

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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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 Munfordsville, 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 Frierson 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. Buford. 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 *Lindsley's Annals*, reported that at Corinth, Mississippi, after the retreat from Nashville in December 1864, General Hood furloined 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 Featherly, Preston D. Cunningham, David C. Crook.

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 Confederate. Consolidated with "F" to form "B," 28th Consolidated. Men from Cumberland County.
John A. Matheny, Alfred C. Pippen, 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.
Claborn 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 Featherly, 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.
Samuel G. 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 Zollcoffer, 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 Featherly 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 Zollcoffer ordered Colonel 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 Bledsoe (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 882 on roll.

January 18, 1862, under Major General C. 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

down into Mississippi in preparation for the Battle of Shiloh.

At Murfreesboro, February 23, 1862, the 28th was in Crittenden's Division, 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. At Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, Statham's Brigade was in Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge's Division. No record of casualties for the 28th was found, although W. G. Smith in *Lindsay's Annals* estimates the loss at about 100. The brigade lost 809 men in killed, wounded and missing including Major Talburt of the 28th, who was killed. On April 28, 1862 the 28th was reported stationed at Memphis.

At the reorganization of the regiment May 8, 1862, Utah T. Brown was elected colonel, P. D. Cunningham lieutenant colonel, and D. C. Crook major. The regiment remained in Statham's Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, and moved with Breckinridge to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and from there to Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, Louisiana; where it was engaged in the action on August 5, 1862.

On August 31, 1862 the regiment was stationed near Jackson, Mississippi, but shortly thereafter returned to Middle Tennessee, and on October 31, was stationed at Murfreesboro. On September 18 it was reported in the brigade commanded by Colonel F. M. Walker of Breckinridge's Division, composed of the 19th, 20th, 28th and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, plus McClung's Battery. On October 28, the 60th North Carolina Regiment had replaced the 19th Tennessee. By this time Colonel Brown had resigned on account of ill health, Cunningham had succeeded him, and Crook became lieutenant colonel.

In the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, the 28th was in Lieutenant General William J. Hardee's Corps, Breckinridge's Division, 2nd Brigade commanded by Colonel J. B. Palmer, consisting of the 18th, 26th, 28th, 32nd, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Moses' Battery. In this battle, on January 2, the regiment suffered 76 casualties, but captured the flag of the 9th Kentucky Infantry Regiment. Here Colonel Cunningham was killed and Crook succeeded him as colonel. On January 19, the regiment reported 178 present for duty, 268 present, 446 present and absent.

On February 16, 1863 the 28th was trans-

ferred to Major General B. F. Cheatham's Division, Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright's Brigade, composed of the 8th, 16th, 28th, 38th and 51st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Carnes' Battery. The 8th, 16th, 28th were together from this time on.

By this time the 28th was greatly reduced in numbers, and on March 8, 1863 was merged with a small regiment called the 84th Tennessee Infantry Regiment which had been raised by Colonel S. S. Stanton, formerly of the 25th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The consolidated regiment was known as the 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Consolidated Field officers were Colonel S. S. Stanton of the 84th, Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Crook of the 28th, and Major W. G. Smith of the 84th. Colonel Stanton was killed at Resaca, Georgia in May, 1864, and Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Crook became colonel, Major Smith lieutenant colonel, and Captain John B. Holman major.

The brigade remained in Middle Tennessee through May, with the 28th reported on guard and police duty at Shelbyville on May 25. It was moved to Chattanooga with the army and engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga September 19-20. By this time T. B. Murray's 22nd Infantry Battalion and the 52nd Infantry Regiment had been added to the brigade.

At Chickamauga, the report of the Division Ordnance Officer showed the 28th carried 254 guns into action, expended 3048 rounds of ammunition. Colonel Stanton was commended by General Cheatham for an act of daring and heroism in seizing the regimental colors, and leading his men forward at a time when it seemed they were about to falter and retreat. The flag received 30 bullet holes while Stanton carried it, but he escaped uninjured. The regiment lost 85 men killed and wounded. Following the battle the brigade moved to Charleston for garrison duty, but returned in time for the battles around Chattanooga. The brigade wagon train was captured by the Federals while en route from Charleston to Missionary Ridge. In this engagement the 28th was temporarily assigned to General Lucius E. Polk's Brigade.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, where it remained until the spring campaign got under way in May, except for two brief excursions; one to Demopolis, Alabama and return in February with an expedition which was started to re-enforce

General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi, but recalled; the other 10 days on post duty in Atlanta from March 19 to 29th.

The regiment, with the brigade, was with the Army of Tennessee in the retreat to Atlanta under General Joseph E. Johnston, and the return to Tennessee under General John B. Hood, although details of their action were not found. Battles mentioned were at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Marietta, Georgia, and Franklin, Tennessee, where Major Holman was killed.

There appears to be one discrepancy in the *Official Records* for on October 31, and again on November 30, 1864, the 28th regiment was listed in the brigade commanded by Colonel John M. Hughs, of Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell's Department of Richmond, Virginia. This was evidently a mistake, for on November 30 the 28th was fighting desperately at Franklin, Tennessee. The 25th Tennessee Infantry, formerly commanded by Colonel Stanton, was in Hughs' Brigade at this time.

29th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized September 30, 1861; reorganized May, 1862; formed Companies "E" and "H" of 2nd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 2, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Samuel Powel, Horace Rice, William P. Bishop.

Lieutenant Colonels—Reuben Arnold, Horace Rice, John B. Johnson, William P. Bishop.

Majors—Horace Rice, John B. Johnson, A. Kyle Blevins, Samuel L. McKamy.

Captains—W. W. McClelland, Samuel L. McKamy, Co. "A." Men from Bradley County.

M. H. Hancock, William A. Bible, Alphonse Chable, Richard M. O'Neal, Co. "B." Men from Polk County.

Robert F. Patterson, James W. Fulkerson, John B. Hodges, Co. "C." Men from Claiborne County.

James G. Rose, William P. Bishop, Co. "D." Men from Hancock County.
Abraham Kyle Blevins, L. N. Kyle, Co.

FOUNDING

On October 10, 1864, the 28th was reported as Manev's Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hume R. Field, composed of the 4th Confederate/8th/9th/50th, the 1st/27th, and the 8th/16th/28th Tennessee Infantry Regiments with the 8th/16th/28th commanded by Colonel John H. Anderson. On March 31, 1865, at Smithfield, North Carolina, in the order of battle for General Joseph E. Johnston's Army, Brown's Division, Manev's Brigade was reported as the 1st/27th, the 8th/16th/28th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, with the 8th/16th/28th commanded by Major William C. Burford.

In the final reorganization of Johnston's Army on April 9th, 1865, the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 34th Tennessee Infantry Regiments and the 24th Tennessee Sharpshooter Battalion formed the First Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw, which was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

29th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

"E." Men from Hawkins County.

John O. Arnold, James B. Johnson, Co. "F".

"The Greenville Guards." Men from Greene County.

George P. Faw, Isaac E. Reeves, Co. "G". Men from Washington County.

James H. Coulter (or Coulston), Thomas S. Rumbough, James W. Henshaw, Co. "H". Men from Greene County.

William Fry, John H. Craig, J. D. Bushong, Co. "I". Men from Washington County.

Samuel Powel, Jacob Hamilton, George A. Edmonds, Jerome N. Martin, Co. "K". Men from Hawkins County.

These 10 companies had been organized during the months of July and August 1861. They assembled at Henderson's Mills, Greene County, where they were organized into the regiment.

Of the field officers, Colonel Powel resigned in November, 1862; Colonel Rice was wounded and taken prisoner at Franklin, November 30, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel Arnold was not re-elected at the reorganization; Lieutenant Colonel Johnson died July 15, 1864; Major Blevins was killed May 27, 1864.