

Tennessee Regiments served in a temporary brigade under Colonel Randall W. MacGavock, and the 9th Louisiana Battalion, the 14th Mississippi and the 7th Texas Infantry Regiments were added to the brigade.

The brigade moved back to Jackson, Mississippi, on May 11, just in time to take part in the Battle of Raymond, Mississippi the following day. In this engagement, the regiment suffered 187 casualties out of 548 engaged.

The regiment was in General Joseph E. Johnston's army in the campaigns operating to relieve Vicksburg until the surrender of that city on July 4, 1863, and then manned the rifle pits at Jackson, Mississippi, from the 9th to the 16th of July. In the operations around Jackson, the regiment numbered only 366 men, and suffered 22 casualties.

On July 16, Gregg's Brigade was transferred to General Bragg's Army of Tennessee, where it was placed in Lieutenant General D. H. Hill's Corps, Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson's Division. The brigade at this time consisted of the 3rd, 10th, 30th, 41st, and 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, the 1st (Colms') Tennessee Infantry Battalion, and the 7th Texas Infantry Regiment. In the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, the brigade had in action 1425 men and lost 652 men in casualties. The 3rd had in action 274 men, but no report of casualties for the regiment was found. Colonel Walker and Lieutenant Colonel Clack were given special commendation.

After Chickamauga the brigade was transferred to Major General William H. T. Walker's Division, but on November 12, 1863, the brigade was broken up by order of General Bragg, and the 3rd, along with the 10th and 30th Regiments and Colms' 1st Battalion were placed in Major General John C. Breckinridge's Division, William B. Bate's Brigade. At Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863 the regiment had 195 engaged, suffering four casualties.

On December 10, 1863, the regiment was

transferred to Brigadier General John C. Brown's Brigade, in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division. This brigade consisted of the 3rd, 18th, 26th, 32nd, 45th Infantry Regiments, and 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. On December 14, a report showed 271 present out of 615 present and absent. It continued in this brigade throughout the retreat to Atlanta, and the constant battles and skirmishes involved, and the return to Tennessee after General John B. Hood succeeded to the command of the Army.

On November 18, 1864, Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades were consolidated under the command of Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, still in Stevenson's Division. Stevenson reported that on November 27, 1864 the 18th and 3rd, consolidated under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Butler, occupied Columbia, Tennessee, and then followed Hood's main army to Franklin, arriving just about dark, too late to participate in the battle on November 30. When the army moved on to Nashville, Palmer's Brigade was detached to join Major General N. B. Forrest near Murfreesboro, and did not participate in the Battle of Nashville December 15 and 16. A field return dated December 21, 1864 showed the 3rd and 18th consolidated with a total present of 17, plus three colored servants.

The remnant of the regiment went with Palmer's Brigade to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston. On January 19, 1865, Palmer's Brigade reported total effective 2331 men. The 3rd, 18th, 23rd, 26th, 32nd, and 45th Tennessee Infantry Regiments combined had a total effective of 306. In addition to these Tennessee Regiments the brigade now had the 5th, 8th, and 60th North Carolina, and the 54th Virginia Infantry Regiments.

The Tennessee regiments in Palmer's Brigade became a part of the 4th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment in the final reorganization of Johnston's Army, with Colonel Anderson Searcy commanding. As such, it was surrendered April 26, 1865, paroled May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina.

4TH (NEELY'S) TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized May 15, 1861 in Provisional Army of Tennessee; transferred to Confederate service August, 1861; reorganized April 25, 1862; consolidated with 5th Tennessee

Infantry Regiment December 1862; formed part of Co. "D", 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—Rufus P. Neely, Otho F. Strahl, Andrew J. Kellar.

Lieutenant Colonels—Otho F. Strahl, Andrew J. Kellar, Luke W. Finlay.

Majors—John F. Henry, Luke W. Finlay, Henry Hampton.

CAPTAINS—James Somerville, Thomas H. Francis, Co. "A". "The Shelby Grays." Men from Shelby County.

James Fentress, M. H. Vernon, A. T. McNeal, Co. "B". "The Pillow Guards." Men from Hardeman County.

R. P. Bateman, F. M. Hammond, W. T. Cargil, Co. "C". "The Wigfall Grays." Men from Shelby County.

Andrew J. Kellar, John A. Onley, Co. "D". "The Raleigh Volunteers." Men from Shelby County.

James F. Dean, Sampson F. Maxey, Co. "E". "The Harris Guards." Men from Obion County.

Robert L. White, Joseph L. Lett, Oscar Gilchrist, Co. "F". "The West Tennessee Riflemen." Men from Gibson County.

John Sutherland, William W. Wheeler, Co. "G". "The Lauderdale Invincibles." Men from Ripley, and Lauderdale County.

Benjamin F. White, Jr., Henry Hampton, James H. Sannoner, Co. "H". "The Tennessee Guards." Men from Shelby County.

John B. Turner, John T. Barrett, Co. "I", "The Tipton Rifles." Men from Tipton County.

Henry L. Fowlkes, John W. Lauderdale, Co. "K". "The Dyer Guards." Men from Dyer County.

Of the field officers, Colonel Neely died in May, 1862; Colonel Strahl was promoted to brigadier general in July, 1863; and Major Henry was killed at Shiloh in April, 1862.

The regiment was organized at Germantown, Shelby County, and immediately after organization moved to Randolph, Tennessee, where it served in the River Brigade, under Brigadier General John L. T. Sneed, Provisional Army of Tennessee. On July 18 it moved to Fort Pillow, where it was accepted into Confederate service on August 16, 1861.

The regiment was placed in a brigade commanded by Colonel Neely along with the 12th Louisiana Infantry Regiment. The brigade moved to Columbus, Kentucky on September 5, 1861, where it was in Major General John P. McCown's Division. It spent

the fall and winter in the area around Columbus, Kentucky, New Madrid, Missouri, and Island Number Ten, but after the fall of Fort Donelson was ordered to Corinth, Mississippi, arriving April 2, 1862, with 512 men present for action.

In the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, the regiment was in Brigadier General Charles Clark's Division, Brigadier General Alexander P. Stewart's Brigade, composed of the 13th Arkansas, the 4th, 5th and 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and a Mississippi Battery. The regiment was on the extreme right of the brigade, and was commended for valiant action in storming and capturing a Federal battery. Colonel Neely and Lieutenant Colonel Strahl also received individual commendation. In this charge the regiment lost 191 men killed and wounded. Its total loss for the two days in killed, wounded and missing amounted to almost half its effective force.

The regiment was reorganized after the Battle of Shiloh, with Otho F. Strahl as colonel. With the army, it went through the siege of Corinth, the withdrawal to Tupelo, Mississippi, and the subsequent move to Chattanooga, via Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama. On August 17, 1862, the march to Kentucky was begun, the route being through Pikeville, Sparta, and Gainesboro, Tennessee, to Munfordville, Kentucky, which was captured September 19, 1862. In this campaign, the brigade had been increased by the addition of the 24th and 31st Tennessee Infantry Regiments.

There followed the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1862, in which the regiment had 85 casualties, nearly half the total engaged. The retreat from Kentucky led through Knoxville, Tennessee, Bridgeport, Alabama, Tullahoma, Tennessee, to Murfreesboro.

At Murfreesboro, both the 4th and 5th Tennessee Regiments had become so greatly reduced in numbers that they were consolidated for field purposes to form the 4th/5th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Separate muster rolls were maintained through April 1864, after which the combined regiments were mustered as a unit. From the Fourth, Companies "A" and "F" formed Captain Gilchrist's Company; "B" and "K", Captain J. W. Lauderdale's Company; "C" and "H", Captain W. T. Cargil's Company; "D"

and "E", Captain Onley's Company; and "G" and "I", Captain John T. Barrett's Company. Colonel Otho Strahl, of the 4th, and later Colonel Jonathan J. Lamb, of the 5th, commanded the consolidated regiment.

In the Battle of Murfreesboro, beginning December 31, 1862, the 4th/5th again formed the right wing of Stewart's Brigade, and played their part in the capture of the Federal pieces captured by the brigade.

On January 3, 1863, it withdrew to Shelbyville, where it did outpost duty at Guy's Gap until June 28, 1863, when the retreat to Chattanooga began. On July 28, 1863, Colonel Strahl was promoted to brigadier general and took command of the brigade, which was henceforth known as Strahl's Brigade. The brigade at this time was composed of the 4th/5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, and 33rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments.

In the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863, the brigade was in Cheatham's Division of Polk's Corps. At Missionary Ridge, November 26, 1863, the brigade was in Stewart's Division, Major General John C. Breckinridge's Corps. By this time the 24th Tennessee was no longer in the brigade. The 4th/5th was posted in the rifle pits, in the rear of the 31st and 33rd, who were deployed as skirmishers. Driven back to the summit of the ridge, Strahl's Brigade held the line until both flanks were turned, and it was forced to retreat.

The brigade helped cover the retreat to Dalton, Georgia, where it went into winter quarters until May 7, 1864. From then on, the 4th/5th was under fire in 60 of the next 71 days, almost constantly fighting in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, to Jonesboro, Georgia. Engagements mentioned were at Dug Gap, Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Ellsbury Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, where they were in the famous "Dead Angle," the siege of Atlanta, and the Battle of Jonesboro.

From Jonesboro, the regiment marched back to Tennessee with General John B.

Hood. In October, it had reached the Tennessee River; it was at Spring Hill November 29, and at Franklin November 30. In this battle the regiment planted its colors upon the main Federal works, but at terrible cost. In this charge, the brigade commander, General Strahl, was killed.

At Nashville, December 15, 1864, the regiment was in the Granny White Pike area. When the lines were broken it retreated via the Franklin Pike to Brentwood. As part of the brigade, they were in the force under Major General Edward C. Walthall, which co-operated with General Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Corps in covering the retreat of the army to the Tennessee River.

Once across the river, the army moved to Corinth, Mississippi, where on January 5, 1865, the regiment was furloughed for 30 days with orders to assemble at West Point, Mississippi, and, almost to a man, they did. The regiment reached General Joseph E. Johnston on the field at Bentonville, North Carolina on March 19, 1865. It was placed by him in the old division, in reserve.

In the final reorganization of Johnston's army on April 9, 1865, the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, 41st Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and a few from the 22nd (Murray's) Tennessee Infantry Battalion formed the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Its field officers were Colonel James D. Tillman, Lieutenant Colonel Luke W. Finlay, and Major G. S. Deakin. The 4th/5th Regiment formed Company "D", under Captain John F. Chapman, in the consolidated regiment. As such, they were surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina on April 26, 1865; paroled May 1, and started on the long journey home, by way of Asheville, North Carolina, Greeneville, Chattanooga and Nashville, thence by boat down the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, and up the Tennessee River to their homes in West Tennessee.

5TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT

Organized for State service May 20, 1861; mustered Confederate service August 9, 1861; reorganized May 6, 1862; consolidated with 4th Tennessee Infantry Regiment December, 1862; merged into 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at

Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonels—William E. Travis, Calvin D. Venable, Jonathan J. Lamb.

Lieutenant Colonels—John D. C. Atkins,