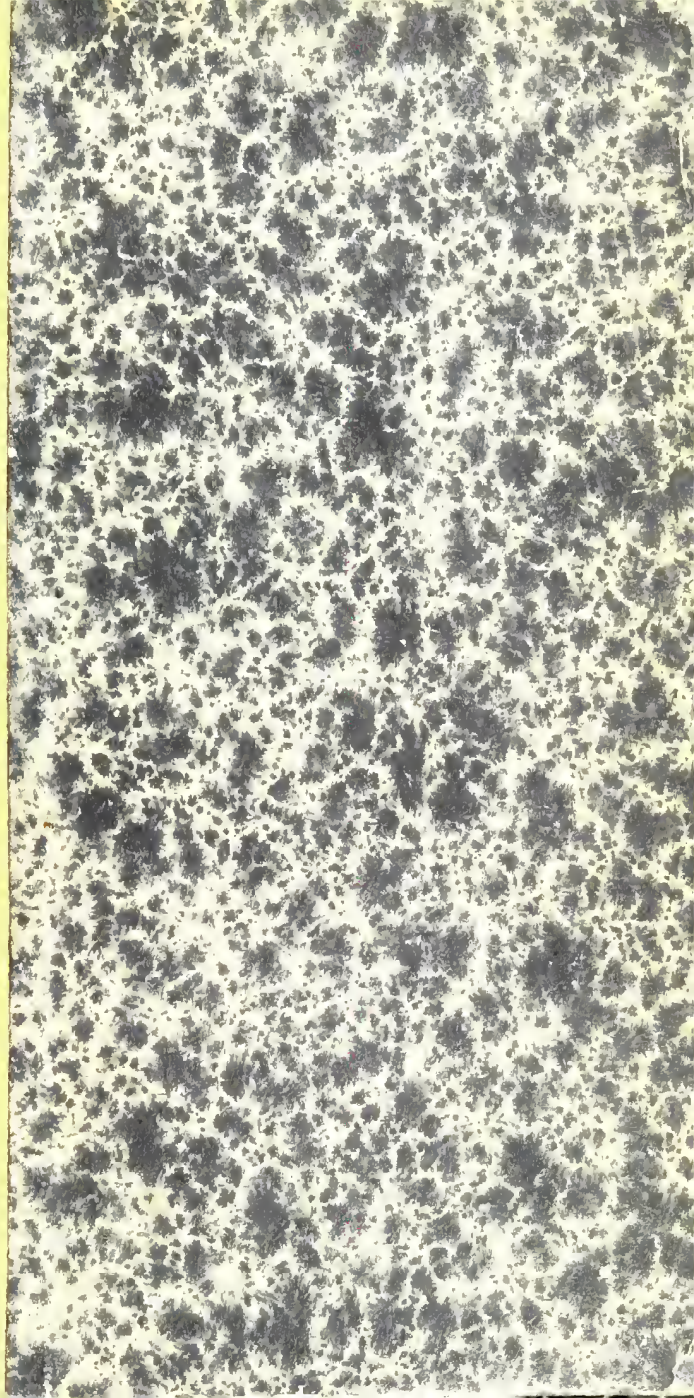
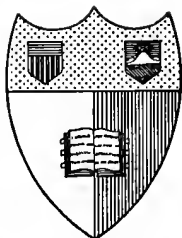


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St. Clair  
Mrs C. J. Walker



## BATTLE FLAG

OF

THE 10TH REG'T, S. C. VOLS., C. S. ARMY.

This flag was preserved as follows: At Bentonville, Color Sergeant Meyers and a part of the Regiment were cut off in the rear of the enemy's line. The Staff was thrown away, and the Flag concealed by Sergeant Meyers on his person. The party escaped, and saved the Flag. The Flag of the 10th Regiment was used as the Colors of the 10th and 10th Regiments consolidated—and was surrendered. Captain Harllee preserved this Flag, and presented it to Colonel Walker, after the surrender of the Army.

Feeling that so priceless a relic was not safe in private hands, Col Walker, June 12th, 1875, with the consent of all the Company Commanders, placed it in the keeping of the Carolina Rifle Club, of Charleston, of which he was then the Commander.

It is now carefully treasured by the Carolina Rifle Battalion.



ROLLS

AND

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

TENTH REGIMENT,

SO. CA. VOLUNTEERS,

IN THE

ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

BY

C. I. WALKER,

LATE LIEUT.-COL. OF THE REGT.

CHARLESTON, S. C.:

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, PRINTERS,

Nos. 3 Broad and 109 East Bay Streets.

1881.





## PREFACE.

---

The writer, who, for four eventful years, shared the daily life of the gallant 10th Regiment, S. C. Vols., in the army of the Confederate States, presents this brief Sketch of the Regiment, to his old comrades, as a labor of love.

It has been years in preparation, not that the writer has bestowed as much work upon it as it deserves, but, because it has been the work of the few idle hours of a very busy life.

No pretension is made to any literary style, and for its shortcomings in this respect, he knows his old comrades will pardon him.

It has been rather his aim to present facts boldly, and what he believes to be absolute truth. He has endeavored to restrict himself closely to the history of the Regiment, and abstain from stating anything relating to other commands or the army at large, except where necessary to elucidate the text.

The material for the "sketch" was roughly gathered by the writer immediately on his return home after the war, while the events were fresh in his memory. This was carefully compared with a similar work prepared by our esteemed commander, General A. M. Manigault, and with a private correspondence of the writer narrating the events as they occurred, to the lady who is now his wife.

From these sources—1st, the writer's recollection; 2d, the recollections of General Manigault; 3d, the impressions which the events made at the time, as given in the correspondence—this sketch was compiled, and the writer feels that it is at least a faithful record of the history of the Regiment, as it impressed him and those around him.

The manuscript was submitted to several members of the Regiment who were accessible, and all endorsed its truth to history.

The writer acknowledges with great pleasure the obligations to his old comrades who assisted in the preparation of the rolls, and to his old friend, General A. M. Manigault, for the use of his valuable manuscript. To this last source he is largely indebted for the account of those events which transpired during his temporary absences from the Regiment.

It has been impossible, in the scope of the work proposed, to bestow any words of well merited praise, or pay any tribute to the brave men who gave or who risked their lives in the great cause of Confederate Independence. Other and abler hands must do this. The writer is a "business man," with the cares of large interests bearing heavily upon him. He is glad that he has had sufficient time, even in this crude way, to place on record the history of a noble Regiment; and he trusts to the lenient judgment of his comrades, who gave him so many proofs of their confidence, to receive this—not as an effort to write a book, but as an evidence of his great love for them

The information for the Rolls, was derived from the survivors of the Companies. Through the kindness of Capt. W. J. M. Lee, a Roll of the Regiment, as it stood in November, 1861, was used as a basis. This was set in type and proofs of the various Company rolls sent to the survivors most apt to be posted on the history of the Company—generally its last commander. These proofs were corrected and sent out again and again, until all apparent errors were corrected. And while the author is sure that the absolute corrections has not been reached, yet he feels that there are comparatively few errors. From those affected by any such, he asks a kind forbearance and begs that they will feel that he has done all possible to prevent them.

For those who stood with me around the battle-scarred flag of the Old Tenth, I always have and always will feel the warmest affection. For their kindness to me through all those long years of trial, they have my warmest thanks.

I trust that I may ever live in their esteem. My love for them is great. Their noble deeds have endeared them to me, and it is with pardonable pride that I transcribe myself, their old friend and their last commander,

C. I. WALKER.

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# Field and Staff.

---

## COLONELS.

- A. M. MANIGAULT. Promoted Brigadier-General.  
Wounded, battle of Franklin.  
JAMES F. PRESSLEY. Wounded and disabled,  
Atlanta, July 22d.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

- J. F. PRESSLEY. Promoted Colonel.  
JULIUS PORCHER. Killed, Missionary Ridge.  
C. IRVINE WALKER. Wounded, Atlanta, July  
28th, and Kinston, N. C.

## MAJORS.

- A. J. SHAW. Not re-elected reorganization, 1862.  
JULIUS PORCHER. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

## ADJUTANTS.

- Capt. C. I. WALKER. Promoted A. A. G., and  
afterwards appointed Lieut.-Col.  
Lieut. LOUIS R. STARK. Wounded, bat. Franklin.

## QUARTERMASTERS.

- Capt. B. H. WILSON. Resigned, ill health.  
Capt. J. STONEY PORCHER. Prom. Brigade Q. M.

## COMMISSARIES.

- Capt. T. N. BRITTON. Resigned, ill health.  
Capt. S. E. LUCAS. Promoted Brigade Commissary.

## SURGEONS.

P. P. BONNEAU. Resigned, ill health.  
T. P. BAILEY.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

J. P. CAIN. Resigned. Afterwards Vol. A. D. C.  
Gen. Manigault.  
C. H. TIBEAUX.  
J. W. GRAHAM.

## ENSIGNS.

Lieut. LEGRAND SHAW. Wounded, battle Atlanta,  
July 28th, and disabled.

## CHAPLAINS.

W. T. CAPERS. Resigned, ill health.  
J. S. RICHARDS.

## SERGEANT-MAJORS.

W. E. HUGER. Promoted A. D. C. Gen. Manigault.  
Wounded, Atlanta, July 28th.  
ALEXIS McNULTY.

## QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS.

G. F. B. LEIGHTON. Discharged. Over age.  
GEO. R. CONGDON.

## COMMISSARY-SERGEANTS.

R. F. KIMBALL. Promoted Lieutenant Co. D.  
H. KAMINSKI.

## HOSPITAL-STEWARD.

W. S. NURSE. Detached.



## COLOR SERGEANT.

H. SHAW. Promoted Lieutenant Co. M.

## ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

J. H. JOHNSON. Promoted Lieut. and Brigade Ord.  
Officer.

O. J. BUTTS. Transferred to Government Armory.

J. W. TARBOX.

## ARMORERS.

C. W. MALLOY.

W. J. BAILEY.

## ORDERLIES.

S. J. NESMITH. Detached, Brigade Hd.-Qrs.

C. R. ANDERSON. Discharged. Under age.

D. A. WILLIAMS. Returned to Co.

E. J. WIGGINS. Returned to Co.

• S. S. BRITTON.

# Company A.

## CAPTAINS.

PLOWDEN C. J. WESTON, elected Lt.-Gov. So. Ca.  
C. C. WHITE, wounded at Atlanta, and disabled.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

A. J. SHAW, promoted Major, 1861.  
S. W. ROUQUIE, resigned, 1862.  
C. C. WHITE, prom. Capt. for distinguished gallantry.  
O. P. RICHARDSON, mort. wd. Atlanta, July 22, '64.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

C. C. WHITE, promoted First Lieutenant.  
O. P. RICHARDSON, promoted First Lieutenant.  
J. P. RICHARDSON, wounded, Atlanta, July 28th.  
J. L. EASTERLIN, wd. Atlanta, July 28; disabled.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

C. C. WHITE, promoted Second Lieutenant, 1862.  
J. P. RICHARDSON, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
J. F. LEREBOUR, killed at Atlanta, July 22d, 1864.  
F. R. HASELDEN.

## SERGEANTS.

J. F. LEREBOUR, promoted 1st Sergeant.  
F. R. HASELDEN, promoted 1st Sergeant, 1864.  
W. S. PORTER, transferred to Signal Corps.  
R. C. WALLACE, discharged, 1862.  
E. EMANUEL, died, Oxford, Miss., 1862.

## CORPORALS.

- E. EMANUEL, promoted Sergeant.  
 E. W. HASELDEN.  
 W. F. SHAW, transferred.  
 N. B. CLARKSON, detached, Engineer Corps.  
 J. H. DETYENS, discharged, 1863; under age.  
 S. E. LUCAS, prom. Major, and Brigade Commissary.

## BUGLER.

- C. TABLER, missing.

## PRIVATES.

- I. Alexander.  
 M. J. Bailey, detached, Ordnance Department.  
 F. S. Barth, died.  
 E. Blakeley, discharged.  
 J. L. Blakeley, detached, Engineer Corps.  
 R. O. Bush, discharged, transferred to Navy.  
 O. J. Butts, trans. to Gov't Machine Shop.  
 T. J. Bourne, died at Macon, Miss. Wounded.  
 James Bostick.  
 J. H. Bessant, transferred to Co. "M."  
 J. F. Beckman, wounded at Corinth, Miss.; discharged.  
 J. J. Bryan, detached.  
 J. G. Chadwick, died.  
 G. R. Congdon, promoted Quarter-Master Sergeant.  
 R. F. Collins, died at South Island.  
 N. Cribb, died at South Island.  
 W. A. D. Croft, discharged.  
 D. Cannon, died in Hospital.  
 G. Cook, killed, Atlanta, July 22d, 1864.  
 D. M. Cook, wounded, Chickamauga.

- I. M. Cook, captured at Murfreesboro'; not returned.  
 W. J. Clarkson, wounded, Murfreesboro'; discharged.  
 Q. L. Cooper, elected Sheriff; discharged.  
 S. C. Davis, captured, Missionary Ridge.  
 J. C. Deal, discharged, over age.  
 B. A. Deal.  
 W. H. Deal.  
 J. C. Dennis.  
 J. W. Durant, discharged.  
 J. L. Easterlin, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
 E. C. Ellis, wounded, Atlanta, July 22; disabled.  
 G. L. Ellis, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 St. John P. Ellis, discharged, over age.  
 D. J. Elliott.  
 Z. P. Elliott.  
 Washington Emanuel, died of wounds, Atlanta, July 28.  
 S. Emanuel.  
 E. Exun.  
 S. S. Fraser, discharged.  
 E. Fryer.  
 W. A. Gasque, discharged.  
 S. K. Gasque, discharged.  
 J. W. Graham, promoted Assistant Surgeon.  
 S. D. Guilds, wd. Chickamauga and Atlanta, July 22, '64.  
 W. G. Gamble, wd. at Corinth; kd. at Bentonville, N. C.  
 J. Gamble, wounded and elected Sheriff; discharged.  
 T. J. Harrison, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
 S. Harper.  
 S. Hennesy, wounded at Chickamauga.  
 H. W. Heisenbottel, died.  
 A. G. Heriot, detached from Company.

- J. E. Holmes, wd. Murfreesboro', Atlanta, Franklin.  
 S. Howell.  
 W. J. Howard, died.  
 E. K. Howard, died.  
 S. B. Holliday, died.  
 Daniel Johnston.  
 J. S. June, killed, Atlanta, July 22d.  
 A. M. Jaudon, died.  
 W. H. J. Lowrimore, wounded, Atlanta.  
 H. D. Lequieux, detached.  
 T. Lane, detached, Government Armory.  
 Henry Lucas, detached from Company.  
 T. A. Mathews, killed, Atlanta, July 22d.  
 O. S. Marlow, died.  
 A. McCants.  
 J. W. McCormick, wounded, Murfreesboro' and Atlant  
 W. E. McNulty, detached, Quartermaster Dep't.  
 A. McNulty, promoted Sergeant-Major.  
 J. Murrow.  
 J. C. McDougal, died.  
 F. S. McCants, killed, Nashville.  
 D. M. Michau, discharged, 1862.  
 J. J. Morris, wounded, Atlanta.  
 J. McLawhon, wounded, Atlanta.  
 S. D. McClary, discharged, 1862.  
 James McMulken, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
 W. W. Marree.  
 W. S. Nurse, promoted Hospital Steward.  
 H. Newman.  
 W. C. Ogburn, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 E. T. Porter, wounded, Chickamauga.

- J. H. Porter, promoted Lieutenant Company "C."  
 L. H. Pipkin, wounded, Franklin.  
 A. J. Richardson, discharged, over age.  
 J. J. Richardson, captured, Missionary Ridge.  
 Edward Rodgers.  
 L. N. Rowe.  
 S. A. Sellars, discharged.  
 G. W. Stalvey, transferred to Engineer Corps.  
 W. Stanners, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 J. C. Small, discharged.  
 A. B. Skipper, died of wounds, Chickamauga.  
 J. P. Stalvey, died.  
 R. W. Sing, wounded, Atlanta.  
 W. R. Shelley, wounded, Atlanta.  
 L. G. W. Shaw, promoted Ensign.  
 I. D. Singleterry, wounded, Atlanta.  
 J. Sloan, detached.  
 J. W. Tarbox, promoted Ordnance Sergeant.  
 J. B. Thomas, captured, Missionary Ridge.  
 R. C. Ward, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 A. R. Walker.  
 J. D. West, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 W. H. West, captured, Murfreesboro'.  
 C. A. Williams, discharged.  
 G. W. Williams, died.  
 T. E. Williamson, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
 John Wilson, transferred to Navy.  
 F. W. Wilson.  
 G. F. S. Wright.  
 L. H. Wise.  
 J. L. Ward, detached, Hospital Steward.

# Company B.

## CAPTAINS.

J. H. NORMAN, not re-elected reorganization, 1862  
W. J. TOLAR, severely wounded and disabled, Atlanta, July 22d.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

W. J. TOLAR, promoted Captain.  
E. T. LEWIS.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

J. R. BEATY, not re-elected reorganization, 1862.  
E. T. LEWIS, promoted First Lieutenant.  
J. A. SARVIS, killed, Atlanta, July 28th.  
J. P. CRAWFORD, died.  
J. A. DUGGAN, wounded, Mufreesboro'.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

J. A. SARVIS, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
B. F. AVANT.

## SERGEANTS.

B. F. AVANT.  
J. E. BEATY, wounded, battle Chickamauga, Sept. 1862.  
Elected Lieut. Co. K. 26th Regt., S. C. V., and transferred.  
J. P. CRAWFORD, promoted to Third Lieut.  
S. S. BEATY, woun'd bat. Chickamauga, Sept. 1862.  
J. M. BEATY, wounded, Atlanta, July 22d, and died.  
H. INMAN, wounded, Missionary Ridge.

## CORPORALS.

- W. J. GRAHAM, died at Chattanooga, Hospital.  
 J. M. GRAHAM.  
 D. L. LONG, mustered out, under age. Afterwards  
 joined 26th Regt., S. C. V.  
 J. M. BEATY, promoted to Sergeant.  
 J. A. DUGGAN, promoted to Second Lieutenant.  
 W. T. BOND.

## PRIVATES.

- W. T. Allan, died, Cat Island, S. C.  
 Alex. Anderson, died at Tupelo, Miss.  
 J. Anderson.  
 B. D. Anderson.  
 S. Alford.  
 H. D. Ange, wounded at Resaca, Ga.  
 J. A. Booth, died, near Shelbyville, Tenn.  
 J. Booth.  
 R. G. Booth.  
 J. G. Baker.  
 C. S. Beaty.  
 John Beaty, killed, around Atlanta, Ga.  
 W. S. Beaty.  
 T. Beaty.  
 J. S. Beaty.  
 F. G. Burroughs, taken prisoner Dec. 15th, 1864, on  
 Hillsboro' pike road; near Nashville, Tenn.  
 L. W. Brown.  
 J. C. Bellamy, mustered out, under age.  
 F. K. Bellamy.  
 A. Bellamy, taken prisoner.



J. G. Cox, wounded and taken prisoner, battle of Atlanta, July 22d.

R. Cooper.

C. Clewis, mustered out, over age, at Saultilla.

W. D. Daniels, captured.

W. McDuncan.

W. H. Eatman, wounded, near Atlanta (by shell), recovered.

Daniel Faircloth, killed on picket, Atlanta, Ga.

W. P. Fowler, taken prisoner, battle Chattanooga, Nov. 25th, 1863.

A. J. Fowler.

W. H. Gerrold, died.

W. G. Hughes, wounded on picket near Atlanta, Ga.

F. D. Hughes.

M. Hughes.

J. M. Holmes.

F. G. Hemmingway.

H. Inman, promoted to Sergeant.

J. C. Inman, taken prisoner and supposed to have been killed, battle Atlanta, July 22d.

J. H. Johnson, wounded and taken prisoner, battle Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863:

G. Johnson.

J. J. Jacobs, killed, battle Franklin, Tenn.

C. J. Jones, died at Hospital.

H. H. Jolly, captured, battle Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

W. T. Jordan.

S. L. Jordan, wounded, battle Chickamauga.

H. Kaminski, promoted Brigade Commissary-Serg

- C. King, died in Miss.  
 J. R. Long.  
 T. S. Lee.  
 J. C. Lewis.  
 M. J. Lewis, killed, battle Atlanta, July 22d.  
 W. C. Ludlam.  
 B. Lane.  
 W. Lane, wounded at Murfreesboro', and taken prisoner.  
 N. Micham, taken prisoner, battle Missionary Ridge.  
 J. Moore.  
 W. Moore, died.  
 J. B. Moore.  
 W. T. McCracken, died in Hospital, Miss.  
 J. W. McCracken.  
 W. W. McCracken, taken prisoner and died.  
 A. G. Murrell.  
 C. B. Murrell.  
 S. H. McNab.  
 R. G. Nichols, died on march through Kentucky.  
 J. Purtell, died in Tenn.  
 A. L. Redman, wounded, battle Murfreesboro', Tenn., and died.  
 E. Russ, killed, battle Missionary Ridge.  
 J. W. Roberts, died, Bardstown.  
 J. H. Roberts, died on march in Kentucky.  
 L. P. Sessions.  
 D. Sessions.  
 D. F. Stevens.  
 T. C. Shackelford, captured on march, and died in Northern prison.

J. P. Smith.

S. Stacey, wounded, battle Nashville, Tenn., captured and died.

W. Skipper.

J. Todd, taken prisoner, Missionary Ridge.

P. P. Tood, wounded, battle Murfreesboro'.

T. B. Tolar, died.

Charles Turner.

J. S. Turner, killed on picket, battle Chickamauga.

W. B. Winbourne.

J. B. Willard, died on furlough.

W. J. Williamson.

# Company C.

## CAPTAINS.

A. H. JOHNSON, resigned, ill health.  
CARMİ JOHNSON.

## FIRST LIEUTENANT.

C. JOHNSON, promoted to Captain.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

J. J. JOHNSON, wounded at Resaca, then at Atlanta, Ga. ·  
JAMES H. PORTER, not re-elected in 1862.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

A. C. SKIPPER, discharged, ill health.  
CORNELIUS CANNON, wounded, retreat from Resaca.

## SERGEANTS.

LOTT PRINCE, died, Knoxville Tenn.  
D. S. JOHNSON, killed, Atlanta, Ga.  
H. JOHNSON, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
J. L. GRAHAM, killed, Resaca, Ga.  
A. B. HARDWICK, wounded, Murfreesboro'.  
J. J. STEPHENS, died of wounds received, Atlanta, July 22d.

## CORPORALS.

W. R. HUX, discharged, bad health.  
W. J. SARVIS, discharged, bad health,  
H. L. RICHARDSON, discharged, bad health.  
W. T. CRAWFORD, discharged, bad health.

- E. V. B. LEE, died, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 W. PRINCE, promoted to first Sergeant, afterwards  
 second Lieutenant Company C.

PRIVATES.

- A. Alford, mustered out, under age.  
 J. Alford, captured, not heard from since.  
 S. Alford.  
 J. Ammons, killed, Nashville, Tenn.  
 D. Blackburn, died, camp Marion.  
 P. Bannhill, discharged, bad health.  
 J. G. Bannhill, died, camp Marion.  
 M. Bannhill.  
 R. Bannhill, died, camp near Chickamauga, Tenn.  
 S. Bannhill, died from wounds, Georgia.  
 J. W. Briglem, died.  
 Cornelius Cannon, promoted to First Sergeant.  
 Caleb Cannon, discharged, bad health.  
 J. M. Cannon, died from sickness, on furlough.  
 J. Causey.  
 F. Causey, discharged, bad health.  
 L. D. Cox, captured, died in prison.  
 W. F. Cox, died, near Corinth, Miss.  
 J. Edwards, died, Saltillo, Miss.  
 D. Edwards, discharged, bad health.  
 B. Fowler, died.  
 G. Fowler, died.  
 I. Fowler, died.  
 J. Fowler, died.  
 R. Fowler, died.  
 F. Floyd, died at Mobile.  
 J. L. Floyd, died at Mobile.

- D. Fipps, wounded, Atlanta.  
 E. Fipps, wounded, Murfreesboro'.  
 Daniel Graham.  
 W. L. Graham, wounded, Atlanta, Ga., July 22.  
 F. Graham.  
 L. C. Gerrald, discharged, under age.  
 A. M. Hardwick, killed, battle Murfreesboro'.  
 A. B. Hardwick, promoted to Sergeant.  
 I. B. Hux.  
 W. D. Hewitt.  
 J. J. Hardee, died from disease.  
 M. Hardee, died after capture.  
 R. Hardee, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 P. Hancock, killed at Murfreesboro'.  
 A. James, died.  
 D. B. James, discharged, bad health.  
 W. D. James, died.  
 Kinian Jolly.  
 H. L. Johnson.  
 P. Johnson, died, Corinth, Miss.  
 T. H. Johnson, died.  
 Eban Jones, wounded, Atlanta, and died.  
 J. L. Jones, wounded, Atlanta, Ga.  
 J. C. Jones.  
 N. Jones.  
 W. Lawson, killed, Atlanta, Ga., July 22d.  
 B. Mincey, died.  
 I. Mincey, died.  
 E. W. McDaniels.  
 A. McDaniels.  
 J. T. Merritt, woun'd, Chattahooche River, on picket.  
 J. P. A. Martin, died at home, on furlough.

- W. Martin, died.  
 S. C. Mishoe, died.  
 M. McCrackin, discharged, and afterwards went back  
 and re-joined.  
 E. C. Palmer, last on retreat from Dalton, not heard  
 from.  
 M. C. Powell.  
 W. Pridgen, died.  
 J. Ray, died.  
 S. Ray.  
 D. Raban, discharged.  
 Marion Skipper.  
 M. M. Skipper.  
 B. Stephens, died near Corinth,  
 J. J. Stephens, promoted to Sergeant.  
 M. Stephens, died.  
 J. D. Spears, wounded, Atlanta, 22d July.  
 J. W. Suggs, died.  
 J. Suggs, wounded.  
 M. Shelly, captured.  
 I. Shelly, captured.  
 I. K. Smith, died, camp Marion.  
 W. T. Smith, killed, Chickamauga.  
 J. S. Tompkins, captured, Missionary Ridge.  
 J. Tompkins, wounded, Murfreesboro'.  
 L. E. Tompkins, wounded, Atlanta.  
 W. Tompkins.  
 K. M. Tompkins.  
 J. D. Todd, died.  
 W. L. Todd, wounded.  
 Calbert Waters.  
 I. Watts, killed, Nashville.

# Company D.

## CAPTAINS.

- Z. GODBOLD, resigned, 1862.  
R. Z. HARLLEE, wounded, Atlanta, July 28.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

- R. Z. HARLLEE, promoted Captain.  
W. H. MUNNERLYN, killed, Atlanta, July 22, 1874.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

- R. A. BOOTHE, resigned.  
D. J. WILLIAMSON, resigned.  
H. J. BLACKMAN, died, July, 1862.  
W. H. MUNNERLYN, promoted First Lieutenant.  
R. H. KIMBALL.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

- H. J. BLACKMAN, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
G. B. COLEMAN, wd. Murfreesboro', Chickamauga.

## SERGEANTS.

- G. B. COLEMAN, promoted First Sergeant.  
J. J. LOYD.  
J. B. WILLIAMSON.  
S. BIRD, wounded at Chickamauga.

## CORPORALS.

- W. J. COLEMAN.  
W. H. COOK.  
J. B. WIGGINS.  
J. HODGES, wounded at Atlanta.



## PRIVATES.

- A. R. Ammons, discharged, 1862.  
 W. T. Altman, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 A. Avant, died at Hospital.  
 B. Baxley, died at Hospital.  
 W. Baxley, wounded at Chickamauga.  
 L. Baxley, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 F. Beverly, died at Hospital.  
 D. Beverly, died at Hospital.  
 S. Bird, promoted Sergeant.  
 H. G. Bird, died at Franklin, Ky.  
 J. Bird, died in Hospital.  
 K. C. Blackmon, died at Hospital.  
 J. Boatwright.  
 A. Brown, died at Hospital.  
 D. Carmichael, killed at Murfreesboro'.  
 W. P. Clark.  
 J. W. Coleman, died at Hospital.  
 D. Collins, died at Hospital.  
 W. Collins.  
 N. Drew, killed at Murfreesboro'.  
 W. Flowers.  
 G. S. Flowers, killed at Chickamauga.  
 E. Gasque, died at Hospital.  
 D. Gunter, wounded at Chickamauga.  
 S. W. Gerald, died at Hospital.  
 M. W. Harrell, killed at Chickamauga.  
 J. P. Herren, died at Hospital.  
 W. P. Herren, died at Hospital.  
 J. Jones.

- J. J. Jones.  
 P. Lambert, died at Hospital.  
 D. H. Lambert, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 J. H. Lambert, died at Hospital.  
 W. Leggett.  
 J. Loyd, died at Hospital.  
 T. M. Loyd.  
 T. W. Marlor, died at Hospital.  
 W. McMeenee, killed at Resaca.  
 S. Moore, killed at Atlanta, July 22d, 1864.  
 E. Moore, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 J. W. Nobles, missing, Chickamauga; supposed killed.  
 H. Nobles, died at Hospital.  
 N. Nobles, missing, Atlanta; supposed killed.  
 R. H. Owens, died at Hospital.  
 M. Owens, killed at Kennesaw Mountain.  
 E. Owens, died at Hospital.  
 S. Owens, died at Hospital.  
 Jehu Porte.  
 L. Porte, died at Hospital.  
 J. L. Rogers, died at Hospital.  
 C. C. Rogers.  
 J. Sanders.  
 J. G. Shelly.  
 E. Shaw, died at Hospital.  
 J. W. Stephens, died at Hospital.  
 C. Tart, died at Hospital.  
 S. Thomas, killed at Chickamauga.  
 E. Thomas, died at Hospital.  
 H. Thomas, died at Hospital.  
 J. Turner, died at Hospital.

- F. Turbeville, died at Hospital.
- P. Turbeville, died at Hospital.
- W. Turbeville.
- W. Ward, died at Hospital.
- L. Woodad, killed at Murfreesboro'.
- G. W. Wright.
- W. C. Wright, died at Hospital.
- J. W. Wiggins, died at Hospital.

# Company E.

## \* CAPTAINS.

JAMES F. PRESSLEY, elected Lieutenant-Colonel  
on organization of Regiment.

J. F. CARAWAY, resigned, 1862.

T. M. MILLER, died, Tupelo, 1862.

G. P. ANDERSON, severely wounded, Kinston, N. C.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

T. NELSON BRITTON, promoted Captain and  
Commissary of Regiment.

T. M. MILLER, promoted Captain.

G. P. ANDERSON, promoted Captain.

J. T. McCONNELL.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

F. M. BRITTON, resigned, 1862.

J. F. D. BRITTON, resigned, 1862.

G. P. ANDERSON, promoted First Lieutenant.

J. T. McCONNELL, promoted First Lieutenant.

T. M. BRITTON, wounded at Franklin.

J. G. MILLER, wounded at Jonesboro'.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

G. P. ANDERSON, promoted Second Lieutenant.

J. Z. McCONNELL.

## SERGEANTS.

D. D. BARR, prom. Commissary 25th So. Ca. Regt.

S. I. WILSON, discharged, 1862.

- J. T. McCONNELL, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
 T. M. BRITTON, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
 J. L. NESMITH, wounded at Franklin.  
 R. G. MORETON, died of wounds at Atlanta.  
 J. T. MORETON, died of wounds at Bentonville.

## CORPORALS.

- J. W. HUGHES, discharged, over age.  
 T. N. MARTIN, died at Hospital, 1862.  
 THOS. ALTMAN, wd. Chickamauga and Franklin.  
 C. W. COCKFIELD, killed at Murfreesboro'.  
 R. H. GIBSON.  
 J. G. MILLER, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
 D. F. FENTERS, died in Mississippi.  
 W. A. MARSHALL, wounded at Nashville and  
 captured; missing.

## PRIVATES.

- R. T. B. Abrams, discharged, over age.  
 A. Akeman, discharged,  
 T. E. Altman.  
 S. S. Britton, detached, orderly.  
 W. J. Britton, lost his hand at Corinth and discharged.  
 T. G. Britton, discharged, under age.  
 B. F. Britton, died at Tullahoma.  
 J. W. Baxley, died at Saltillo.  
 H. C. Baxley, died in Kentucky.  
 W. J. Baxley, discharged.  
 D. W. Baxley, died in Kentucky.  
 Thomas Bone, died in Mississippi.  
 J. S. Brockinton, died at West Point, Miss.

- J. F. Brockinton, Jr., wd. Chickamauga and Franklin.  
 J. F. Brockinton, Sr., discharged.  
 H. W. Blakeley, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 Wm. Braswell.  
 Benjamin Beaty, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 R. W. Buskirk.  
 John Cribb, discharged, over age.  
 A. J. Council, died of wounds at Atlanta.  
 George Cumbie.  
 J. W. Cherry.  
 J. W. Cook, died in Mississippi.  
 J. C. Conrad, died in Tennessee.  
 J. H. Cockfield, died of wounds at Murfreesboro'.  
 M. A. Ethridge.  
 J. B. Freeman, died in Mississippi.  
 L. W. Fenters, died at South Island.  
 D. F. Fenters, promoted Corporal.  
 J. C. Fenters, died at Shelbyville, Tenn.  
 Daniel Fenters, killed at Chickamauga.  
 J. J. Fenters, died at Corinth.  
 Jehu Fenters.  
 L. F. Fenters.  
 J. B. Godwin, died in Mississippi.  
 W. H. Grigs.  
 S. J. Goude.  
 C. B. Goude, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 D. B. Hughes.  
 Thos. Hataway, wounded at Murfreesboro'.  
 S. A. Howard.  
 J. W. Howard, discharged.  
 F. M. Howard, died in Mississippi.

- W. B. Hardick, died in Tennessee.  
 Wm. Hewitt.  
 M. J. E. Hixon, died in Mississippi.  
 Daniel Johnson, wounded at Chickamauga.  
 J. M. Johnson.  
 J. W. Johnson, discharged, over age.  
 J. G. Johnson, discharged, over age.  
 G. W. Johnson, died in Mississippi.  
 Gilbert Johnson, died in Mississippi.  
 R. H. Kimball, appointed Com. Sergt. of Regt., and  
 afterwards elected Lieut. Co. D.  
 Henry Long, died at South Island.  
 John Long.  
 S. S. Lamb.  
 H. J. Lamb, wounded at Kennesaw Mountain.  
 J. C. P. Martin, died in Mississippi, 1862.  
 W. A. Marshall, promoted Corporal.  
 John Marshall, died at West Point, Miss.  
 H. L. Marlow.  
 R. G. Moreton, promoted Sergeant.  
 J. T. Moreton, promoted Sergeant.  
 J. F. Morton, died in Kentucky.  
 E. Morriss, discharged, over age.  
 J. Z. McConnell, promoted First Sergeant.  
 W. S. McConnell, Jr., died in Mississippi.  
 John McNamee.  
 E. J. Moyed.  
 J. Miller.  
 W. H. Miller.  
 B. S. Nesmith, discharged, 1862.  
 J. L. Nesmith, promoted Sergeant.

Nath. Nesmith, killed at Chickamauga.  
B. T. Outland, wounded at Atlanta.  
W. J. Pipkin, died in Mississippi.  
Thomas Porte, died at South Island.  
E. S. Ray, died at Bardstown, Ky.  
J. B. Russ, died of wounds at Murfreesboro'.  
J. H. Smith.  
W. C. Small, discharged, over age.  
R. W. Sanders, discharged, under age.  
James Sauls, died.  
G. W. Skipper, wounded at Franklin.  
D. C. Tilton.  
W. S. Wallace, died in Mississippi.  
Wm. Wilson; died in Mississippi.  
Benj. Ward.



# Company F.

## CAPTAINS.

E. MILLER, not re-elected 1862.

F. J. BOSTICK, wounded, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

J. F. DAVIS, resigned.

F. J. BOSTICK, promoted Captain.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

L. T. McWHITE, not re-elected 1862.

J. T. BRAGDON, not re-elected 1862.

J. H. BELIN.

N. MURPHY.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

G. W. COLEMAN, discharged.

C. BELIN.

## SERGEANTS.

H. SHAW, promoted Lieutenant Company M.

M. BROWN, died, from wound received, Atlanta.

I. L. PROSSER, died in Kentucky.

J. H. BELIN, promoted Second Lieutenant.

## CORPORALS.

T. G. LEWIS, killed, Chickamauga.

J. N. BOSTICK, color-guard, captured, Missionary Ridge, prisoner at Rock Island.

R. W. FOXWORTH, died at Tupelo, Miss.  
 J. B. COLLINS.  
 A. J. ARD, died in Mississippi.  
 F. A. JOHNSON, died at Corinth.  
 E. B. GLISSON, mortally wounded, Chickamauga.  
 J. J. WILLIAMS.

PRIVATES.

P. Adkinson.  
 R. Broach, died.  
 J. Brown, discharged, from near-sightedness.  
 H. Bartelle.  
 J. R. Barnette.  
 C. Belin, promoted to First Sergeant..  
 J. J. Bellflower, died at Corinth.  
 G. W. Curry, captured, Missionary Ridge.  
 D. Curry, died.  
 J. Curry, died.  
 R. Cannon.  
 S. C. Cox, captured, Missionary Ridge.  
 J. E. Collins.  
 S. J. Collins.  
 T. E. Crossby.  
 J. W. Crossby, died, Mississippi.  
 J. L. Crossby, died.  
 J. G. Daniels, died on South Island.  
 J. T. Dimary.  
 N. Evans, died in hospital.  
 A. B. Foxworth.  
 J. Gasque.  
 E. B. Glisson, promoted to Corporal.

- H. Gunter, died in hospital.  
 J. Goff, died.  
 S. O. Hinds, died at Corinth.  
 H. N. Hinds.  
 M. T. Hog.  
 N. P. Hutcherson.  
 Wm. Hyman.  
 H. Hawkins, died.  
 G. W. J. Kenner.  
 J. J. Jarrall, died.  
 P. C. Johnson, died.  
 J. J. Johnson.  
 T. H. Johnson.  
 W. E. Keefe, captured Chickamauga.  
 J. G. Keightley.  
 J. R. Lewis, died.  
 A. C. Lee, died.  
 J. R. Marler.  
 V. A. Marler.  
 E. Miller, missing.  
 J. McNeill, died, South Island.  
 J. P. Nobles, died, Tupelo.  
 S. F. Parker, captured Missionary Ridge, prisoner at  
 Rock Island.  
 R. W. Pace, died.  
 F. M. Phillips.  
 A. E. Powell.  
 W. M. Powell.  
 M. B. Powell.  
 G. W. Poston.  
 A. J. Richardson, died.

- D. A. Rowell.  
J. B. Smith.  
J. H. Shaw, killed, battle Franklin.  
R. W. Stone.  
R. W. Taylor, died.  
S. Turbeville, died on sick furlough.  
G. W. Turner.  
R. H. Turner, died.  
T. D. Turner, died.  
J. W. Wall.  
J. C. Wall, killed, picket line Chattahoochie River.  
D. N. Williams.  
J. J. Williams, promoted to Corporal.

# Company G.

## CAPTAINS.

SAMUEL BELL, not re-elected, 1862.  
C. T. FORD, resigned, 1863.  
M. F. SARVIS.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

C. T. FORD, promoted Captain, 1862.  
M. F. SARVIS, promoted Captain, 1863.  
D. D. McDUFFIE.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

W. H. PRIVETT, resigned at reorganization.  
D. D. McDUFFIE, promoted First Lieutenant, 1863.  
W. S. McCASKILL, not re-elected, 1862.  
S. E. LUCAS, promoted Major, Brigade Com'sry.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

M. F. SARVIS, promoted First Lieutenant.

## SERGEANTS.

M. F. GAUSE, died at Chattanooga.  
J. J. TODD, discharged.  
W. J. SUGGS.  
J. T. McCracken.

## CORPORALS.

DANIEL BOYD.  
 A. D. MARTIN.  
 S. G. TOMPKINS, killed, Missionary Ridge.  
 JESSEE BOYD, killed, Missionary Ridge.  
 A. M. CHESNUTT, discharged.  
 W. P. ALLEN, discharged.

## PRIVATES,

J. T. Alford, died.  
 T. J. Anderson.  
 Levi Anderson.  
 R. P. Arnold.  
 W. L. Baker.  
 Joseph Barnhill, died.  
 Josiah Barnhill, died.  
 John Boyd.  
 S. P. Branton, died.  
 L. M. Boon.  
 H. Cartrett, died at Rock Island.  
 D. H. Chesnut.  
 J. W. Cade.  
 J. S. Cade.  
 T. J. Cook, died.  
 C. G. Cox.  
 H. L. Doyl.  
 Daniel Dawsey, died.  
 D. M. Edge.  
 W. L. Edge, lost leg at Atlanta.  
 J. M. Elliott.  
 J. J. Fulghum, killed.

J. W. Gause, died.  
 J. G. Graham, died.  
 Wm. F. Galaway.  
 A. J. Galaway, discharged.  
 E. J. Gause.  
 L. J. Hardwick, discharged.  
 J. B. Hardee.  
 Thomas Henniford, discharged.  
 J. T. Hawkins, missing.  
 R. C. Hardee.  
 R. S. Holmes, killed.  
 H. C. Houson.  
 M. A. Hampton, died.  
 N. A. Howell, died.  
 W. E. Jerrold, discharged.  
 E. Johnson, discharged.  
 Isaac Lewis, discharged.  
 M. McDowall.  
 L. C. McCumber.  
 M. H. R. Martin.  
 M. M. Martin, discharged.  
 Robert Millikin.  
 B. B. Nobles, died.  
 Hardy Parker, killed at Missionary Ridge.  
 T. A. Rials, died.  
 H. F. Riley, discharged.  
 John Rogers.  
 G. W. Reaves, discharged.  
 N. E. Stanley.  
 Bethel Smith.  
 R. Shannon, killed at home.

H. L. Stephens.  
J. H. Stephens.  
J. W. Smith.  
J. M. Sudam.  
A. Singleton.  
W. F. Todd.  
J. M. Todd, died.  
L. M. Todd, died.  
H. J. Todd, died.  
S. J. Todd.  
John H. Todd, died.  
D. W. Todd, died.  
S. D. Todd, died.  
Dennis Todd, killed at home.  
Moses Tylee, discharged.  
Lewis Tylee, discharged.  
C. Tompkins.  
J. B. Tompkins, killed.  
D. W. M. Tompkins.  
H. T. Williams, killed.  
Levi Watts, died.



# Company H.

## CAPTAINS.

J. R. NETTLES, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
W. J. M. LEE.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

W. J. M. LEE, promoted Captain.  
J. T. KIRBY, wounded, Atlanta, July 22d.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

S. B. BURKETT, died, 1862.  
W. D. FITCH, resigned.  
C. J. OSBORN, resigned.  
J. T. KIRBY, promoted First Lieutenant.  
E. S. SAULS, twice wounded.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

C. J. OSBORN, promoted Second Lieutenant.

## SERGEANTS.

E. M. SCURRY, died, 1863.  
E. S. SAULS, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
J. T. KIRBY, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
J. C. MCGEE, died in camp, 1862.

## CORPORALS.

S. F. R. GODWIN, killed, Murfreesboro', 1862.  
J. J. McKNIGHT.  
SAMUEL KIRBY, wounded in three battles.

S. W. McCLAM, killed, Atlanta, 28th July.  
 R. N. BROWN, discharged.  
 W. P. BUDDIN, died, 1862.  
 R. N. FLOWERS.  
 G. W. HUGGINS, killed, Atlanta.

PRIVATES.

G. W. Anderson, discharged.  
 L. E. Burket, wounded.  
 M. Braveboy.  
 M. M. Braveboy, captured in Tennessee.  
 G. W. Burrows, killed, Nashville, December, 1864.  
 J. W. Brown, killed.  
 J. A. Brown.  
 J. W. Carter, killed.  
 J. M. T. Carter, killed.  
 J. P. Caniday, discharged.  
 A. Cook, died.  
 J. W. Caulder, died.  
 E. W. Cook, died.  
 A. M. B. Coward.  
 D. E. Coward, wounded, Nashville.  
 E. Cane, captured.  
 W. Collins, killed, Chickamauga.  
 E. Caraway.  
 W. Caraway, died on South Island.  
 C. W. Daniels.  
 A. H. Evins, discharged.  
 J. E. Evins, discharged.  
 R. N. Flowers, promoted Color Corporal; wounded.  
 E. A. Flowers, died.

- J. B. Flowers, died, 1861.  
 L. D. Floyed, died.  
 J. O. Fillyaw, discharged.  
 J. J. Fillyaw, died.  
 A. Gray, died.  
 N. Gray, killed, 1864.  
 D. A. D. Godwin, died.  
 G. D. Green.  
 G. W. Graham, died.  
 W. N. Gause, discharged.  
 A. J. Hatchel, died.  
 Jasper Hatchel, died, January, 1862.  
 J. N. Hatchel, died.  
 T. H. Hatchel, died, 1862.  
 D. Haniford, wounded.  
 G. W. Huggins, promoted Corporal, killed, Atlanta.  
 J. J. Huggins, captured, 1863.  
 George James, died, South Island, 1861.  
 M. Jones.  
 L. Jones, died, Tupelo, Miss., July, 1862.  
 W. Jones, discharged.  
 A. Jones, died.  
 F. M. Jones, discharged.  
 T. Jordan, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
 D. P. Kirby.  
 R. W. Kirby, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
 M. C. Langston, killed, Chickamauga.  
 H. Lee.  
 J. L. Lee, captured, 1863, and died in prison.  
 J. C. Laws.  
 S. J. Lee, discharged.

- C. W. Lee, died, December, 1862.  
 J. W. Lee, captured, 1863, died in prison.  
 W. C. Lee, captured, 1863, died in prison.  
 W. M. C. Lee, died.  
 P. D. Lee, died at Tupelo, Miss., 1862.  
 J. A. Lee, captured, 1863, died in prison.  
 B. Lee, died.  
 A. R. Lee, died.  
 J. L. Lynch, died.  
 J. M. Lacey, died.  
 J. Lynch, wounded.  
 A. Lynch, died.  
 R. J. McKnight, discharged.  
 J. McKnight, captured, 1863.  
 H. M. Matthews, died.  
 A. Matthews, died.  
 M. Matthews, died.  
 G. W. Matthews, died.  
 F. Matthews, died.  
 G. R. Matthews, wounded.  
 E. Matthews.  
 Pleasant Matthews, died.  
 R. M. Matthews, died.  
 Robert Matthews, died, 1862.  
 J. M. Matthews, killed.  
 Wm. Matthews, discharged, 1862.  
 John J. McCalister, wounded, Atlanta.  
 P. McGee, captured, 1863.  
 S. Miles, died.  
 J. R. Miles, killed, Chickamauga.  
 S. J. Nettles, died, 1862.

- E. C. Osborn.
- J. Pate, discharged.
- N. G. Parker, died.
- A. Parker, wounded, and discharged.
- G. W. Reid, died, 1862.
- W. L. Smiley.
- S. D. Smith, wounded.
- R. Spring, died, 1862.
- J. J. Steele, discharged.
- T. H. Wilks, died.
- J. M. Weaver, discharged.
- J. A. Young, wounded.

# Company I.

## CAPTAINS.

H. M. LOFTON, resigned.

B. B. McWHITE, wounded, Murfreesboro'.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

B. B. McWHITE, promoted Captain.

S. S. GASQUE, not re-elected reorganization, 1862.

ANDREW POSTON, wounded, Chickamauga.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

S. S. GASQUE, promoted First Lieutenant.

BENJAMIN POSTON.

T. J. BOSTICK, died of wounds received at Franklin.

ANDREW POSTON, elected First Lieutenant, re-organization, 1862.

G. C. FINKLEA, captured Missionary Ridge.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

JASPER BARTELL, mustered out, over age.

## SERGEANTS.

T. J. BOSTICK, promoted Second Lieutenant.

ANDREW POSTON, promoted Second Lieutenant.

WM. BARTELL, died in Tennessee.

W. L. HYMAN, wounded, Murfreesboro'.

A. A. MYERS, Color Sergeant of Regim

## CORPORALS.

- R. TURBEVILLE, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
 N. C. HICKS, died in Kentucky.  
 G. C. FINKLEA, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
 W. H. McWHITE, wounded, Murfreesboro', Frank-  
 lin and Atlanta.  
 DANIEL POSTON.  
 J. H. FLOWERS.

## PRIVATES.

- W. S. Altman.  
 C. T. Altman, died from wounds, Chickamauga.  
 Jacob Adkisson, mustered out, over age.  
 J. A. Askins, died in Mississippi.  
 Barnabas Ard.  
 D. J. Andrews, died from wounds, Resaca.  
 B. J. Barnes, died from wounds, Atlanta.  
 J. H. Bostick, died in Kentucky.  
 J. B. Bragdon, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 Levi Cooper, mustered out, over age.  
 Simon Cooper.  
 Jas. Caulcutt.  
 E. E. Cain, died in Georgia.  
 Wm. Cain.  
 N. B. Creel, died in Mississippi.  
 W. E. Carter, died in Georgia.  
 W. D. Campbell, wounded at Jonesboro', Georgia.  
 A. N. Finklea.  
 W. D. Finklea.  
 6 W. D. Finklea, wounded, Chickamauga.

- Gregory Eaddy, died in Mississippi.  
 G. W. Glisson.  
 A. B. Gordon, mustered out, over age.  
 J. J. Gordon, discharged, South Island, S. C.  
 J. H. Holland.  
 J. B. Haines, wounded, Missionary Ridge.  
 W. S. A. Huggins.  
 J. R. Hanna, died, South Island.  
 D. P. Hanna, died in Kentucky.  
 Ervin Hanna, wounded, Missionary Ridge.  
 E. B. Hutchison.  
 L. N. Hutchison, wounded, Atlanta.  
 John Hutchison, died in Kentucky.  
 J. L. Hyman, mustered out, over age.  
 J. W. Lee.  
 W. A. Lee, died in Mississippi.  
 G. W. Munn.  
 W. J. Munn, killed at Murfreesboro'.  
 W. A. McGee.  
 A. W. McKissick.  
 Enos McDaniel, mustered out, over age.  
 Thos. Maree.  
 G. H. Myers, wounded, Missionary Ridge.  
 G. W. McWhite, died in Mississippi.  
 G. R. Parker.  
 Nathan Prosser, died in South Carolina.  
 M. V. Prosser.  
 S. C. Powell.  
 J. S. Powell, mustered out, over age.  
 Hampton Poston, died in South Carolina.  
 Christopher Poston, died in Tennessee.



# Company I.

## CAPTAINS.

S. E. McMILLAN, not re-elected 1862.  
A. H. FORD.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

A. H. FORD, promoted Captain.  
D. J. HARRELSON, wounded, Atlanta, July 28th.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

D. J. HARRELSON, promoted First Lieutenant.  
R. B. STACKHOUSE, not re-elected.  
T. B. RUSS, wounded, Atlanta, July 22d, died 1862.  
W. H. GILES, killed, Atlanta, July 28th.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

T. B. RUSS, promoted Second Lieutenant.

## SERGEANTS.

D. D. McDUFFIE, promoted First Lieutenant Co. G.  
T. A. SMITH, mustered out, over age.  
N. C. MURPHY, promoted Second Lieut. Co. F.  
W. H. MUNNERLYN, promoted Second Lieut. Co. D.  
A. N. SMITH.  
W. D. COLEMAN.

## CORPORALS.

- H. LEE, discharged.  
 T. B. HAYS, discharged.  
 L. W. MILLER, died on march from Georgetown  
 to Charleston.  
 D. F. COLLINS, died in hospital, Georgetown.  
 A. N. SMITH, promoted Sergeant.  
 W. D. COLEMAN, promoted Sergeant.  
 T. H. JOHNSON.  
 D. N. McCALL.  
 A. W. McINTYRE.

## PRIVATES.

- J. A. Adkinson.  
 B. F. Adkinson.  
 W. D. Aymet, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 Wm. Barber, captured, Kentucky.  
 J. A. Boatright.  
 S. Benjamin, mustered out, under age.  
 G. R. W. Brown, wounded, Murfreesboro'.  
 R. M. Brown, died.  
 J. L. Brown, died.  
 L. Brown, died.  
 W. Brown.  
 E. Brogdon, discharged.  
 A. J. Collins, died.  
 J. D. Collins, died.  
 R. Collins, wounded, Chickamauga,  
 S. Collins, wounded, Missionary Ridge.  
 J. G. Collins, died.  
 G. F. Campbell, died.

- J. L. Carmichael, wounded, Franklin, died.  
 D. C. Cameron, mustered out, under age.  
 Jesse Coleman.  
 H. Crocker, died.  
 A. Deaver, lost leg at Murfreesboro'.  
 L. Flowers.  
 M. M. Ferguson, detached, hospital nurse.  
 B. A. Flowers.  
 B. Flowers, died.  
 N. Flowers, died.  
 A. E. Gregg.  
 Wm. Gregg.  
 R. W. Gregg, mustered out, under age.  
 A. J. Giles.  
 J. B. Giles, died.  
 W. H. Giles, promoted Second Sergeant.  
 G. W. Harrelson, died.  
 H. Hertz, discharged as Prussian subject.  
 E. Holder.  
 J. Holder.  
 J. M. Horn, died.  
 T. Huggins.  
 A. H. Huggins, died.  
 N. C. Huggins, killed, Nashville.  
 J. Huggins.  
 Amy W. Jasper, killed, Murfreesboro'.  
 G. T. James.  
 T. H. Johnson, promoted Corporal.  
 A. P. Johnson, wounded battle of Murfreesboro'.  
 G. W. Johnson, wounded.  
 J. Lane, mustered out, under age.

G. W. Lane, transferred.  
 B. F. Lambert, discharged.  
 P. L. Meares, died.  
 N. Miller.  
 James Miller.  
 Thompson Miller.  
 J. Middleton, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 J. B. Murphy.  
 D. N. McCall, promoted Corporal.  
 J. McCall, killed, Bentonsville.  
 A. McDaniel, died.  
 W. W. McIntyre, promoted Corporal.  
 W. T. McKenzie, discharged.  
 A. Nance, discharged.  
 N. R. Owens.  
 A. Page, wounded, Resaca.  
 J. C. Price, wounded, Chickamauga.  
 B. T. Price, wounded.  
 F. M. Richardson, died.  
 J. G. Richardson.  
 W. H. Rogers, captured Missionary Ridge.  
 J. D. Rogers.  
 T. Sawyer.  
 H. S. Clark, discharged, Prussian subject.  
 J. Snipes, killed, Franklin.  
 G. W. Smith, transferred to Gregg's Battery.  
 J. F. Smith.  
 W. T. Stephens, mustered out, under age.  
 J. T. Shelly.  
 W. P. Sweet, died.  
 W. Tabler, captured.

W. M. Thompson, killed, Murfreesboro'.

S. B. Wall.

G. W. Waller.

W. J. Wallace, captured in Kentucky.

J. B. Wiggins, died.

# Company M.

## CAPTAINS.

WM. J. TAYLOR, not re-elected, 1862.  
J. P. BESSANT, resigned, 1863.  
W. C. DuBOIS.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

WM. R. GRAHAM, not re-elected, 1862, died.  
E. D. RICHARDSON, resigned, 1863.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

WM. M. BENTON, not re-elected, 1862.  
JAS. F. MOLLOY, not re-elected, 1862.  
W. C. DuBOIS, promoted Captain.  
WM. CANNON, resigned.  
HENRY SHAW, captured, Atlanta, July 28th.  
J. C. INMAN, killed, Atlanta, July 22d.

## FIRST SERGEANTS.

J. P. BESSANT, promoted Captain.

## SERGEANTS.

E. D. RICHARDSON, promoted First Lieutenant.  
ISAAC B. HARDEE, died, Barboursville, Ky., 1863.  
WM. CANNON, promoted Second Lieutenant.  
WM. McANGE, died, Miss., 1862.

## CORPORALS.

JOSEPH M. KING.

S. B. RHUARK, wounded, Murfreesboro'.

S. J. CRAWFORD, died, 1862.

T. M. OWENS.

W. C. DuBOIS, promoted Second Lieutenant.

ISAAC CANNON.

## PRIVATES.

D. T. Allen.

James Allan, leg amputated, Atlanta, 1864.

J. T. Anderson.

S. W. Baxley.

C. M. Barker.

M. G. Barker, left sick, Tazewell, Ky., died.

G. B. Barker, died in Miss.

M. M. Barker.

C. N. Baker.

E. S. Baker.

Isaac Barnhill.

R. J. Barnhill, died at Barbourville, Ky., 1863.

W. W. Barnhill.

Caswell Blake, died, 1862.

J. J. Blake, died, 1862.

T. P. Brown.

Wm. H. Bryant, died in Miss.

J. B. Bruton.

W. R. Caulder, missing, on retreat from Shelbyville.

Joseph Caps.

C. H. Causey.

C. W. Cox.

Wm. M. Cox.  
 D. H. Crawford.  
 H. A. Duncan, died, 1862.  
 Peter J. Elks.  
 Wm. D. Ellis, died.  
 Wm. H. Floyd.  
 Wm. Floyd.  
 Alex. Gasque, left sick at Tazewell, Ky., died.  
 Cortenus Gore.  
 C. Hammontry.  
 I. O. D. Hardee, died, Miss., 1862.  
 B. Hardwick.  
 J. A. Hendrick.  
 Washington Herring.  
 Ira G. Hux.  
 John W. Hux.  
 Thos. A. Joiner, died, 1862.  
 I. B. Jordan, killed on picket, Atlanta, 1864.  
 W. J. Jordan, killed on picket, Atlanta, 1864.  
 Ervin Johnson.  
 Joseph Johnson.  
 J. T. Jones.  
 S. S. Jones.  
 J. J. Lewis, killed Nashville, Tenn., 1864.  
 W. H. Lewis.  
 Giles Lee.  
 Robert Livingston.  
 J. F. McCall.  
 J. H. McDaniels, died.  
 J. H. Owens.  
 J. A. Owens.



Isaac Patrick.

Noah Patrick.

A. M. Pierce, died at Cornith, Miss., 1862.

James Prince, died at Cornith, Miss., 1862.

G. C. Rabon.

S. H. Sarvis.

Enoch Stevens, died.

J. W. Stevens, died.

Hugh Stevens, died.

B. F. Shackelford.

James Skipper.

Reddick Skipper.

Solomon Skipper.

Solomon J. Smith, died.

Daniel Shelly.

Wesley Tharp.

Wingate Tharp, died, 1862.

A. P. Thompson.

Hugh Thompson.

W. S. Thompson.

J. D. Thomas.

J. E. Todd, wounded.

J. J. Vereen, wounded at Murfreesboro', Tenn., 1862.

W. J. Vereen, wounded at Murfreesboro', Tenn., 1862.

R. C. Wilson, died.



SKETCH

OF THE

TENTH REGIMENT,

SO. CA. VOLUNTEERS,

C. S. P. ARMY.



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CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

The bill to organize a force for State defence passed by the Legislature of South Carolina near the end of December, 1860, divided the State into ten districts, in each of which one regiment was to be formed from the ten companies first offering their services to the Governor. The numbers of these regiments were thus geographical, and did not represent the order of their formation. The district from which the 10th Regiment was to be formed embraced Horry, Marion, Georgetown, Williamsburg, and part of Charleston District, and

its organization, May 31st, 1861, was completed by the election of the following field officers: Colonel, A. M. Manigault; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. F. Pressley; Major, Richard G. White. The appointment of the following staff soon followed: Capt. C. I. Walker, Adjutant;\* Capt. B. H. Wilson, Quartermaster; Capt. T. Nelson Britton, Commissary; Dr. P. P. Bonneau, Surgeon; Dr. J. P. Cain, Assistant Surgeon; Rev. W. T. Capers, Chaplain; W. E. Huger, Sergeant-Major; G. F. B. Leighton, Quartermaster-Sergeant; R. H. Kimball, Commissary-Sergeant; W. S. Nurse, Hospital Steward; J. H. Johnson, Ordinance Sergeant.

The companies were:

Company A, Georgetown Rifle Guards. (Georgetown,) Capt. Plowden C. J. Weston.

Company B, Brooks Guards, (Horry,) Capt. J. H. Norman.

Company C, Lake Swamp Volunteers, (Horry,) Capt. A. H. Johnson.

Company —, Wee Nee Volunteers, (Williamsburg,) Capt. R. M. Gourdin.

Company E, Black Mingo Rifle Guards, (Williamsburg,) Capt. J. F. Carraway.

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\*Under this Bill Adjutants had the rank of Captain.

Company F, Pee Dee Rangers, (Marion,) Capt. E. Miller,

Company H, Liberty Volunteers, (Williamsburg,) Capt. J. H. Nettles.

Company —, Carvers Bay Palmetto Rifle Guards, (Georgetown,) Capt. Wm. McAnge.

Company —, Capt. George.

Company —, Coast Guards, (Charleston,) Capt. DuPre.

Company K, Eutaw Volunteers, (Charleston,) Capt. Julius T. Porcher.

The Regiment with the exception of the Coast Guards and Company K, (which last was ordered to Bull's Bay,) assembled in Camp of Instruction at Camp Marion, White's Bridge, near Georgetown, S. C., July 19th, 1861.

Capt. George's Company reported in such disorganization, that Col. Manigault declined to receive it and it returned home.

In August the Regiment was transferred to the Confederate Government. Having been formed for state service a new enlistment was made for service wherever the larger demands of the Southern Confederacy might require. Those Companies and men who were unable to assume these larger responsibilities, were allowed to retire, and the Regiment lost the ser-

vices of Maj. White, the Wee Nee Volunteers, Carver's Bay P. R. Guards, Coast Guards, and some few men from all the companies. Their places were promptly supplied. First Lieut. A. J. Shaw, Company A, was promoted Major, all his superior officers waiving rank. The place of the retiring Companies was filled by—

Company D, Marion Volunteers, (Marion,) Capt. Z. Godbold.

Company I, Swamp Fox Guards, (Marion,) Capt. H. M. Lofton.

The Regiment was further augmented by the following Companies :

In September, 1861, Company G, Horry Rough and Ready's, (Horry,) Capt. Sam'l Bell.

In November, 1861, Company L, Liberty Guards, (Marion,) Capt. S. E. McMillan ; Company M, (Horry,) Capt. W. M. Taylor.

The total number of Companies was twelve.

This period was devoted to moulding the raw recruits, whose only military qualifications were vigorous physiques, undaunted courage, devoted patriotism, into trained and disciplined soldiers. The regiment was fortunate in having several companies which came to it well drilled and whose example was of great service. But beyond the earnest, patriotic spirit,



which pervaded all ranks, to learn as speedily and thoroughly as possible the lesson of the hour, and the influence of an officer at its head who came to us with the experience and laurels of Mexico, the regiment is indebted, like many others, for its excellence in drill and discipline, to the South Carolina Military Academy. Several of its officers had the training of this State School—and during their vacation, giving up the rare treat of a visit home, Cadets W. B. McKee, L. R. Starke, M. S. Elliott, A. Doty, Jr., J. M. Taylor, Jno. C. Neill, generously devoted their tactical knowledge to the benefit of the Regiment.

These influences moulded the plastic material into that splendidly drilled and disciplined regiment which attracted so much attention when it entered the army of Mississippi at Corinth. On one occasion, at Tupelo, Miss., General Bragg having stopped, as he frequently did, to witness the drill of the regiment, sent a staff officer to compliment it and give thanks for the pleasure the drill had given him; the only instance of the kind occurring in that army to the knowledge of the writer.

The equipment of the regiment was—well—excellent for those days, when courage was esteemed of more value than long range

rifles. Companies A, B, E, and K, uniformed themselves and the Government furnished the other Companies with good serviceable uniforms. We had all the tents and such camp equipage, &c., &c., as was allowed by army regulations, even to sealing wax. For arms we had only *four* kinds in the regiment. Company A, was armed with English Enfield Rifles, a contribution from its Captain. Company B, with the short heavy Mississippi Rifle. Company E, with Harper's, Ferry Rifled Muskets, and the other Companies with smooth bore Muskets. The progress of the war soon forced the musket aside and the Austrian Rifle was substituted, but it was not until after the battle of Franklin, in November, 1864, almost at the close of the war, that the regiment was uniformly armed with Enfield Rifles. We went into the battle of Murfreesboro' with nine Companies armed with smooth bore Muskets, to contend with troops armed with the most improved weapon of that day, and perhaps the best ever made for undisciplined troops, the Enfield. On the picket line, our enemies laughed at us, and it was only in the impetuous charge and close quarters of the battle that the patriotic bravery of our men overcame the disparity of arms and numbers.

Dear old Camp Marion—and those dress parades—Company “Number” C, dressing up to its place—the wives, daughters, sweethearts, and friends looking admiring on to make each one of us do his best, and our negro band marching down the line to the tune of “Walk in the Light,”—and the Colonel’s two setters—and then the chat with our friends in the cool twilight after parade. And guard mounting, and Sunday mornings’ inspection and church service under the bush arbor conducted by our eloquent Chaplain. How anxious we all were to exchange all this for more active service in the field, and how gladly would we have gone back to the dear old spot after we had tasted the delights (?) of real army life.

The fortifications at the entrance of Winyah Bay, were garrisoned during the summer as follows: Maj. A. J. Shaw in command; South Island, Company E; North Island, Company D, and during the fall, Company H was sent to South Island, and Company F to the Cat Island Fort. On the 15th and 16th December, 1861, the Regiment was concentrated here—Companies A, E, H, and K, at South Island; Companies B and F, at Cat Island Fort; Company D, at North Island; Companies C, G, I, L, and M, at Cat Island near the South Island

Causeway. Comfortable winter quarters were erected. Here we went through typhoid fever, measles, mumps, &c., a course of sickness which few régiments escaped. The sickness was so general, that at times it was hard to find well men enough to nurse the sick and do the necessary guard duty. But spring brought health, and when the order came to dismantle the forts and move to Charleston, the Regiment was in splendid condition. Arriving at Mt. Pleasant, near Charleston, after a few days' march, we went into camp (Camp P'on). Here the Regiment re-enlisted under the bounty act for three years or the war, and one-third of the men were granted furloughs. This was before the passage of the Conscript Act. The furloughed men had only partially started, when the order came sending us to reinforce Beauregard at Corinth, Miss.; the furloughs were at once relinquished, the men returning to their colors, and the Regiment departed for that long absence from their State, from which one-half never returned, and those who did, only after three years glorious service in defending our sister States.

Never can we forget the noble ardor which pervaded all ranks, when the Regiment embarked for active service. It was a slander to

say of these men, that they were merely the defenders of negro slavery. They were true patriots, who, at the call of their State, in defence of her liberty, went forth to risk all—comfort, property, life, in response to the highest feeling of public duty. Taught from their cradles to give allegiance first to South Carolina, they lived, fought, died devoted sons of hers, and like their forefathers of 1776, gloried in the name of Rebel, when in rebellion against oppression and tyranny; when Rebels in defence of the dearest rights of freemen.

## CHAPTER II.

### ACTIVE SERVICE COMMENCES.

On the 12th April, 1862, the Regiment started from Charleston, passing through Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, and Mobile, arrived April 25th and 26th at Corinth, Miss., where Beauregard was being heavily reinforced after Shiloh. Every where along the route the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and we went to the front encouraged by the smiles and blessings of the women, who were afterwards called to bear even more than the men, the privations and anxieties, if spared the dangers, of the war.

We found Corinth then in its wet, muddy condition. It was always in an exaggerated state, either of wetness or dryness. We were either knee deep in mud, or sitting in the corner of a large hole, beside a smaller one in the bottom, waiting for the water to spring.

On our arrival we were placed in Donaldson's Brigade, but were soon brigaded with the 19th S. C. Regiment, 24th, 28th, and 34th Alabama Regiments, under Brig. Gen'l Trapier and in Withers' Division, 2d Corps, Army of Mississippi. It was our good fortune to be

associated with these Regiments during the entire war, the Brigade being known afterwards as Duncan's, and from December, 1862, as Manigault's. It was commanded nearly the entire time by Colonel (afterwards Brig. Gen'l) Manigault.

On 2d May, the Brigade was on picket duty nine miles in advance of Corinth. The entire picket line of the army, with the exception of this Brigade, was driven back some four miles, and we had a narrow escape from capture, not retiring until we received orders. Work on the breastworks, picket duty, fatigue duty, nursing the sick, burying the dead, was our daily work, varied only by some attempts to induce the enemy to attack us in our lines and by the affair at Farmington. At last reduced by sickness and death, Beauregard found himself unable to hold the position. The 17,000 sick having been sent off, stores either removed or destroyed, the 29th May the army evacuated Corinth and fell back to Tupelo, Miss. Crowded into a restricted space with a scarcity of even bad water, mostly surface drainage, little fresh meat and exposure for the first time, thousands in the army fell sick and thousands died. The 10th Regiment had its share of the common suffering, and often had not men enough for

duty to respond to the daily heavy calls. This devastation by disease seems so much more terrible than the carnage of the battlefield.

While at Corinth the Regiment was re-organized under its new enlistment, the move having prevented it before leaving Charleston. The changes in the officers is shown on the rolls which accompanies this sketch. The Regiment had the misfortune to lose the services of Major A. J. Shaw. Brave, earnest, conscientious, a splendid officer and a brave man, he discharged the duties of the Majoricy as honestly and as fearlessly as he, in after years, learnedly dispensed justice from the Bench. He was sacrificed, as many good men have been, and not re-elected at the re-organization. It was our good fortune, however, to possess more than one officer in every manner qualified to take his place. His successful competitor having resigned, Captain Julius T. Porcher, Company K, was promoted Major, his Senior, Captain Weston, declining the promotion.

The Regiment remained at Tupelo until July 6th, when it was moved to Saltillo. The rest, good food and pure water thoroughly recuperated all. The sick, returning from the hospitals, filled our ranks. Constant drilling in



the evolutions of the Battalion and Brigade increased the efficiency and perfected the discipline of the command. We were thus quietly preparing for the campaign into Kentucky. July 30th we left, with regret, our camp at Saltillo and moved, by rail, to the vicinity of Chattanooga.

## CHAPTER III.

### KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Around Chattanooga all was bustle and preparation for the march into Kentucky. This expedition appeared to be a political rather than a military movement. Kentucky had a place in the Confederate Congress and it was supposed that only the occupation of the State by the enemy prevented her contributing her quota to the Confederate Army. If, therefore, our army could advance and give her people the opportunity of joining us, our ranks would be swelled by thousands and the army be sufficiently large to maintain its foothold in the State. The Confederate arms were carried in victory to the banks of the Ohio, but there was no uprising of the people. <sup>^</sup>The sentiment had been miscalculated and the expedition failed. It was a bold venture and in spite of the disappointments, if VanDorn had not been repulsed at Corinth and prevented from co-operating, it would, in all human probabilities, have proved a complete military success. It *was a grand success*, for when the campaign opened, the Federals held possession of all Tennessee,

North Alabama, North Mississippi and North Georgia, while at its close all this territory had been brought within the Confederate lines. For the credit of General Bragg he it said that he was the only Confederate Army Commander who never lost a foot of Confederate territory which he had not previously recovered from the enemy.

August 25th, 1862, the Regiment crossed the Tennessee River at Harrison's Landing, and on the 30th started on the march via Smith's Cross Roads, across Waldron's Ridge, a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, through the beautiful Sequatchie Valley, over the Cumberland Mountains, on to the Cumberland River, which was reached at the quaint old town of Gainsboro'. Forging the river, we moved on to Sparta, where we assumed light marching equipment, by storing away our knapsacks and putting a change of under-clothing in our blankets, slung across our shoulders.

We entered Kentucky at Tompkinsville, moved to Glasgow and went with the Brigade to cut the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Proctor's Station. This accomplished, we moved forward to participate in the capture of Mumfordsville. The 10th being in advance of the Brigade, we drove in the enemies pickets and

took up our position, from which we were relieved during the day and sent further to the right. That night, September 18th, we slept on our arms. Bragg having completed the investment of the town, the garrison surrendered during the night.

On the 20th September, we were again on the move, pushing on day and night, with the north star still in front of us, to cheer us during the weary night marches. On the 22d we made twenty-five miles, and during the last fifty-five hours had marched fifty miles. The army now hurried to the northeast through Harrodsburg and Bardstown, to effect a junction with Kirby Smith's column, which had advanced from Cumberland Gap. The road being thus open, Buell passed on to Louisville, collected a large army and advanced on Bragg, nearly surrounding him. The battle of Perryville checked him and enabled Bragg to make his escape, and we commenced the memorable retreat from Kentucky. Memorable from its hardships, bravely borne by all, and for the generalship which saved our little army from a foe nearly three times as large.

We passed through Crab Orchard, Mt. Vernon, London, Bartonsville, and, 20th October through Cumberland Gap, and the 24th Octo-

ber reached camp at Knoxville, having marched 168 miles in twelve days, including all delays in checking the enemy when rear guard, and helping along the wagons when impeded by the mountainous country through which we passed.

The suffering for want of food was great. Often did the hungry Confederate gather into his haversack the dirt where some horse had been fed by the roadside, to sift out, when reaching camp, for the few grains of corn which it contained. Parched corn was for days the staple diet of all, from private to Major-General. We reached Knoxville footsore, scantily clad, hungry, and we luxuriated there on full rations, rest and a plenteous supply of clothing, sent us by the ladies of Carolina. The Confederate soldier soon "felt his oats," and it did not require many days of such treatment to make him ready to fight again.

Worn down by the fatigues of the campaign, Capt. Plowden C. J. Weston left us, never to return. "His age, pursuits, and responsibilities, might fairly have excused him from service in the field, and his wealth would easily have purchased him a retreat, or secured for him a position of ease and immunity from hardship and danger.

"To prevent his return to the army, his ad-

miring friends in the Legislature placed him in an official position, which made it his duty to remain in the State ; and before the war ended he succumbed to his disease, and yielded up his life, as much a victim of the war as those who fell by shot and shell.

All this was done simply, unassumingly, as if a mere matter of course, involving no self-sacrifice. He thought it shame to withdraw any of his property from the State, but left it all to abide the fortunes of the Confederacy.

The State has had many sons more distinguished in her annals and in the field, but none whose record of "duties well performed, and days well spent," is more complete than his, and when she shall make up the roll of her tried and true sons, few names will be inscribed higher than that of Plowden Weston !

His life, although more conspicuous from his position and surroundings, was but a type of very many others which were freely given for the State they loved."

## CHAPTER IV.

### MURFREESBORO' CAMPAIGN.

Again "forward" and across the Cumberland Mountains to occupy Middle Tennessee, regained from the enemy by the Kentucky campaign. Moving by rail to Stevenson and thence by foot to Tullahoma, and after a brief stay there, on to Murfreesboro'. While at Tullahoma the novel expedient was tried of building a chimney to a tent—we had tents then. The rash radical, who first tried the experiment, received the usual ridicule which reformers are always treated to, and the Regiment assembled to see the tent consumed when the fire was kindled. No such result ensued, the invention was a grand success, and before a week passed, every tent in the Brigade possessed a clay chimney.

Christmas in camp—our first since leaving home—was a merry day. All ranks were levelled, and every one joined in its sports. The country was ransacked for our Christmas dinners—dinners served with the best sauce, a good appetite.

The condition of the Regiment was splendid.

We had all received new clothes and full rations, and the health of the command was fine. On 10th December the sick list was only 15.

Rosencrans very considerably allowed due time for our Christmas dinners to digest, before advancing from Nashville. But on the 28th we were moved out to our position in line for the battle of Murfreesboro'. Withers' Division was posted on the left centre, Manigault's Brigade on the left centre of the Division, and the 10th Regiment on the right of the Brigade. Col. Manigault was in command of the Brigade and Lieut. Col. Pressley of the Regiment.

Murfreesboro' was a gentlemanly fight—tactically as well as strategically. Our cavalry being duly driven in, the Yankee cavalry attacked our infantry pickets, were repulsed, and the enemies pickets increasing their pickets to a line, drove our pickets slowly back and endeavored to develope our main line, which we prevented by an increase of our picket strength. Now came the battle. His right being protected by Stone River, Bragg extended and strengthened his left, assuming the offensive at day break on the last day of 1862. He moved to the attack by Brigades in eschelon from the left, surprising the enemy and driving his right wing from every position. Rosencrans formed



a second line along the Nolensville Pike, almost at right angles to his former line, which checked the Confederates long enough to enable him to form his reserves and left wing in line on the Nashville Pike, behind nearly all his artillery, concentrated on a most commanding position.

The line of the Nolensville Pike was carried, and the Confederates pushed on through the cedar thicket, out to the open plain swept by over a hundred guns. Our victorious left wing being too much weakened by the two hard fights to attack this position, the troops of our right wing were thrown in, charged gallantly, but only to be repulsed—the position was too strong. The day closed with the enemy occupying their last position on the hill, and the weary Confederates in the cedar thicket at its foot, with their right wing crossing the Nashville Pike and protecting Murfreesboro'.

Such is the outline of our first general engagement. Now to the part the 10th Regiment took in it. When the Yankee cavalry first attacked our line, they struck to the right of Company A, which was on the right of our Brigade pickets, The picket line on our right had been re-adjusted just before, leaving a gap and through

this, a squadron of cavalry rode in. Capt. C. C. White hearing of the gap, had gone to the right of his Company to arrange it, was surrounded and captured with the two right groups of his pickets. Leaving a Lieutenant and squad in charge of these disarmed Confederates, the squadron dashed in to the rear of the line. Seeing the Lieutenant tremulous, Capt. White in his stentorian voice commanded "Company A, rally on the right." Rallying, they hesitated to shoot for fear of wounding their friends. "Never mind us, fire!" came from Capt. White, and grappling their captors, the prisoners secured them, regained their arms and rejoined their Company.\*

Company A promptly changed front to meet the squadron; Company B closed up, and the cavalry was driven off. Col. Pressley, Brigade officer of the day, arrived on the ground with Company C. Another charge from a fresh squadron, which was handsomely repulsed, and the Yankee cavalry had enough, having lost one Major and thirteen men killed, besides one Major and many men wounded and some prisoners.

On the 30th, the picket fight amounted almost

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\*Capt. White was then 1st Lieutenant Commanding, and was promoted Captain on the field for distinguished gallantry.

to a battle. Early in the morning the Federal infantry began pressing forward, and gradually driving in our picket line, until about 3 P. M., it was only about one hundred and fifty yards from the main line of battle. A determined effort by the Federal infantry and artillery to drive them into the line and develope it, was frustrated by an equally determined stand. At one time it required more than half the Regiment on its picket line.

The enemy now established his main line about 500 yards from ours, not so near in the days of smooth bore muskets as it now seems. Confident in their strength, they lighted their fires at nightfall, prepared their suppers and passed the camp joke, within our sight and hearing. On our line silence and darkness reigned, we spoke only in a whisper and not a fire or light was to be seen, During the night the orders for the next day were received.

Before day break on the 31st we quietly took our places in ranks and calmly awaited the signal to move. The roar of musketry is now heard on the extreme left—nearer and nearer it rolls down the line, amid the victorious cheers of the Confederates. Forward goes the 34th Alabama, the 28th Alabama, the 24th Alabama. The 19th South Carolina moves up

and the 10th wheels into position. The movement being on the right of the 10th Regiment as a pivot, neither the 10th or 19th South Carolina were advanced very much, but they received a heavy fire. Success has covered the movement. The batteries which annoyed us in the picket fight of the day before, are now within our lines. The enemy has disappeared from our front and we move up to find him. A battery on the Nolensville Pike shows the position of the foe. Manigault is told that it is unsupported and ordered to capture it. The 10th South Carolina Regiment, supported by the 19th South Carolina, is detailed for the work. Pushing vigorously through the cedars, they drive in the pickets, the picket reserve one line of battle and find the battery on the far side of the Pike, on a hill, with two high rail fences in its front. The fire of the Yankee line is concentrated on the two Regiments. They halt under the shelter of the trees and rocks, and pour in a disastrous fire. Now only one gun of the battery is replying, the remainder are manned only by the dead and dying. But the terrible concentrated fire is almost too much for the gallant Carolinians. A shout is heard in the rear. The Brigades moves up to our support. Anderson on the right moves

victoriously forward, the Tennesseans on our left advance and the enemy now pressed on all sides, gives way, and we follow, sweeping over the battery captured by the South Carolina Regiments. Through the cedar thicket to the West of the Pike we press in hot haste and debouch on the open field. The very earth now quakes with the thunder of Rosencrans' concentrated artillery. The air seems filled with crashing, bursting shells. The tried Confederates waver, halt, reform at the edge of the wood, too weak to carry this last position of the enemy. The sharp rattle of musketry is heard to our right. Breckenridge's Division, fresh from the right, attacks the hill, but is driven back. Gradually the fire ceases, at dark the pickets are thrown out, our lines adjusted, details made to carry off the wounded and bury the dead, and we sleep on our arms.

We pass over the horrors of that night. The mourning over lost friends, the counting of vacant places, all around us the mangled bodies of the slain and from the ground between the picket lines comes the piteous, heart-rending cries of the wounded and dying. Our litter bearers venturing out to relieve the sufferings of the wounded enemy (for nearly all those who fell here were Yankees) were driven away

from their godly labor by the fire of the enemies pickets.

For the next three days we remained in the same position and not further engaged, as we took no part in the fight on the right. Exhaustion and exposure to the dreadful weather were telling on the army. The river in our rear was rapidly rising and becoming unfordable, so on the night of the 3d January, 1863, Bragg quietly fell back to the line of Duck river, the Camp of Manigault's Brigade being near Shelbyville, Tenn.

The loss of the Regiment was 118 killed and wounded. The battery of Napoleon Guns, captured by the 10th and 19th South Carolina Regiments, was given to them by General Bragg, "for brilliant deeds on the battlefield of Murfreesboro," inscribed with the names of four of the gallant dead, and to be presented by the two Regiments to General Beauregard, commanding the Department of South Carolina, as a trophy of the battle. The captured Battery was sent to him under an escort detailed for their distinguished gallantry in the action.

The following is General Bragg's address to the Army after the battle:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, }  
 WINCHESTER, January 8th, 1863. }

*Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee :*

Your gallant deeds have won the admiration of your General, your Government and your Country. For myself I thank you and am proud of you. For them I tender you the gratitude and praise you have so nobly won.

In a campaign of less than one month, in the face of winter, your achievements have been unparalleled. You have captured more than ten thousand prisoners, taken and preserved thirty pieces of artillery and seven thousand small arms, in addition to many thousand destroyed. You have besides captured eight hundred wagons, loaded chiefly with supplies, which have been destroyed or brought safely to your lines, and in pitched battles you have driven the enemy before you, inflicting a loss at least three to one greater than you have sustained.

\* \* \* \* \* Soldiers! the proudest reflection of your General's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proven. He asks no higher boon than to lead such men to victory. To share their trials and to stand or fall with them will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG,  
*General Commanding.*

The remainder of the winter and all the spring, was spent in the quiet of winter quarters at Shelbyville—relieved only by an occasional hour of picket duty, and such amusements as could be improvised in camp.

The casualties of actual service having greatly reduced the various commands, a general consolidation of companies and regiments was made in January, 1863. The 10th S. C. and 19th S. C. Regiments were consolidated; the

field officers of the 10th S. C. Regiment being all retained. The 10th Regiment furnished six Companies, as follows :

1st Company, Companies A and G, commanded by Capt. C. C. White.

2d Company, Companies C and D, commanded by Capt. R. Z. Harlee.

3d Company, Companies H and I, commanded by Capt. W. J. M. Lee.

4th Company, Companies E and L, commanded by Capt. G. P. Anderson.

5th Company, Companies K and M, commanded by Capt. J. S. Palmer.

6th Company, Companies B and F, commanded by Capt. W. J. Tolar.

A full quota of officers was retained, and all over this sent to the places of enlistment of their Companies to recruit.

We remained near Shelbyville until the latter part of June, when the new campaign opened.



## CHAPTER V.

### CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN.

We had seen the snows of winter slowly disappearing from the fertile hills of Middle Tennessee—the green wheat cover the fields, ripen, the harvest commenced and the grain all but gathered into the Confederate graineries. But the fruitful promise of plenty was never realized, as Rosencrans, largely reinforced, advanced on us. Bragg concentrated at Tullahoma, offering battle, which Rosencrans declined and moved on our communications. Bragg retired, re-crossed the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River, and took up position around Chattanooga.

Why these magnificent barriers, the mountains and the river were never used by either side as a line of defence, seems strange. When we advanced into Kentucky, neither was used by the enemy. Shiloh and Chickamauga were both on the south bank of the Tennessee, the Federal advance across the river in either case, having been unimpeded. If Johnston's army, which won so complete a victory the first day at Shiloh, and Bragg's, which won its only complete

victory at Chickamauga, had been posted on the banks and defended the crossing, how much easier would these results have been accomplished.

But it was not done, for reasons, good and sufficient no doubt, to those noble patriots, who shared the dangers and privations of their soldiers, and bore the terrible weight of the responsibility. Let us touch lightly their faults—they, as all of our great Generals, were leaders because their countrymen called them to the front. They did their duty nobly and well, and let us, who placed them there, bear the burden of the failure—a failure from which, perhaps, no man could have saved us.

In retreating from Middle Tennessee, our Regiment moved by Alisonia, Cowans, up the mountain, near the University of the South, and down at Sweeden's Cove, a beautiful secluded spot, across the river at the mouth of Battle Creek, arriving at Chattanooga July 8th, 1863. Here Col. Manigault received his appointment as Brig.-Gen'l. Lieut.-Col. Pressley and Maj. Porcher were promoted respectively Col. and Lieut.-Col. 10th S. C. Regiment, and Capt. White, of the 19th S. C. Regiment, promoted Major, and assigned to duty as officers of the consolidated regiment. Adj. Walker

and Sergt.-Maj. Huger were appointed on Gen'l Manigault's Staff as Adj.-Gen'l, and Aide-de-Camp, respectively.

In the latter part of August commenced the manoeuvres which preceded the battle of Chickamauga. Marching and counter-marching until, on the morning of the 18th September, our Brigade was in position on the south side of the river, near Lee & Gordon's Mills, across an open field, drawing the enemy's fire. It is not the most comfortable position to occupy—this drawing the enemy's fire—a deep river being between you and he, any attack is out of the question, and you are simply put up as a target for his artillery. It must be necessary however. There are few positions in life which are free from some compensation for the ills we suffer, that day a neighborly "sorghum" patch, relieved the tedious hours of the day.

The next day, the sorghum patch being exhausted, we were moved down and across the Chickamauga, and relieved some troops of Longstreet's corps. A light skirmish as we were arranging our line about dark was all the taste of close quarter fighting we had. We slept on our arms and were ready by day-break for the advance on the enemy. It was not until 10 o'clock that the rattle of musketry

on our right told us that Polk had opened the ball. It now came our turn to advance, and the "forward" was gallantly responded to and the men moved steadily forward to within striking distance, when with a yell, they charged and swept everything before them until the halt was sounded. But the right companies of the Regiment, under the leadership of Col. Pressley, not hearing the command, pushed on with Deas' Brigade, and did not rejoin our Brigade until the Division line was reformed. The enemy, having been driven back on his right, formed a new line with his right wing retired at a right angle. The Division conformed to his front and made preparations for another attack. The 10th and 19th S. C. Regiment occupied the crest of a ridge, with a valley separating us from the ridge held by the enemy. The country was here well wooded, but partially free from undergrowth. Dent's Battery was placed in our line. At 3 P. M. the Regiment moved forward, reached the crest of the opposite hill, were repulsed and closely followed by the Yankees. On reaching our hill, the gallant Dent opened fire, the Regiment rallied, turned, charged and again were at the enemy. Up the slope of their hill, until their battery being unmasked, we were checked and again repulsed.

Another rally, another driving back the enemy, each time Dent's guns doing splendid service, and his men fighting them with desperate gallantry. Ranks there were none. The men fought from what shelter they could find, and the individual influence and example of the officers was the only control remaining. Backwards and forwards, thus went the tide from hill to hill until about sunset, when the enemy reinforced with troops armed with Colt's Revolving Rifles, came on for the last charge. The fire from the repeaters was terrific. But it slackens! They cannot reload their pieces in the excitement of the fight. Dent's guns open. Forward boys, and at them again! Another charge, and this time no halt is made on the enemy's hill. Everything gives way before us, and at dark the halt is called because there are no Yankees in our front to fight.

The line is now reformed, the vacant places accounted for, and we prepare for the night's bivouac on the hard fought field. News comes of splendid successes on the right, but the Confederate centre had not been so lucky. We did not know then, what we know now, that Rosencrans had been doubled back on his centre, in horse shoe shape, and that the distance across from our Regiment on the left, to Walker's

Division on the right, was only about half a mile.

Expecting a renewal of the struggle in the morning, everything was ready. But with daylight, comes no firing on the picket line. What means it? There is certainly a picket line in our front. Scouts are thrown out, and the pickets found to be from Walker's Division on the right of the army. Soon the news comes down the lines that the enemy is in Chattanooga. The battle is then over, and the hard fought victory ours.

Those who, after the battle, visited the hill where the three hours' fight took place on the afternoon of the 20th September, said that they could not conceive how a living being had existed there. The trees were all barked for twenty feet from the ground, and large trees cut down by the rifle balls.

In this battle our army numbered about forty-five thousand, and lost fifteen thousand in killed and wounded. The enemy numbered sixty thousand, and lost twenty thousand killed and wounded, seven thousand prisoners, thirty-eight pieces of artillery, and twenty-five thousand stand of arms. Among the many patriots who fell in this engagement, was Capt. Daniel Elliott Huger, Brigade Insp.-Gen'l. Capt. Huger, returning from Heidelberg at the first sound of

war, went West with our Regiment as a volunteer aid to Col. Manigault; and though his abilities soon secured him places on the Brigade and Division Staff, yet he was always near and dear to the 10th S. C. Regiment. He was shot through the heart while gallantly meeting the enemy with men of the left of our Brigade, whom he had gathered around him by his noble personal influence and example. As an officer, he was cool, brave almost to rashness, determined and skillful. Everywhere in the thickest of the fight, giving confidence to all around him, by his bold and fearless bravery. As a gentleman, he was of the highest old Carolina type, cultivated, graceful, polite and refined. He fell universally regretted and beloved.

We are soon on the move after the enemy, and by afternoon had crossed the slope of Missionary Ridge, and saw the enemy hard at work around Chattanooga, strengthening its fortifications. We now sat down before it, and built our lines of circumvalation.

It is no part of this story to say why the anticipations of starving out the Yankees were never realized, nor how he succeeded in throwing in a large reinforcement under Grant, and opening up his lines of communication and make those preparations which recovered to

him all the ground lost at Chickamauga. We would not, if we could, balance the scales and place the responsibility where it belongs. It may not have been possible to have prevented it. This is the sketch of a single regiment, and it is no part of its scheme to blame or to praise, except where necessary to explain or justify the actions of the regiment.

At Missionary Ridge we had two lines of works, one at the foot of the Ridge, behind which were the tents, huts and other shelters; the other at the crest. The entire slope between the two was covered by the fire from the forts around the city, and often the enemy inconsiderately forced us at unseasonable hours to seek the protection of the breastworks. But gradually every one became accustomed to this state of things. On the 23d November the enemy was seen moving in force on our front, and everything was made ready to receive him. It was only a movement to secure two hills in our front held by the Brigade pickets. By moving they had planted a battery on the hills, well protected by earthworks. During this, the second day, no attack was made on our front, but Lookout Mountain was taken, Lookout Valley opened, and the left flank of the army turned. During the night the 24th and 28th Alabama



Regiments of our Brigade had been moved to the line on the crest of the ridge. The 10th and 19th S. C. Regiment and the 34th Alabama Regiment were left in the works at the foot, with instructions *to retire to the second line as soon as the enemy advanced in force.*

We had no attack until afternoon, when the enemy advanced in strength. It was a splendid sight from the top of the ridge—the valley swarming with the myriads of blue coats, all advancing in splendid order. One man in the Regiment said of this, that he was willing to fight the Yankees two to our one, but when he heard old Grant command, “Attention World! by Nations right and left wheel,” he thought it was about time for him to retire.

The front line was abandoned, under the order to do so, (the same disposition was made in all the Brigades of our Division, and we think of the Corps,) and the Regiment dragged slowly up the tedious slope, under a terrible artillery fire, the men arriving at the summit, completely exhausted. Men dropped as if shot, from sheer fatigue. The enemy follow, attack, are easily repulsed in our front. Again attack and again repulsed, they seek what shelter can be found on the hill-side. But a crowd is gathering opposite the centre of the Brigade to our left,

under the hill-top not commanded by the fire from their breastworks. Dent, again with us, exhausts his ammunition on them. So complete has been the success of our Brigade, that the 34th Alabama is spared to assist Deas on our right. What means the broken lines in the distance beyond our Division? No longer molested by Dent's fire, the Yankees gather under Anderson's centre, charge, drive his men away, capture his battery and turn the guns on our left. Everything to the left of our Brigade was now gone. The enemy form to attack us, press on our flank—press it front, rear and side, and when only capture could be the result of longer holding out, our gallant Alabamians retire. Meanwhile the enemy have pressed Deas from his position and bear down on our right. Almost surrounded, Col. Pressley reluctantly orders the retreat, and the Regiment retires from the Ridge.

The Brigade line is now reformed, fresh ammunition dealt out to the men, and the enemy's further advance waited for.

After dark we were moved across the Chickamauga, and took up the line of march for Dalton. But we had left behind us many a noble soul—among them our Lieut.-Colonel, Julius T. Porcher. Brave, eminently pious, generous,

cultivated, with the most winning manners, he was beloved by all and missed as a friend and officer. Well informed in military law and tactics, with a cool, persevering courage, he was a severe loss to his Regiment, Army and Country.

At Dalton we went into winter quarters, built comfortable huts and prepared for the approaching cold weather. Before Spring the 10th and 19th S. C. Regiments having each increased their numbers to over three hundred men, were relieved from consolidation. During the winter of 1863-4, the Regiment unanimously and enthusiastically re-enlisted for the war.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston having been placed in command of the army, a liberal system of furloughs was inaugurated, the sick and wounded returned, comfortable clothing and plenty of food was issued, attention paid to drill, and the improvement in the army was soon manifest. The discipline and organization which was perfected during this season of rest, gave Johnston that splendid army, which under so many depressing influences, and though constantly retreating, made that magnificent resistance to the overwhelming hosts of Sherman, which will live in history a

most enduring record of the masterly strategy of Johnston, and the endurance and heroism of his army.

**NOTE TO CHAPTER V.**—At the time of the disaster at Missionary Ridge, it was asserted in certain newspapers that Manigault's Brigade was the first to leave their position. The facts as stated in this sketch, are borne out by the personal action of the writer. He carried the order for the removal of the 34th Alabama Regiment to support Deas, the order having been given in his presence to General Manigault, by General Patton Anderson, commanding the Division. This fact certainly shows that there was no pressure in our front and that there was in Deas', on our right.

After extending the order, the writer remained on the left of the Brigade as he was anxious about that force which was collecting under the centre of Anderson's Brigade. He saw the capture of the Battery and the retreat of Anderson's Brigade, and reported the fact to General Manigault, who directed him to report it to the Division Commander, which he did, finding General Anderson in rear of the line of the 10th and 19th S. C., Regiment. This shows that our Brigade was in position after that on our left. General Anderson substantiated these facts, and contradicted the reports injurious to our Brigade.

The comparative ease with which the enemy captured what should have been an impregnable position, was due, in the writer's humble judgment, to the order which placed half of each Brigade at the foot of the Ridge, retired them under a heavy fire, and put them into a fight with this depressing influence, and physically exhausted. But more particularly, the defective engineering which located the breastworks so far back on the crest of the Ridge as not to command the slope in their front. Had not this last been the case, the Division could easily have held its place, until the Corps which was marching on our rear through Look Out Valley, had reached the Chickamauga and captured us on the Ridge. It is a consolation to know that the disaster saved at least two Divisions from capture.

## CHAPTER VI.

### GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

On the 7th May, 1864, the campaign opened by the advance of Sherman with an army generally estimated at 120,000, while the effective strength of our army was about 50,000, increased afterwards by Polk's Corps from Mississippi, to 65,000.

Being repelled in several partial engagements in front of Dalton, Sherman moved around our flank and threatened Resaca, to which place Johnston retired.

The lines of our army included Resaca, the right, Hood's Corps, resting on the Connessauga River, our Division being on the left of the Corps in two lines, our Brigade being in the second line, but being on more elevated ground was more exposed to the heavy shelling of the day than the front line. The enemy attacked in force and was handsomely repulsed by the front line. He then tried the Divisions on our right with like result, and having failed to make any effect, treated us to a generous fire of his Artillery during the remainder of the day. During the night of the 14th May, we strengthened our

position and were better prepared for the next day's shelling.

Late in the afternoon our Brigade was moved to the support of Stevenson's Division, which had advanced, and having accomplished what was expected of us, we were relieved and ordered to rejoin our Division.

Unable to defeat us here, Sherman crossed the river and sent a force on Calhoun, making our position precarious. Our line was a *tete-de-pont*, protecting the railroad and pontoon bridges, every foot of ground within being commanded by the enemy's guns, our breastworks enfiladed, the bridges under fire, and our rear threatened. Johnston retired across the river and formed line near Cassville, offering the enemy battle, but he declined, and moved on our left flank, crossed the river, flanked the Altoona Mountains, and passed in the direction of Powder Springs. Johnston met the manoeuvre and placed himself in front of the enemy at New Hope Church, repulsing all of his attacks with great damage to the Yankees.

The 10th Regiment took its share in all these movements, and acted in the engagements at Resaca and New Hope Church with its accustomed gallantry.

The flanking to the left being checked, Sherman tried our right, and both lines were soon again on the railroad, about ten miles north of Marietta. Then another see-saw to the left. Our right now rested on Kennesaw Mountain, which Sherman attacked in force, unsuccessfully. Our Regiment was moved into this fight as a part of the reserves, barely getting under fire.

Hood's Corps attacked (June, 20th) Sherman's extending right, to check the movement. Our Brigade was moved forward and as we passed through the remainder of the Division, our friends bid us good-bye, thinking that we had the hard work of the fight to do. But it turned out that we were only to hold an important strategic position, which as the fight developed itself, we did with small loss, while the rest of the Division had hard work to do. The attacking force was too small for the work assigned and was withdrawn.

When Sherman had nearly reached the railroad in our rear, Johnston retired to the extensive works covering the bridges across the Chattahoochee. Several attempts were made by the enemy to break this line, but all their attacks were repulsed. Sherman, as usual, finally flanked us out of this position by crossing the river at Roswell.

Both armies now rested for about ten days, which was a most grateful relief from the very arduous duties we had performed. Every day since leaving Dalton we had been under fire. The constant marching, working on the breastworks, and other duties of the very active campaign, had told on all. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment was at this time filled by the promotion from the Brigade Staff, of Capt. C. I. Walker, all the officers of the Regiment having waived rank to him.

The advance of the enemy upon Atlanta roused us from our rest. Johnston's dispositions made us all feel that *the* general engagement of the campaign was now to be fought and everything was to be risked to save Atlanta. The crossing of Peach Tree Creek was to be disputed and made the great battle ground—our retreating was done and we had the enemy where we wanted him. In the midst of the preparations, however, Johnston was relieved, Hood assumed command, and all ended in the very heavy skirmish of 20th July, and we fell back to the lines, about one mile outside of Atlanta, and on the following day retired within the immediate defences of the city. General S. D. Lee took command of our corps and we saw him for the first time in the fight of the 22d July.



We were now behind ready-made breastworks and for a time our shovels had rest. Up to this time, from the commencement of the campaign at Dalton, our Brigade had built about fourteen miles of breastworks.

On the morning of the 22d July, 1864, news came along the line that Hardee's Corps was off on a secret expedition. How quickly these items of army news spread from Regiment to Regiment down a long line. The private soldier was always thoroughly posted, and often knew of proposed movements hours before the official orders came.

About dinner time, the arrival of reserves in our rear showed that Hood intended giving us a place in the picture, and the activity of the enemy's pickets proved that they were awake and expecting some movement. The Yankees run out on their picket line a section of artillery in our front and gave us a lively shelling. The right of our Regiment rested on the Georgia Railroad, we being on the right of our Brigade. Deas' Brigade, of our Division, was on our right.

We had hardly well finished our dinners when the orders came to advance. The Brigade was soon over the breastworks and formed on the outside. Steadily the line moves forward,

supported by Sharp's Brigade, and with Deas' on the right. The enemies artillery keep up a brisk fire, to which ours replies, firing over the heads of the advancing line. The Yankee picket line is reached, driven in, the 10th Regiment captures the picket reserve and the section of artillery barely escapes, galloping off ahead of us, and we following close behind up to within fifty yards of the Federal breastworks. Deas has not been so successful and our right is exposed to a heavy flanking fire. Sixteen pieces of artillery are belching fire and death into our Brigade. Not quite strong enough to carry the works, we halt and pour in a deadly fire. A two-story house is just outside of the enemy's line and covers the left of the 10th and right of the 19th S. C. Regiments. Colonel Pressley sends men of both Regiments into the upper piazza, where they shoot right down into the enemy's ranks. General Sharpe sends to offer Colonel Pressley assistance, which is declined. We gather up our ranks, make a desperate charge, mount the Federal breastworks and drive away the enemy. Among the many who fall in the struggle is the gallant Pressley, who is borne from the top of the enemy's fortifications severely wounded in the shoulder.

The battery captured by the 10th Regiment is at once wheeled around to our side of the lines and a detail made to man it, if necessary. But limbers being captured, and artillerists sent out from our main line, the guns are safely carried in. The twelve other pieces captured by the Brigade were so situated that it was impossible to secure them.

Having gained a footing on the works we push to our left and Sharpe comes up and pushes to the right, together we clear the fortifications for more than half a mile.

This attack was on the extreme right of the army, and we were to co-operate with Hardee, who was expected to turn Sherman's left flank. We waited in vain for the sound of his guns. The Yankees finding no more movement on our part, re-occupied their works on a hill about half a mile to our left, brought up a battery which shelled us very heavily, enfilading our line. It was this fire which wounded the gallant Captain Tolar. When it was known that Hardee had not succeeded, Hood withdrew us to the main line of works.

It did seem hard. We had built these breastworks, given them up to the enemy, re-taken them at a very heavy sacrifice and now we had to give them up again. The whole

struggle of the afternoon, the lives lost, the suffering inflicted, had all been for nothing. And this was but an example of what was frequently occurring in our army. Marches, skirmishes, battles, all for nothing. Only at Chickamauga was a complete victory ever achieved by our army. Was it not a sublime manhood, which nerved those noble veterans to stand all—all that was depressing and disheartening, and to the last hold up the Confederate flag, which to them was a symbol of suffering, trial, endurance, but not of victory?

For the next five days we were quiet in the trenches. But on the afternoon of the 27th we were moved to the left, and about 10 o'clock next morning, a courier hastily summoned us into action. We moved rapidly up, and the Division was formed for the attack, Deas, Brantly and Sharpe in the front line, with our Brigade within supporting distance. The three Brigades went in and came out, and then our Brigade was sent to accomplish what three had failed to do, and of course, we failed also. The Brigade advanced gallantly to the charge, but the position was too strong and we were driven back. The line was reformed, and again led to the attack. Again we were driven back, and a third time reformed, and another fruitless waste

of life. Walthall's Division of five Brigades was subsequently repulsed, from a similar attack on the same position.

On the 22d July, we carried into the fight twenty-four officers, and after the fight of the 28th, we had but five left in the Regiment. In each of these engagements we lost about one-third of the Regiment.

After this engagement the Regiment was returned to the trenches, and for the next thirty days acted well its part in the tedious and well contested defence of Atlanta. Every day, and almost every hour, day and night, they were under fire, and kept close to the breastworks. Sherman finding he could not get in the front, tried his old game, and knocked at the back door. He moved on Jonesboro', and Hood failing to check the movement by the battle of Jonesboro' was forced to evacuate Atlanta, and retired to Lovejoy's.

To meet the advance of Sherman, and at the same time protect Atlanta, Hood kept Stewart's Corps and the Georgia Militia in the breastworks around the city, and sent Hardee's and Lee's Corps to attack Sherman at Jonesboro'. Our Brigade was retained at Atlanta to protect the movement of the Artillery and wagon train and bring up the rear. About 12

o'clock on the night of the 30th of August, we commenced the march, tedious, tiresome and exhausting as any we ever made, and only reached our position in line after a continuous march until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st. We took up our position in the 2d line, supporting the other Brigades of our Division. We went into this battle under the most unfavorable conditions, after a fifteen hours march, completely worn out, all confidence lost in our Commanding General, and knowingly attacking a superior force under most disadvantageous circumstances. About four o'clock the action commenced. We followed the front line until they halted, wavered and broke, when we pushed on, until repulsed in our turn. We rallied and reformed, and commenced strengthening our position, no troops being near us to our right or left. This advanced position we held, until ordered to retire at night-fall, being the last troops to leave the field or to be engaged that day. During the night we commenced a march towards Atlanta, but were turned off while on the road and moved towards Lovejoy's, where the army was finally concentrated.

A ten days truce ended the Georgia Campaign.

The heart of the Confederacy had been reached and with Atlanta, fell the Southern cause. The struggle was maintained for some months, but it was the desperation of hopelessness—or the unconquerable spirit of a noble, courageous patriotism. Looking back at it now, the wonder increases as we can look at it more dispassionately—how the men, who were all volunteers, and bound by no tie but their devotion to the cause, struggled on through the greatest trials, exposing themselves to all dangers, after all reasonable hope was gone.

## CHAPTER VII.

### TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

At the end of the truce, Hood assumed the offensive and moved forward to Palmetto, and with the advance the spirits and hopes of the army rose. Passing Sherman's right flank, he struck the railroad in his rear and cut his communications. Moving north to Dalton we captured the garrison and then turned off to Gadsden, in North Alabama. Thence to Florence to cross the Tennessee River. Sherman sent a force after us, but soon withdrew it to Atlanta and commenced the bold and decisive "march to the sea," across Georgia, reaching the ocean at Savannah.

Hood meanwhile was also moving independently of Sherman, but had another army under Thomas, in his front.

On the 20th November we started for Tennessee. Almost on the first day's march the snow and terrific weather commenced, which brought untold sufferings on the men who made that winter campaign.

On the 27th we reached Columbia, and Thomas retired across Duck River. On the



29th we crossed above him and struck the Pike in his rear at Spring Hill, making a forced march of twenty-six miles that day. Our Division was the last to arrive at Spring Hill, and were forced in line parallel to the Pike. Why the Pike was not occupied apparently within our grasp is one of those inexplicable things which none but those high in authority can explain. Suffice it for the rank and file to know that it was not done and we heard the entire Yankee army escaping in our front, not five hundred yards from our line of battle. The evident marks of extreme haste and demoralization which the pike showed the next morning made us all feel that our picket line alone would have sufficed for the attack. We snatched what rest we could, sleeping in line, and next morning pursued the enemy and found him awaiting us at Franklin, prepared to make a stand to protect the retreat of his trains.

Franklin was well fortified where the Pike entered the town, the works commanding a level open sweep of country for half a mile. On the other side of the river a fort commanded the crossing and the open country around. Enough of flanking at Spring Hill, now we go straight for the enemy and strike him in his strongest place.

Our Division arriving last on the field, just before dark we are moved forward in two lines, our Brigade being the right of the second line. During the advance, another Brigade is thrown into the front line, and we are moved to our left, and then moved up to the front line on the left of the Division. The manœuvring was done in the open field, under fire, and was very handsomely and tactically executed. By this time dark had overtaken us. The increased rattle of fire-arms told us that the troops on our right were heavily engaged. The touch in our Brigade was ordered to the left. In advancing, our Regiment had met a ravine too deep to cross, and it had to be circumvented to the right by a flank movement and forming on right by file into line. As we were moving, the Regimental Commander was informed that Gen'l Manigault had fallen dangerously wounded. After a movement to the left the line was faced to the front, and the "forward" again given. Col. Shaw was wounded, and the command of the Brigade fell on Col. Davis, who was next wounded, and we found ourselves under a terrific fire from front and flank, and no orders—lost on the battle-field at night. In this emergency the Commander of the 10th Regiment determining to move with Brantley's Brigade which

was on our right, sent Adjutant Stark to find Brantley. Brantley could not be found. His Brigade was lying down under the Yankee breastworks, a sheet of fire passing over them, out of ammunition themselves, and absolute death to move from their position. After consultation with the Commanders of the 19th South Carolina and 24th Alabama Regiments, the men were placed under the first cover, and an officer sent to find out what orders we were acting under—the men being needlessly slaughtered. Three successive Brigade Commanders and the only staff officer who knew anything of the movement, had been wounded and carried from the field. Gen'l. Edward Johnston being found, approved our action, and knowing that the entire attack had failed, withdrew us a short distance, and we spent another night on our arms. During the night the enemy retired, and left us the field, with its heaps of slain.

The enemy had now reached Nashville, and next day we arrived up and formed line in front of the city. The defences of Nashville were the strongest, perhaps, in this country. The cordon of hills surrounding the city were crowned with splendid forts, and gave cover to any concentration of the army defending the place. We had a long thin line of field works,

entirely commanded by the fortress-crowned heights, manned not by even a single rank, without reserves, and with exterior lines of communication. Thomas gathered from the inexhaustible resources of his country an army to compete with us, and while he was doing so, we had rest. On the 15th December, however, he made a feint on our right, and concentrated on our left, marched out from behind the hills, stormed the works of Stewart's Corps, and carried them. Our Brigade first, and following us the other Brigades of the Division, was withdrawn to go to Stewart's assistance, as soon as the attack was threatened. But as we had to march a mile to the rear, move on the arc of an enlarged circle and then move up a mile, yet, although the greater part of the way was gone at the double quick, we did not arrive until the enemy had taken the works. It was quite complimentary to our prowess that our little Brigade should have been put into the fight single-handed to retake the position from which an entire corps had been driven. But it is hardly judicious to sacrifice human life, when every man was precious to the Confederacy, not to speak of his family, on such desperate ventures. We moved forward rapidly, through a wood, and came out in the open country, in full

view of the Yankee Army. By counting the flags, the writer estimated that there was in sight at least a corps. We butt ourselves against them, as ordered to do, and the necessary consequence followed, of a brigade attacking a corps in an open field. We were driven steadily back, and closely followed. The arrival of Deas' Brigade gave us a rest of quarter of an hour, and the line was formed in its rear when posted on a commanding hill. Soon he was attacked, and we were moved to his left to do our share. Overpowered, the Brigades retired to the next ridge, where another stand was made, and another fresh Brigade came up. Again overpowered, we fell back to the third ridge. From this position Gen'l. Johnston withdrew the Division, as it was nearly surrounded, and was impossible to hold its position. Night closed in on us, but brought no rest. Marching and counter-marching all night, until just before day break our position was reached, details were made for building breast-works, and we snatched an hour's rest. The enemy was on us in the morning before we completed our works, and they were finished under fire.

The line of the army had been formed across the Pike (Nashville and Franklin), with its left wing retired at a right angle.

It was not a part of Thomas' plan to attack our portion of the line until late, so he concentrated on ours and Deas' Brigade the fire of thirty-six guns. It was certain death to leave the breastworks, so effective was this fire.

All day the artillery fire was poured upon us, meanwhile the right of our line had repulsed the attack on its front, but our left had been driven back. About five o'clock the battery on the left of our brigade was seen moving away, but as we could not see beyond, we did not know the cause. The enemy in front of our left advanced, and was lost sight of by the lay of the ground. We waited anxiously to hear the rattle of musketry as they attacked, and hoped to see them driven back in dismay. The enemy are preparing to advance in our front. Everything was in readiness for our turn, which we felt was now coming. But no sound beyond the ordinary din of battle reached us, the Confederate line on our left having been broken. Presently we hear the close rattle of musketry, but it is raking down our line and also from our rear. In the rear is the range of hills to which we were ordered to fall back in case of disaster, but already occupied by the enemy. The entire left wing of the army has gone. The brigade is ordered to retreat and fortunately the advance

of the Federal Infantry in our front prevents the use of more than four guns on our retreating line. The Regiment is rallied and after repeated stands to check the advancing enemy, reaches the Pike, and forms the nucleus of the Brigade. All the other Regiments rally around us. We are ordered by the Division Inspector-General to fall back to Brentwood.

What a sight meets us as we reach the open country on the Pike, and the magnitude of the disaster strikes us. Wagons, guns, officers, men, ambulances, everything, running in the wildest confusion to the rear. In hopes of checking the flying mass, we form across the road. But a road is at once made around each of our flanks, and our efforts are unavailing. After trying it several times, we give it up and move on towards Brentwood. A staff officer gallops up. I never knew his name, but believe he was Chief of Artillery of Stewarts Corps. I saw him the day before acting with conspicuous gallantry, and to-day he seemed one of the few collected ones of the army of fugitives. "What command is this?" he asks. Having the 10th Regiment and the colors and some men of all the other Regiments of the Brigade, the writer answers, "Manigault's Brigade." He tells us that General S. D. Lee has

one Brigade acting as rear guard about a quarter of a mile to our rear, that he is hard pressed, needs assistance and asks if we will go back with him. "Colonel, personally I will go with you and I will now give an answer for the Brigade. Boys, are you willing to go back to General Lee?" A grand, noble, hearty shout answers the question, and though physically exhausted, tired almost to death these grand old heroes countermarched back to General Lee and took their place beside the only Brigade in the army which had been withdrawn from the line in order. The writer was proud of the men who had acted so handsomely, and rode off to report to General Lee in person, but a general retiring of the line recalled him to his command before doing so. Slowly retiring before the enemy we fell back behind a line which General Hood had formed, and at Brentwood the scattered commands were gathered. Late in the night we bivouacked at Franklin.

The retreat was commenced and we were pushed rapidly towards the Tennessee River. We were several days guard to the pontoon train, and as the wagons broke down and the pontoons were thrown aside, our chances of crossing the river seemed dimmer and dimmer.



Fortunately a bridge which had been captured at Decatur pieced out the losses. Christmas day, 1864, we spent on the banks of the Tennessee, in the cold and sleet, without tents or shelter, but, thank God, with bacon and corn-bread enough, awaiting the completion of the bridge. On the 27th we crossed. Passing through Rienzi and Saltillo we reached Tupelo, Miss., on 7th January, 1865.

The suffering on this campaign was extreme. Cold, wet weather, the men poorly clad, half of them barefooted and the rest with worn-out shoes. On the retreat the Surgeon of our Regiment daily excused about one half of the Regiment because of physical inability to keep up. Many a time has a poor sick fellow just caught up at day-light and reached the night's bivouac to see his company beginning another day's march. The sick and wounded pressed forward with all speed to escape capture, and one Sergeant Brittain of Company E, wounded in the leg, hobbled out of Tennessee on crutches. It is no exaggeration to say that our tracks were marked with blood from the lacerated feet of these noble men of the army of Tennessee.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FINAL CAMPAIGN.

On the 19th January, 1865, we started for South Carolina. It was to be our privilege to aid in the defence of the State against our old enemy, Sherman. The army moved through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, by railroad to Augusta.

During this journey occurred one of the most remarkable movements possible only in a last stage of a dying struggle to a Volunteer Army. Despite the influence of superior officers, in defiance of discipline and all authority, each command as it reached the nearest point to its home, *took* five days leave of absence. In a military sense it was desertion, and while the peculiar hardships of the case may largely extenuate, even excuse the fault, yet it throws greater lustre on the men who stood to their colors. The Army arrived at Augusta a mere skeleton. Its operations were paralyzed, and it was necessary to retain a large number of officers there, under Gen. Cheatham, to gather up the men, who, with the utmost punctuality, returned after they had remained at home for five days. The temptation

did not come to the 10th Regiment until it reached Branchville, when an earnest appeal from its Commanding Officer put off the evil day.

We moved from Branchville to the defence of the lines of the Edisto, first being stationed at Holman's Bridge, and afterwards at Jones' Bridge. Still retiring, we took up a line on Mill Creek, near Columbia, and, finally, were moved across the Congaree to the city on the 16th February. On the 17th we were sent to Granby to support some artillery commanding the ferry, and at night moved up to the Broad River Bridge. During the night the enemy had thrown his pontoons across and occupied the island—our picket line being on the left bank of the canal—and by daylight commenced driving in our pickets. The army had now evacuated the city, and, with heavy hearts, we turned into the Winnsboro' Road, leaving behind us the capital of our State, and its unprotected people. Everything now seemed to be lost, our backs turned on our homes, our State given up to the foe, our families exposed to their outrages.

The men who composed the Regiment were husbands, fathers, sons. Their dear ones were about to be abandoned, for how long, only God

knew. With the example of the rest of the Army before them to justify them, with the natural affections of honest men to impel them, about one hundred and fifty men yielded to the temptation and "took five days leave of absence." When the roll was called next morning only about eighty-three noble fellows were accounted for. Those who had left us certainly committed a flagrant breach of military discipline—the penalty of which was death—but if ever desertion was excusable, this was. The majority had not been home since they left South Carolina in 1862. And for the credit of these men be it said, that at the expiration of the five days at home, they gathered at Marion C. H. again, and though unable to join their colors, Sherman being in the way, they rendered valuable service against the raiders who came through the Pee Dee country. For their sakes and for the credit of the Regiment, how much I wish that they had been able to share the glory of these noble old veterans who remained to the last.

Too much cannot be said for those men, who resisting all temptation, went down with the Confederacy, true to their colors and their patriotism to the gloomy end.

I am grateful that I have not been called to

record this part of the Regimental history until my deep mortification had been soothed by the kindly hand of Time. For the honor of the Regiment be it said, that during our previous career, we had hardly a case of desertion, and counting this as such, the entire average from the Regiment was not above that of other Regiments. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the men were *volunteers*—not conscripts. They were the first troops raised in their respective neighborhoods—men who had volunteered, who had entered the service of their country from high patriotic motives, and not because the strong arm of the government prevented their remaining at home.

Retreating through Winnsboro', crossing the Catawba at Land's Ford, we reached Charlotte, N. C., where we had a rest of ten days.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston here took command of the army, and we were delighted to have our old commander back. Early in March, 1865, we were moved to Smithfield, N. C., and then loaned out to Bragg for the battle of Kingston. We participated in that affair on the 8th and 9th of March, and then returned to Smithfield. We met Sherman at Bentonsville. Our Brigade was at first very successful, breaking through the enemy's lines, and a force was about sur-

rendering to Col. Carter, commanding the Brigade, when the arrival of reinforcements turned the scale and we were forced to retire. In this movement Captain Harlee, commanding the Regiment, Color-Sergeant A. A. Meyers, about ten men of our Regiment, several from other commands and the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Brigade, were cut off in rear of the Yankee line. They laid in the swamp, Sergeant Meyers tearing the flag from the staff and putting it under his coat, until night when the party worked around the enemy's flank and reached our lines in safety. ^

After the battle we retreated to Smithfield. Here (April 10, 1865,) the army was entirely re-organized. Manigault's and Sharpe's Brigades were consolidated, under the command of General Sharpe, General Manigault having been desperately wounded at Franklin and still unfit for service.

The 10th and 19th South Carolina Regiments were consolidated into the South Carolina Battalion Infantry, Sharpe's Brigade, as follows :

*Lieut.-Col.*—C. I. WALKER, of the 10th South Carolina Regiment.

*Major*—J. O. FERRELL, of the 19th South Carolina Regiment.

Company A, composed of Companies A, C, D, G, H, I, of the 10th Regiment.

*Captain*—R. Z. HARLLEE.

*First Lieutenant*.—R. H KIMBALL.

*Second Lieutenant*—V. SMITH.

Company B, composed of Companies B, E, F, K, L, M, of the 10th Regiment.

*Captain*—G. P. ANDERSON.

*First Lieutenant*—E. T. LEWIS.

*Second Lieutenant*—F. R. HASELDEN.

Most of the officers of the 10th Regiment had been killed, or were absent on wounded furloughs. Very few lost their commands temporarily and were sent home to recruit.

Companies C, D, E, and F, of the Battalion, were composed of the 19th South Carolina Regiment. Their five day's voluntary furlough men had been able to get back and consequently they had larger numbers than the 10th Regiment.

The Battalion accompanied the army to Greensboro'; were camped near High Point, when the surrender on the 10th April, closed its career.

The following extract will show the condition of the remains of the Regiment at that date :

*EXTRACT from Morning Report, April 29, 1865, from the South Carolina Battalion Infantry, Sharpe's Brigade, Hill's Division, Lee's Corps, Army of Tennessee, showing the Officers and Men of the 10th So. Ca. Regiment, borne upon the Rolls of the Battalion:*

COMMAND.	PRESENT.											ABSENT.					PRESENT AND ABSENT. Total.									
	FOR DUTY.											DE-TACHED.		SICK.		PRISERS OF WAR.										
	Lieut-Col.	Com. Staff.	N. C. Staff.	Captains.	1st. Lieut.	2d Lieut.	Sergts.	Corps.	Privates.	SICK.		EXTRA DUTY.		Total Effective.	Total Present.	Officers.		Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
										Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										Officers.	Men.		
Field and Staff.....	* 1	1												1	1	2						1	3			
Co. A—(A, C, D, G, H, I).....				1	1	3	4	17		6				9	24	89	41				10		42		41	132
Co. B—(B, E, F, K, L, M).....						1	8	24						6	30	86	37				4		65		54	159
Total.....	* 1	1	1	1	1	6	7	41		6			15	55	76	80				14		2	107		95	292
																										300

(Signed,) JONETTE W. HACKABEE,

*Lieut. and Acting Adjt.*

✶JAMES O. FERRELL,

*Major Comd'g.*

HIGH POINT, N. C., April 29th, 1865.

\*Lieut.-Col. WALKER having been wounded at Kingston did not reach the command until April 30th



The last act of the drama was the signature of the following, and with it ended the career of the noble old Tenth.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

In accordance with the terms of a Military Convention, entered into on the 26th April, 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Army in North Carolina, the officers and men whose names are borne on this roll, have given their solemn obligation not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly released from this obligation, and they are permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe this observation and obey the laws in force where they may reside.

(Signed)

C. IRVINE WALKER,

*Lt.-Col. Commanding South Carolina Battalion Infantry, C. S. A.*

(Signed)

W. A. LORD,

*Brevet-Major and A. D. C. U. S. A., Special Commissioner.*

After completing the details of the surrender we took up the road homeward. At Statesville the writer parted with the gallant band who had stood with him, faithful to the great cause to the end. We cannot always see the workings of a mysterious Providence. We must bow to the will of God and feel that all is for the best. And though we cannot see the good to us in this terrible crushing of our noblest hopes and aspirations, yet there must be good. It was hard—hard to realize it—when those eighty veterans, the remnant of nearly twelve hundred, filed off to return to

their ruined homes and desecrated firesides. God grant that the benefit to result from this mighty sacrifice, if not coming to us, may fall upon the children of the men of that grand old corps—the Tenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.











