

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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38th. On August 10, 1863, Murray's 22nd Infantry Battalion was added to the brigade; by this time the 8th had been consolidated into a field organization with the 28th Regiment.

At Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, Wright's Brigade consisted of the 8th, 16th, 28th, 38th and Murray's Battalion and 51st/52nd Consolidated Infantry Regiments. At Missionary Ridge, November 24-25, 1863, the 38th had been left at Charleston. Company returns state that the regimental and company books, rolls, papers of every kind were destroyed by the enemy November 25, 1863 on the retreat from Missionary Ridge with General Wright's Brigade wagon train. Colonel Anderson was in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel C. C. McKinney of the regiment. On December 14, 1863 the 8th reported 214 effectives. On January 20,

1864 the 8th and 28th were reported on detached duty at Atlanta, Georgia. On May 9, 1864, the 8th was present at Rocky Face, Georgia.

On December 10, 1864, the 8th, 16th, and 28th, under Colonel John H. Anderson, formed one regiment in Maney's Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hume R. Feild. After the Battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, the 8th joined General Joseph E. Johnston, in North Carolina, and was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, as part of the 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw; this was composed of the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th and 34th Regiments and the 24th Tennessee Infantry Battalion. The 8th Regiment formed Company "D" of this regiment.

**9TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Organized May 22, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee; reorganized May 8, 1862; consolidated into a field organization with 6th Tennessee, December 1862; formed part of Company "E", 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

**FIELD OFFICERS**

Colonels—Henry L. Douglass, Charles S. Hurt.  
Lieutenant Colonels—Charles S. Hurt, John W. Buford.

Majors—Samuel H. White, George W. Kelson, H. A. Rogers.

CAPTAINS—Henry L. Douglass, W. S. (or H.) Scott, G. W. Parritt, (or Parrott), W. N. Wilkerson, C. N. Kerr, J. B. Locke, Co. "A," "The Dancyville Grays," Men from Haywood and Fayette Counties.  
Robert S. Russell, J. W. Hubbard, Co. "B," "The Haywood Rifles," Men from Browns-ville, Haywood County.  
David J. Wood, Charles B. Simonton, James I. Hall, Co. "C," "Southern Confederates," Men from Clopton's Camp Ground, Tipton County.

Charles S. Hurt, W. H. Morgan, Henry C. Iby, Co. "D," Men from Haywood and Hardeman Counties.  
Thomas Epperson, John Brown, R. H. Har-

which was in Brigadier General Benjamin F. Cheatham's Division.

From its first brigade assignment, until the end of the war, the 9th served in the same brigade with the 6th; see the history of the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment for further brigade assignments. After wintering at Corinth, Mississippi, March 1862, and was placed on post duty at Bethel Station, Tennessee till April 4, 1862.

It fought in the Battle of Shiloh, on both April 6-7. On the first day, it made a charge with five companies of Maney's 1st Tennessee, under the leadership of Colonel George Maney, and was highly commended by Maney for its gallantry in action. In fact, Maney is said to have told the 9th later on that their action that day won him his promotion to brigadier general. At nightfall, the two wings of the regiment were separated by a train of artillery which cut the regiment in two, and the two segments fought separately on April 7. Casualties at Shiloh were about 60 men.

After the Battle of Shiloh, at the reorganization, Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Hurt was elected colonel, Captain J. W. Buford lieutenant colonel and Private G. W. Kelso major. Colonel Hurt was furloughed on account of illness, and did not rejoin the regiment till just before the Battle of Murfreesboro. In the meantime, Lieutenant Colonel Buford was in command.

The regiment moved with the brigade to

Tupelo, then to Chattanooga, and from there set out on the invasion of Kentucky. At the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, the regiment suffered 158 casualties. Major Kelso resigned in November, 1862, and Captain H. A. Rogers was chosen major to succeed him.

The regiment retreated to Knoxville, thence by rail to Murfreesboro, where Colonel Hurt rejoined it. Before his arrival, the regiment had no field officers fit for duty, and only two company captains. Shortly before the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 9th was consolidated into a field organization with the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, but separate muster rolls were maintained. Colonel Hurt, of the 9th, served as colonel of the consolidated regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel Buford of the 9th, and Major J. A. Wilder, of the 6th, as field officers. Later, Colonel Hurt was again obliged by sickness to give up the command, and Colonel George C. Porter, of the 6th, assumed command.

From this time on, the 6th and 9th served as a unit. See the history of the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, for further details of the campaigns around Chattanooga, to Atlanta, back to Tennessee and finally to join General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina.

At the end, 40 men from the 9th Regiment, under Lieutenant R. J. Dew formed part of Company "E" of the 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment which was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

**10TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Organized at Fort Henry, May, 1861; Confederate service September 1, 1861; reorganized October 2, 1862; merged into 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

**FIELD OFFICERS**

Colonels—Adolphus Heiman, Randall W. MacGavock, William Grace, John G. O'Neill.  
Lieutenant Colonels—Randall W. MacGavock, William Grace, Sam Thompson, John G. O'Neill.

Majors—Stephen O. W. Brandon, William Grace, Sam Thompson, John G. O'Neill.  
The companies had three sets of company letters: one when organized in state service,

another when accepted into Confederate service, a third when reorganized in 1862. The letters shown in the list below are those used after the reorganization, with former letters indicated.

CAPTAINS—John G. O'Neill, James McMurray, Co. "A," Men from McEwen, Humphreys County.  
Sam Thompson, John W. Bryan, Co. "B," Originally "I", then "K." Men from Nashville.  
St. Clair M. Morgan, Clarence C. Malone, Co. "C," Formerly "F." Men from Nashville.  
Boyd M. Cheatham, William Sweeney, Bartley J. Dorsey, Co. "D." Formerly "G," Men from Nashville, Davidson County.  
Lewis C. Waggoner, John H. Handy, W. L.