batteries and one cavalry company. From Nashville the brigade moved to Corinth, Mississippi, in preparation for the Battle of Shiloh April 6-7, 1862. In this battle, the brigade, with 7th Alabama Regiment gone, and Avery's Georgia Dragoons and Harper's Battery added, was in Hardee's Corps. General Wood's report stated the 27th started the day with 350 muskets. At the end of the second day, Colonel Williams had been killed, Lieutenant Colonel Brown severely wounded, Major Love mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Total casualties were 142 killed and wounded and 48 missing, over half the force with which they had started the battle.

On April 26, 1862, the 27th, still in Wood's Brigade, reported only 226 effectives, a loss of nearly three fourths of its original strength in a little over seven months. At this time the brigade was composed of the 16th Alabama, 8th Arkansas, 33rd Mississippi, 27th and 44th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, a Mississippi battery and Avery's Cavalry.

After the Battle of Shiloh, Lieutenant Colonel Brown was promoted to colonel, A. W. Caldwell elected lieutenant colonel and John M. Taylor major. At the reorganization in May 1862, Caldwell became colonel; William Frierson lieutenant colonel, and A. P. Allen major. The reorganized regiment was placed in Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division, Brigadier General George Maney's Brigade, composed of 1st (Feild's), 6th, 9th, 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Smith's Battery. From this time to the final surrender, the 27th remained in Maney's Bri-

All of the companies except one changed company letters when the regiment was reorganized in May 1862. The letters used after

gade, although the brigade underwent many changes in structure.

The brigade was part of General Bragg's Army in the invasion of Kentucky, participating in the capture of Mumfordsville, Kentucky, and the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862. At this time, the 41st Georgia Regiment was reported as a member of the brigade. The 27th, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Frterson and Major Allen, reported 210 men in action, with 112 killed, wounded, and missing.

There followed the retreat into Tennessee and the Battle of Murfreesboro on December 31, 1862. Here the 4th Confederate Infantry and Maney's 24th Sharpshooter Battalion had been added to the brigade, and the 1st/27th and 6th/9th consolidated into field units. The 1st/27th, commanded by Colonel Hume R. Feild, reported 457 engaged, with 83 casualties.

In January, 1863, by order of General Bragg, the consolidation of the 1st and 27th Regiments was made permanent, and from this time until the end of the war the regiments served as a unit, although separate muster rolls were maintained. The 1st supplied Companies "A," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," and "H," and the 27th "B," "I," and "K," of the 1st/27th Consolidated Regiment. Field officers were Colonel Feild and Lieutenant Colonel John House, of the First, and Major A. P. Allen of the 27th.

The subsequent history of the consolidated

regiment may be found in the history of the 1st (Feild's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Major Allen was killed in the fighting around Atlanta on July 22, 1864.

In the organization of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army at Smithfield, North Carolina, March 31, 1865, Maney's Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Christopher C. McKinney, was composed of 1st/27th, commanded by Lieutenant James Lee, and 8th/16th/28th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, commanded by Major W. G. Burford. In the final reorganization of the Army, April 9, 1865, the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 34th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and 24th Sharpshooter Battalion constituted the 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw, of Brigadier General Joseph B. Palmer's Brigade, Cheatham's Division. The 27th formed part of Company "I" of this regiment, which was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

Major John M. Taylor, of the 27th, in *Lindsay's Annals*, reported that at Corinth, Mississippi, after the retreat from Nashville in December 1864, General Hood furloughed all the West Tennessee troops for thirty days, and that some who did not return in time for the move to North Carolina, reported to Lieutenant General Richard Taylor in Mississippi, and surrendered with his forces in May, 1865, the last of the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River.

### 28th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Also called 2nd Tennessee Mountain Volunteers

Organized September 28, 1861, Confederate service October 3, 1861; reorganized May 8, 1862; merged with 84th Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863 to form 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment; merged into 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

#### FIELD OFFICERS

*Colonels*—John P. Murray, Uriah T. Brown, Preston D. Cunningham, David C. Crook.  
*Of 28th Consolidated*: Sidney S. Stanton, David C. Crook.  
*Lieutenant Colonels*—Jonathan Eatherly, Preston D. Cunningham, David C. Crook.

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*Of 28th Consolidated*: David C. Crook, W. Gooch Smith.

*Majors*—James H. Talburt, D. C. Crook, Eli D. Simrell. *Of 28th Consolidated*: W. Gooch Smith, John B. Holman.

*CAPTAINS*—David C. Crook, James S. Walker, Co. "A." "The Cumberland County Confederates." Consolidated with "F" to form "B", 28th Consolidated. Men from Cumberland County.

John A. Matheny, Alfred C. Phippen, Co. "B." Organized September 7, 1861. Consolidated with "F" of 84th to form "K", 28th Consolidated. Men from Jackson, Cumberland, Overton Counties.

George W. Russell, John R. Donaldson, Co. "C." Organized September 5, 1861. Consolidated with "G" to form "A", 28th Consolidated. Men from Overton County.

Clairborn W. West, Co. "D." Organized December 24, 1861, at Mill Springs, Kentucky. Consolidated with "H", May 8, 1862.

Uriah T. Brown, Robert Montgomery, A. C. Davis, Co. "E." Organized August 11, 1861. Consolidated with "I" to form "D", 28th Consolidated. Men from Jackson, Putnam Counties.

Jonathan Eatherly, Wade Baker, John B. Holman, Co. "F." Organized September 18, 1861. Consolidated with "A" to form "B", 28th Consolidated. Men from Wilson County.

William C. Trousdale, Maurice B. Clark, Co. "G." Organized September 7, 1861. Consolidated with "C" to form "A", 28th Consolidated. Men from Jackson County.

Ridley R. West, Joseph L. Bryant, Co. "H." Organized October 21, 1861 at Red Springs, Tennessee. Consolidated with "D" May 28, 1862. Consolidated with "K" to form "C", 28th Consolidated. Men from Smith County.

Sammel S. Slaughter, Frank Fowler, Co. "I." Organized September 24, 1861. Consolidated with "E" to form "D", 28th Consolidated. Men from Putnam County.

E. Parker Sims, Eli D. Simrell, Addison P. Osgatharp, Co. "K." Organized August 6, 1861. Consolidated with "H" to form "C", 28th Consolidated. Men from White County.

The regiment was originally composed of only eight companies, omitting "D" and "H", all of which were organized at Camp Zoll-coffer, Overton County, during the months of August and September, 1861. Companies "H" and "D" were added in October and December 1861, making 10 companies. At the reorganization in May, 1862, the regiment was reduced to nine companies by the consolidation of companies "D" and "H". The merger with the 84th Regiment brought the 28th Consolidated back up to 10 companies.

Of the field officers, Colonel Murray was not re-elected at the reorganization and served for a time as colonel of 4th (Murray's) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Eatherly resigned in December, 1861; Colonel Brown was discharged because of ill health in September, 1862; Colonel Cunningham was killed in the Battle of Murfreesboro; Colonel Crook became lieutenant colonel of the 28th Consolidated; Major Talburt was

killed at Shiloh; and Major Simrell was left out at the consolidation with the 84th Regiment. Colonel Stanton, of the 28th Consolidated was killed in May, 1864, and Crook succeeded him as colonel. Major Holman was killed at the Battle of Franklin November 30, 1864.

On October 9, 1861, Brigadier General Simon B. Buckner ordered Colonel S. S. Stanton, of the 25th Regiment, to take Murray's 28th and two cavalry companies and break up an encampment of Federals in the area around Tompkinsville and Scottsville, Kentucky, and when this was done, to join him at Bowling Green, Kentucky, leaving the balance of the force under Colonel Murray to guard the Kentucky-Tennessee border. However, before this operation was completed, Brigadier General Felix Zoll-coffer ordered Colonels Stanton, Murray and McClellan (cavalry) to take up a strong position at Jamestown, Tennessee and throw up entrenchments.

On October 31, 1861, a letter from Colonel Murray, then at Camp Zollcoffer, reported he had 915 privates with 665 muskets, and protested the station at Jamestown, saying "Jamestown is located on top of the Cumberland Mountains, and the area around it is sterile as the great African Desert."

On November 1, 1861 a letter from the Assistant Adjutant General to Zollcoffer advised him "Stanton, Murray, and Blecksoe (cavalry) are under your orders." The regiment continued to operate along the border, sometimes in Kentucky, sometimes in Tennessee until the end of 1861. On December 31, 1861 Zollcoffer, then at Beech Grove, Kentucky, had in his command the 16th Alabama, 15th Mississippi, 17th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, four companies of cavalry and two batteries. On January 7, 1862, the 28th reported 748 present out of 892 on roll.

January 18, 1862, under Major General G. B. Crittenden, Brigadier General William H. Carroll's Brigade consisted of the 17th, 28th, 29th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and McClung's Battery. As part of this brigade the 28th participated in the Battle of Fishing Creek, January 19, and lost 12 men killed, wounded, and missing.

Following this battle, Crittenden moved his forces to join General Albert Sydney Johnston at Murfreesboro, and from there moved