



"To The Tyrants Never Yield!"

THE TYRANTS' FOE

NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS RIFLES
ISSUE NO. 41 SEPTEMBER 1992



COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN

I hope that I am not beating a dead horse here, but this year has been like none other I have ever seen before. We weathered out this dry spell and things appear to be getting back to normal. This fall we have Perryville, Texian Market Days and Prairie Grove. Next year we are already planning to attend Winedale, Fort Washita, Murfreesboro, Port Hudson and Glorietta Pass. And that just takes us through the first half of 1993. There is talk of a LBL-style tactical in Kentucky or Indiana that is scheduled for next fall. Hopefully you will agree that "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Your Obedient Servant,

Bruce Winders

Bruce Winders, Captain, Texas Rifles





CALENDAR OF EVENTS



PLEASE LET YOUR REGIONAL DIRECTOR KNOW WHICH EVENTS YOU PLAN TO ATTEND. THIS INFORMATION IS VITAL FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.

***BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE:** October 9-11, 1992 near Perryville, Kentucky. See related articles in this issue.

TEXIAN MARKET DAYS: October 24-25, 1992 at the George Ranch near Richmond, Texas. See related articles in this issue.

BATTLE OF BAYOU TECHE: November 1992 at Bayou Teche, Louisiana. More details to come.

***BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE:** December 5-6, 1992 at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. More details to come.

***COMPANY MUSTER AND ELECTIONS:** January 9-10, 1993 at Winedale, Texas. More details to come.

BATTALION MUSTER: February 1993 at Ft. Washita, Oklahoma. More details to come.

***BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO:** March 5-7, 1993 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. More details to come.

SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON: March 27-28, 1993 at Port Hudson, Louisiana. More details to come.

BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL: April 1993 at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. More details to come.

BATTLE OF GLORIETTA PASS: July 1993 in New Mexico. More details to come.

INVASION OF THE NORTH: Fall 1993 in Kentucky or Indiana. A Tactical. More details to come.

THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN: April 1994 in Louisiana. Week long recreation of armies on the march, culminating with battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. More details to come.

NOTE: An * indicates a TEXAS RIFLES MAXIMUM EFFORT EVENT at which most of the officers and NCO'S will be in attendance. At the other events, attendance by TR members may be lower, and you may be on your own.

TR TID BITS

TEXIAN MARKET DAYS

By Bruce Winders

This year the George Ranch is planning an elaborate event for us. The time period we are portraying is 1863. The staff is building new earthen works for us to occupy and are planning on staffing a military hospital. Civilians are invited and will have active roles in the scenario. We know this follows close on the heels of Perryville, but it seems to be shaping up into an event not to miss. Travel pay and some meals will be provided to participants. See Chris Strzelecki's article elsewhere in this issue of the newsletter for more details.

MISSING IN ACTION

By Ana Draa

Over the past few years I have loaned patterns for sewing period clothes to various TR members and/or their spouses which have not found their way back to me. As these patterns cost up to \$15 each, I would appreciate your assistance in locating them and returning them to me. Thank you.

PERRYVILLE: LAST MINUTE TIPS

By Bruce Winders

We will not have a company mess so bring enough food for three days in the field. It would be best to put together a small mess with your best 'pards' before you get there. You will not have the opportunity to go to the store at Perryville, so pack carefully and double-check to make sure you have everything you need.

Perryville is a state park and doesn't allow cutting down trees for tent poles. Therefore, if you plan on setting up a shelter half you better bring your own poles to the event.

Remember that we are trying to represent an army in the field. Cargo space on the bus is limited so leave unnecessary gear at home. (See Jeff Hunt's article from The Reenactor's Companion reprinted elsewhere in this edition of the newsletter.)

We are portraying Tennessee troops for the event. (See Dave Stieghan's article elsewhere in this newsletter). Remove insignia that will identify you as Texans. (Everybody will know we are from Texas anyway so there is no need to rub it in and make them feel bad.) Leave your Texas belt plates at home.

(Editor's Note: The Perryville reenactment should be even bigger than Wilson's Creek as over 2,000 Confederate Infantry have registered for this event; this is 800 more than were planned for, thus the small area available for the Confederate camp is sure to be crowded. Also, if you're driving to Perryville, due to the limited road net in the area of the site, expect long delays.)

PERRYVILLE BUS NOTES

At the date of this newsletter a few seats on the bus are still available; please contact Jeff Hunt immediately if you wish a seat on the bus. The price of \$104.00 per person is based on a full bus; as there is a chance that all seats on the bus will not be taken (thus resulting in a larger per person price) all bus riders are requested to send Jeff a \$20.00 check postdated to October 1 immediately to cover this potential increase. The checks will be returned if they are not needed; there are simply not enough unallocated funds in the TR treasury to make up the difference if the bus is not filled up.

The bus will leave Houston promptly at 1:30 P.M. on Thursday, October 8 from the parking lot of the Memorial City Mall. Please be at the mall no later than 1:00 P.M. to make sure we have plenty of time to load. The mall is located on the southeast side of the intersection of I-10 West and Gessner Road. Jeff Hunt reports that the area near the Enterprise rental car establishment located near the northeastern part of the mall appears to be a good location for loading the bus and leaving your cars over the weekend. To be on the safe side you should secure your vehicle thoroughly and should not leave anything of great value therein (This is good advice for Austin, Waco and Dallas as well).

The bus should arrive in Austin at approximately 4:30 P.M. at the WALMART parking lot off I-35 between Stassney and Ben White. Be there early so we can keep on schedule.

The bus will then proceed to Waco, arriving at the HEB parking lot off Waco Drive at approximately 6:30 P.M. Again please be prompt.

In Dallas the bus will pick up passengers in the parking lot of the Federal Building in North Dallas off Midway Drive. The bus should arrive in Dallas at approximately 8:30 P.M.

Maps showing the location of all pick-up points are located elsewhere in this newsletter.

From Dallas the bus will proceed on to Perryville with a scheduled arrival time of 1:30 P.M. on Friday, October 9.

The bus will stop only for a brief breakfast on the way to Perryville and for a brief supper on the way back; so you should bring food and drink for snacking. Alcohol is strongly discouraged.

SMOKING WILL NOT BE PERMITTED ON THE BUS. Also as many people will be trying to get some sleep during this long journey, your cooperation in keeping talking, yelling, singing, playing of instruments, etc. to a minimum, particularly after 11:00 P.M., will be appreciated. You can wear civilian clothes on the way to Perryville if you so desire and bring your period clothing on the bus to change in at some point prior to our arrival.

The bus will depart Perryville as soon after the 1:00 p.m. battle on Sunday as possible and will drop people off at the same points at which riders were picked up. The bus should arrive back in Houston no later than 4:00 p.m. on Monday, October 12.

PHONE/ADDRESS CHANGES

Texas Rifles member Dave Stieghan's new address is 3007 Fairfax Dr. Tyler, Texas 75701. His new phone numbers are (903) 566-2815 (home) and (903) 593-7989 (work). Dave is currently the Director of the Carnegie History Center in Tyler. Also Lee Chesney's phone number is (512) 326-5739.

TEXIAN MARKET DAYS

By Chris Strzelecki

This year Texian Market Days is borrowing some ideas from past events, plus a few new twists are being added. One of the biggest changes will be the location of our campsite. We will be camping in the shade of the oak grove that has been the pioneer camp in the past. Adjacent to our camp will be a redoubt that we will occupy. Another change made this year comes in response to the exit surveys conducted by the staff after previous events. Most folks did not like the scheduled events because there were too many things to see and they ended up missing a lot. So we are going to try to have a continuous scene acted out in the camp and redoubt. Our officers will coordinate these events, but the public won't be given a printed schedule of an activity every few minutes.

As usual you may arrive on Friday evening to set up camp. If you are coming in on Saturday or Sunday, the earlier you get to camp the better. The public begins entering about 10 o'clock, so we need to be ready to go before that time. Plan to stay until at least 4:00 P.M. on Sunday. We realize that many of you will need to get on the road as soon as possible, but the mileage money won't be available until the latter part of the afternoon.

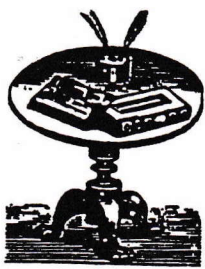
You should be receiving a flyer from the TMD staff sometime soon, but if you don't get yours call Ed Gearke at (713) 342-6478 (work) or (713) 232-6323 (home). Maps showing the location and set up of the George Ranch are included elsewhere in this newsletter.

GEORGE RANCH GET-TOGETHER

By Vince Draa

On the weekend of September 18-20 19 TR members and recruits assembled at the George Ranch. On Saturday morning the troops worked under a ferocious sun and high humidity cutting gun embrasures, cutting and installing head-logs and putting some additional finishing touches on the redoubt constructed for Texian Market Days. After lunch we drilled for a while with special emphasis placed on the various methods of deploying from column into line of battle. Following drill we unsuccessfully attempted to divine the art of constructing gabions. Attending were Jeff Hunt, Ray Siegmund, Dan Morgan, Cal Hill, Chris Strzelecki, Ed Grandie, Jack Bell, Dave Redding, Mark Bryan, Vince Draa, Dennis Hubbard, Don Drachenberg, Otto Haardt, Lee Chesney, Mark Texel, Ed Gearke, Craig Sorrels, William Bates and Tom Heard.

A cartridge rolling party is scheduled for Sunday, September 27 at the home of Chris Strzelecki. During this meeting a mess for Perryville will also be organized. Please give a Chris a call if you're interested in attending.



ARTICLES FROM THE MEMBERSHIP

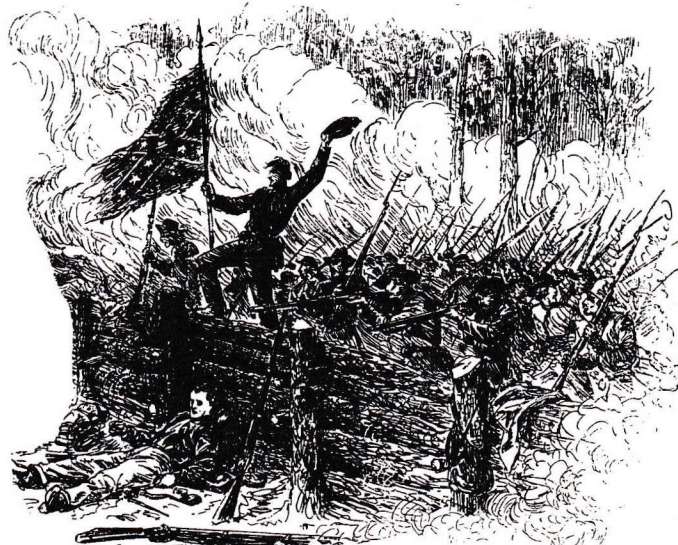
PREPARING FOR PERRYVILLE

By Jeff Hunt

This October the Texas Rifles will be taking the field to assist in the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. As we did with the Wilson's Creek event, the company will be taking a bus to Perryville and this along with the scenario of the reenactment require each of our members to plan very carefully the amount of gear you carry with you. Below are what we hope will be some helpful suggestions.

This is a mid-war event. Therefore the troops of Bragg's army would have long since gotten rid of any unnecessary equipment. No one but officers should be carrying pistols; no one should carry a bowie knife. We are encouraging everyone to buy a shelter halve and to bring it as your tentage. The company's tent flys will not be going to Kentucky. This will save us from having to load tents and poles onto the bus and save space as well. Each man needs to bring some pre-cut 4 foot poles for his shelter tent, however, as there will be no opportunity to obtain these at the event. There are no ridge poles in a shelter tent, you use rope. Remember to bring some tent pegs too! Civilians can bring A-frame and wall tents, but keep in mind that the reenactment site will be quite crowded and the troops will get the bulk of the space so pack light.

Packing light is the rule for everyone. All troops should bring only what they can comfortably carry on their person. That means no camp furniture! Bed rolls with gum blankets, wool blanket and shelter halve should be the bulk of your baggae. It might be cold so pack cotton gloves, great coats and extra pairs of socks. Leave the gaiters, havelocks and other early war gear at home. As for food plan to do as little cooking as possible. Hardtack, coffee or coco, beef jerkey, apples, dried fruit, ears of corn, oatmeal and peanuts are good period items to stuff in your haversack. Rifle, canteen and tin cup, accouterments, your uniform, and perhaps a skillet or coffee pot should complete your kit. Of course bring along whatever items you use to create your personal impression, but remember we are western troops and it is the Fall of 1862 --- so don't tote a newspaper from 1864.



COMPANY C, 2ND TENNESSEE INFANTRY
PROBABLY PRESENT AT THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE
BY DAVE STIEGHAN

CAPT. EDWARD "ED" L. WINHAM- BRUCE WINDERS
1ST LT. WILLIAM EUGENE YEATMAN- JEFF HUNT
2ND LT. THOMAS C. SHAW-NOT ASSIGNED YET.
[ENSIGN ANDREW J. ALLEN-COLOR BEARER]
1ST SGT. WILEY J. SCRUGGS-JAMES BAIN
2ND SGT. QUINTUS R. GEE-GIL VOLMERING
3RD SGT. DAVID PATTON- PHIL ULBRICH
1ST CORP. WILLIAM L. WINHAM-RAY SIGMUND
2ND CORP. EUGENE R. SMITH- CHRIS STRZELCKI
3RD CORP. WILLIAM P. REESE- DAVE STIEGHAN
4TH CORP. JAMES E. SLOAN- ERWIN BULLOCK
PRIVATE

FAX Memo		Pages 2
Date: <u>9/17</u>	Time: <u>5:00</u>	
To: <u>Mike Moore or Ed (Texas Rifles)</u>		
Location: <u>George Ranch</u>		
FAX #: <u>913-343-9316</u>		
From: <u>Dave Stieghan</u>		
Location: <u>Carnegie History Center</u>		
FAX #: <u>903-597-2801</u>		
Phone #: <u>903-566-2815</u>		

Block # 8467

ALLEN, MATTHEW W.
BOLLING, WARNER T.- MARK WONG
BUCK, JOHN-
BURTON, ALFRED M.
BUTLER, ISAAC "IKE" N.- JACK BELL
CAMP, GEORGE A.- DENNIS HUBBARD
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM J.- JERRY KELLER
CLARK, GEORGE S.
COWARDEN, HENRY C.- JAMES HALLMARK
CUNNINGHAM, TIMOTHY "TIM" L.- TIM CUNNINGHAM
CUZZART, HENRY
DAVIS, JOHN (SUBSTITUTE FOR AMBROSE J. GRIZZARD)- ERIC CLEVELAND
DELLWORTH, G. H.
FARMER, EUGENE- STEVE MCNUTT
[FERRIS, JOHN C.- COLOR SERGEANT]
GREGORY, G.M.
HAMBLIN, JAMES K. POLK- MICHAEL MOORE
HAMBLIN, JOSEPH "JOE" C.- GIL EASTLAND
HINES, ISAAC- ED GRANDLE
JONES, JOHN M.- PROBABLY REGIMENTAL ORDNANCE WAGONER
JORDAN, GEORGE A.- DON GIPSON
KURTZ, JACOB H.- CAL HILL
LASSITER, FREDERICK "FRED"
LOWERY, WILLIAM- HAROLD JOHNSTON
MCFERRIN, JOHN P. (ORDAINED MINISTER)- DWIGHT HALL
MCKENNIE, BEVERLY R.- VINCE DRAA
MCKENNIE, VIRGINIUS- KEVIN STORK
MALLOY, DANIEL E.- TOM HEARD
MATHIAS, WILLIAM JOSEPH
MATTHEWS HENRY C.- DAN MORGAN
MATTHEWS, JAMES T.- SCOTT HENNING
MOORE, HUGH C.
MYERS, JOHN- BOB HUEY
PERDIEU, ALBERT E.- MARK BRYAN
PERDIEU, WILLIAM H.- BILL BATES
PETWAY, HINCHEY- MIKE ENGER
PIKE, JAMES A.- BRIAN FORD
ROBB, PHILIP N.
ROBERTSON, THOMAS N.- TOM GIMINICO

ROSCOE, MARTIN LUTHER- JOE WALKER
SLOAN, JAMES- DON FRASIER
SNOW, JAMES L.- JAMES HALLMARK
STRATTON, WILLIAM D.- MARVIN SCHREODER
TAVNON, T. PETER- BORN IN IRELAND; AGE 47- DON DRACHENBERG
TEMPLE, FRANK G.- LEE CHESNEY
TERRELL, JEREMIAH P.
VANDERPOOL, CAMERON
WARMACK, THOMAS J.
WILLIAMS, CYRUS E.- WHITNEY MILAM
WILLIAMS, JOHN R.- BOB WILLIAMS.
WRIGHT, JAMES C.
ZIMMERMAN, RICHARD

IF ANY OTHERS ARE GOING TO PERRYVILLE WHO ARE NOT ON THIS LIST,
CONTACT DAVE STIEGHAN, (HOME) 903-566-2815, OR AT THE CARNEGIE
HISTORY CENTER, 903-593-7989. SEE YOU AT PERRYVILLE.

This brief history of the 2nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment is produced solely as an aid to living historians as a portrayal scenario and not meant as scholarly history. The base document will give a short view of the regiment and follow-on chapters will give more in-depth information on selected companies from the beginning of the war through the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

The 2nd (Bate's/ Robison's) Tennessee Infantry Regiment was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, May 5, 1861, and enrolled in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States at Lynchburg, Virginia, May 12, 1861. Also known as "Walker's Legion", in honor of Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, the first regimental officers were: Colonel William B. Bate, Lieutenant-Colonel David L. Goodall, and Major William R. Doak, Adjutant (Captain) William Driver, Acting Quartermaster (Captain) M. W. McCluskey, Acting Commissary (Captain) John A. Moore, Surgeon Dr. T. J. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon Dr. John Erskine, Chaplain Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross. The Companies were:

- Company A- Murfreesboro, Rutherford County.
- Company B- Columbia, Maury County, "The Maury Rifles".
- Company C- Edgefield (Nashville), Davidson County, "The Cumberland Rifles".
- Company D- Bell Buckle, Bedford County.
- Company E- Memphis, Shelby County.
- Company F- Millersburg, Rutherford County.
- Company G- White's Creek, Davidson County.
- Company H- Hartsville, then in Sumner now in Trousdale County.
- Company I- Gallatin, Sumner County.
- Company K- Gastalian Springs, Sumner County.

The men of the newly-mustered regiment elected to go to Virginia, as they thought they would see action sooner there. As the "Second Confederate Regiment, Tennessee", had neither arms nor accouterments, and apparently few uniforms, the first few weeks in camp were spent in "broomstick drill" until old smoothbore muskets (converted Model 1816 and Model 1842 muskets) were issued to the dissatisfied recruits. A riot was forestalled when a few of the promised Model 1855 rifle muskets and M1841 rifles were issued when the regiment arrived in Richmond, Virginia a few weeks later.

During May, 1861, the 2nd Tennessee moved by train and short marches to man the fortifications at Acquia Creek on the Potomac River. The "all quiet" was shattered on June 1, 1861, when the earthworks were shelled by the Federal gunboats U.S.S. Live Yankee, U.S.S. Free-born, and U.S.S. Pawnee. The green troops of the regiment actually stood on top of the fort's parapet and the surrounding bluffs to get a better view of their first battle. Unfortunately, they also attracted the attention of the U.S.S. Pawnee, who threw a few shells at them. Eighteen year old Private William E. Yeatman, later to command the regiment in 1864 stated, "This may be termed our (sprinkling) Baptism of Fire. Immersion followed the next year [at Shiloh]." As a result of his actions, Private Patton Anderson of the regiment was voted the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee "for his gallant and soldierly bearing at the Battle of Acquia Creek." But Private Anderson was not the only hero at

the fight. Another "member" of the regiment from Company C distinguished himself that fateful day and became one of the oddest heroes of the war. Private Yeatman wrote after the war:

During the engagement at Acquia Creek a rooster mounted the breastwork and crowed defiance to the Pawnee. [The men named him "Beauregard", for their general.] Charlie ("One-eyed Charlie," a slave cook who had accompanied John C. Ferris to the war), in his foraging expedition, had secured quite a supply of poultry, and with an eye to business, palmed off his gamest bird to our visitors on their return to Nashville. There he was exhibited to the Tennessee Legislature as the gamest bird in Virginia. It is said that every member plucked a feather from that rooster, and that he died from the fold [sic, cold] contracted or mortification at the subsequent exposure. I have not mentioned the name of his purchaser.

What William E. Yeatman censored in his Veteran's Questionnaire, eighteen year old Private Olin Weakley of Company C provided in full in a letter to his mother regarding the courageous bird:

I suppose that you have seen the chicken (Beauregard) that Col. Stratton [Colonel Madison Stratton, was the father-in-law of Captain Hampton J. Cheney, commander of Company C] carried home with him, he and a hen was in a coop together at the battery. during the firing the old hen was killed by a cannon ball, then that chicken leaped upon a pole and at every fire would crow. I suppose he created a great deal of excitement at Edgefield. [The 3rd Tennessee Infantry thereafter adopted a rooster named "Donelson" as their rooster mascot, an oil portrait of whom is in the collection of the Tennessee State Archives in Nashville.]

In the latter part of June, 1861, the 2nd Tennessee participated in the "Cane River Expedition" to Manasco Landing on the Potomac River. There, they assisted in the capture of three Union ships--the Saint Nickolas, a Federal mail packet, the Halifax, laden with coffee, and the Mary of Virginia, laden with ice. Several members of the regiment volunteered to sail the Saint Nickolas down the Potomac to surprise, board and capture the U.S.S. Pawnee, and sail on up the river to attack Washington. Fortunately, sounder heads prevailed, and the adventure was abandoned just before it was discovered that the U.S.S. Pawnee had been severely damaged by the Confederate batteries at Matthias Point.

By the middle of June 1861, the men of the 2nd Tennessee had been away from their homes for over two months and had seen no major action. On July 19th, however, the regiment received urgent orders to make a forced march from Camp Jackson (near Fredericksburg) to join Beauregard's army around Manassas Junction. Upon arrival, Brigadier General Theophilus H. Holmes' Brigade --composed of the 2nd Tennessee and 13th Arkansas Infantry Regiments and Captain Lindsay Walker's Battery-- was placed on the far right wing of the Confederate forces. On July

21st, the Battle of Manassas (or 1st Bull Run) began within hearing distance, but out of sight, to the left of the position of Holmes' Brigade. Private Weakley described the battle in a letter to his father, written a few days later:

The next morning (Sunday) the cannons commenced firing, one firing about three miles above where we were. The other at the place the battle was fought.... We were ordered out into line and waited further orders.... we waited until about 3 o'clock in the evening and during that time we could hear the roar of the cannon and the dash of the muskets, but about 3 we were sent for to come on, going it double quick we arrived on the battle field, those that had been fighting were broke down and the enemy all the evening had been retreating but a little while before we arrived they began to advance we were drawn up in order of battle and Walker's Battery commenced firing upon them and they wheeled and ran like dogs. I had the pleasure of seeing the devils go we had not the pleasure of giving them a few musket balls but victory depended upon our arriving and we ran ourselves down nearly to get there. It is a sad sight to see the dead and wounded scattered over the ground, as it was the greatest battle fought on the soil of America. I saw Beauregard he is a fine looking fellow with a sharp piercing eye.

Private Yeatman "celebrated" his nineteenth birthday that day until being ordered into battle:

...We were ordered to double quick to the Henry House. This we did under the hottest of July suns, I believe for five or more miles, and for some time under a brisk artillery fire. About sunset reached the Henry house, Walker instantly opened fire, and we witnessed as rapid artillery fire as at any time during the war. We supported Walker, but were too late to do any execution with small arms. Shortly, afterwards, General [Beauregard] rode up to salute us. I remember his queer salute to our flag. Pointing to it--"That is a Goode Aig--Frenchy"--but how we did yell! That night a false alarm caused us another weary tramp, A few days later we returned to look after the yanks on the Potomac, our old quarters.

Holmes' Brigade was late arriving on the battlefield because the first courier broke his leg when his horse fell on him, the second got lost, and the third finally located them just after two o'clock. Though the members of the 2nd Tennessee did not fire a shot at the enemy, they were themselves exposed to Federal artillery fire directed at them for quite a distance and their timely arrival helped turn the Federal retreat into a rout. As a result, the brigade was commended for its service "at a critical juncture" by General Beauregard in General Orders Number 147, directed to them alone. The enemy had been whipped, and the men were afraid the Federals would end the war before they could get in the midst of a fight. Unfortunately, the 2nd Tennessee would have the opportunity to "see the elephant" (period American slang for experiencing the out-of-the-ordinary which came from going to see the early circuses) several times

during the war.

After the Battle of First Manassas, the 2nd Tennessee spent the next seven months on occupation duty and in winter quarters, at first near Fredericksburg, and from December 30, 1861, until February 9, 1862, at Evansport (now Quantico, Virginia). At both locations, the regiment settled down and built winter quarters--small log huts just large enough to have one mess in each, with a fireplace at one end and a tent or crude shingles for a roof. Although the winter was rather severe, the men were quite comfortable and enjoyed the reduction of duties and marching. The greatest disadvantage was the terrible wave of disease that swept the camp from August to December. As many as half of the 2nd Tennessee became sick with a variety of diseases during this period.

Regardless of the widespread sickness in the regiment, the 2nd Tennessee began filling out to full strength in the fall and winter of 1861 as more men decided to enlist. A few had perhaps received a petticoat in the mail from the local patriotic ladies as an incentive to go to war, and others finally obtained permission from their parents or simply ran away to join the army. An examination of the individual soldier's records of Company C and Company G reveals a great deal about the ages of the soldiers. Upon enlistment, a soldier was requested to give his age and, if under the age of 19, was to furnish proof of his parent's consent. It becomes quite obvious from the records that survive that many lied about their age in order to be allowed to join the army or be considered more "grown up." The officers did this as well, in order to gain respect on account of their ability rather than their age. These "white lies" are confirmed in two ways--either through the 1860 census or by the July 1863 muster conducted at Tyner's Station, Tennessee.

In February 1862, all the members of the 2nd Tennessee Infantry decided to reenlist in the Confederate Army for three years, or the duration of the war, becoming the first regiment in the entire army to do so. Secretary of War Walker was so pleased by the positive example thus set that he ordered a \$50.00 reenlistment bonus paid, a 60-day furlough granted each man, and gave the regiment the choice of serving in Virginia or Tennessee. The overwhelming feeling was to transfer to the Army of Tennessee, so Colonel Bate ordered the regiment to rendezvous at Nashville in April. However, the veterans from Middle Tennessee "failed to get the Home Welcome" (Yeatman). Fort Donelson fell February 16, 1862, and the advance Federal troops under General Carlos Buell had occupied Edgefield and the White's Creek area before the men of Companies C and G arrived in Nashville. Several soldiers tried to sneak behind the lines, and many were captured. Private Yeatman wanted to cross the Cumberland River. He stated:

I wanted to see them [the Federals], and I knew that I could get away, so I went on to the suspension bridge, and had a good view of the men in blue on the opposite side of the Cumberland. My mother was over there, and I could not get to see her.

Colonel Bate passed word for the regiment to gather immediately at Corinth, Mississippi, to join the Army of

Tennessee and help throw the Union armies out of the South. However, a large number of the soldiers did not hear of the change in orders, or for various reasons never returned to the regiment. Dozens joined Morgan's or Forrest's cavalry commands, then hovering around Nashville, or joined other infantry units. Several dozen were captured by the Federals around Nashville, and many probably decided that they had seen enough of war and simply deserted.

During the first four days of April 1862, Colonel Bate worked diligently to get the men of the 2nd Tennessee arriving at Corinth, Mississippi, organized into a fighting force. The 365 men of the 2nd Tennessee that could be collected were immediately marched towards the Union army under General Grant around Pittsburg Landing, and temporarily placed in Brigadier General Patrick R. Cleburne's Brigade. General Cleburne, a brilliant officer in whose brigade (and later division) the regiment served for over two years, originally placed Colonel Bate's men on the far left flank of the brigade, slightly behind the main line. When the men arose on the morning of April 6th, "with furloughs in their pockets," they marched eagerly into a bloody battle that none of them would ever forget.

As the battle of Shiloh opened, Cleburne's Brigade was on the Confederate left wing, and attacked through Union General Sherman's camps in the region of Shiloh Church. Two days before the battle, on April 4th, Ordnance Sergeant Robert D. Smith had exchanged the obsolete muskets in the regiment for "Minnie Rifles," probably Model 1855 rifles or rifle muskets. After issuing ammunition to the regiment, Sergeant Smith rejoined the ranks of the 2nd, and recorded his views in his diary. After being repulsed by a Union battle line posted on a heavily wooded ridge, Smith witnessed the following scene:

Colonel Bate saw that in order to prevent the regt. from being all killed or captured, he must make a desparate [sic] charge. He led the charge with great gallantry--but the enemy poured such a destructive fire upon our ranks that we were unable to stand it-- Major Doak was killed the first round, having been shot with nine minnie balls-- his horse was killed at the same time--our men fell back a short distance when Col. Bate rallied them for another charge--we almost went as far as this (second) time as we did the first--but we were compelled to retreat again. Col. Bate then came out in front of what was left of our regt. and said "my brave boys, the enemy must be driven back. I am going to charge them again!! How many of you will follow me?"....Without giving a command he immediately took his position at the head of the regt. and waved his sword--as quick as thought every man had his bayonet on the charge and started, double-quick up the hill, giving such a yell as Tennesseans only can give--onward we pushed through that storm of bullets that was playing sad havoc on our ranks, and that fell with the rapidity of hail until we regained our first position (here it was that our brave Col. fell badly wounded) that we had the pleasure of seeing the enemy fall back--but they disputed every foot of ground--bravely--from that time on, their line was driven before us until we passed their camps and

went within a half mile of the Tenn. River--having driven them 3-1/2 miles before us--then the enemy gunboats commenced shelling us which made it impolitic to advance further--we held our ground & waited until morning to resume the fight as it was almost dark at this time.

Newly elected 3rd Lieutenant William E. Yeatman recorded, what Company C saw at the second day's battle:

I carried my rifle as well as my sword, and did for the best service with my Springfield. Its stock was splintered on the 7th by a minie ball and while taking a rest aim on the twig of an oak sapling, a minnie entered the 3 inch tree in my front just breast high. That little cover saved my bones just then. Andrew J. Allen, color bearer, had the flag resting it against the tree, and it seemed to be the wish of every Yank in our front to put a ball through that silk, right then and there. Tappan's [13th] Arkansas regiment was then just to our left, and had the protection on a fallen tree as well as a slight ground elevation. We envied them their good luck. This was late in the afternoon of the 7th and it seemed to me that we were holding that place for "three mortal hours"--repulsing every attack, getting out of ammunition again and again, and as often resupplied, and holding on.

Colonel Bate had a leg shattered by a bullet and was promoted to brigadier general about six months later, before he had recovered sufficiently to return to the 2nd Tennessee. In addition, Major William R. Doak was killed, as was the Colonel's brother, Captain Humphrey Bate, and Captain Joseph Tyree. All of the other company commanders, except Captain Cheney and Captain Richard Butler, were wounded. The regiment nearly disintegrated on the battlefield, losing in all 235 men out of 365 engaged, a total of 64.4 percent. Before, during, and after the war, Colonel Bate was always seen with a cigar. After the battle of Shiloh, he never lit his cigars, but still kept one firmly between his teeth. During the battle of Shiloh, the two Bate brothers were passing a light to each other by pressing their cigars together while they were still holding them in their mouths. Suddenly, a bullet passed over Colonel Bate's shoulder and struck his brother in the face, killing him instantly.

After retreating in a driving rain back to Corinth, Mississippi, the 2nd Tennessee spent the next few weeks recovering and reorganizing its shattered ranks at Camp Hill, to the south of the city. During a severe wave of sickness, a large portion of the regiment fell ill, though few are known to have died. The most significant event during the stay at Corinth occurred when it was decided to attach the regiment permanently to Brigadier General Patrick R. Cleburne's Brigade.

General Cleburne seemed inexhaustible in his efforts to mould the men under his command into an effective fighting force. The soldiers of his brigade (and later his division) were drilled constantly and were required to keep all of their equipment and uniforms (particularly their muskets) in the best condition possible, and to give unquestioning obedience to their leaders. Ordnance Sergeant Smith recorded an example of the

general's methods in his diary:

This evening Gen Cleburne had an examination of officers--a number failed to answer the questions --our regt. bore off the honors this evening as having the largest number of efficient officers, the punishment to those that cannot answer every question correctly is, to be drilled as supernumeraries of the brigade until they can answer all questions and do regimental guard duty every other day-- our army is undoubtedly better drilled now, than it ever was before.

On the night of May 29, 1862, the last units of the Army of Tennessee slipped out of Corinth and marched south to Tupelo, Mississippi, where, undisturbed by the Union army, the equipment, discipline, and drill of the entire army was improved. Since the battle of Shiloh, a diligent effort was made to properly equip the soldiers of the 2nd Tennessee. The diary of Ordnance Sergeant Smith constantly mentions his inspection of the men's weapons, issuing large amounts of accouterments, and even issuing clothes and shoes to assist the quartermaster. According to clothing requisitions signed by the company commanders (on file in the National Archives and the Tennessee State Archives) on July 4, 1862, the regiment celebrated the Declaration of Independence by receiving slouch hats, fatigue caps, trousers, shirts, socks, boots, and shoes. It is interesting to note that there were three types of trousers, and four varieties of "boots and shoes" for the troops to select from, each with a different price according to quality. This amount was subtracted from the clothing allowance the troops were assigned during the course of a year, and the soldier would suffer stoppages of his pay for drawing over his limit or be refunded the difference for not receiving his annual allowance. If a soldier died, or was killed in battle, the difference in his clothing allowance and the monthly pay due him would be awarded to his family.

On July 21, 1862, the Army of Tennessee departed Tupelo by rail for Chattanooga, Tennessee. The army's new commander, Lieutenant General Braxton Bragg, had determined on a campaign from there through Knoxville into Kentucky to draw the Federal armies out of the Deep South by feinting toward Louisville and Cincinnati. The 2nd Tennessee arrived in Chattanooga on August 1st, rested until the 6th, and began a long journey by rail and on foot through Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and northward into Kentucky. General Cleburne was temporarily given command of the division that the brigade was in; and Colonel Benjamin J. Hill, of the 35th Tennessee, commanded Cleburne's brigade in his absence. On the trip northward, the men were treated to dinners, speeches, dances, and banquets by the largely Southern population of Eastern and Southern Kentucky, and many of the soldiers remarked that the reception was similar to the treatment they received when they first left home. The good times continued until the last few days of August, when the division caught up with Union troops, determined to halt the Confederate advance.

The battle of Richmond, Kentucky, began on August 28th with a battle near Kingston, about five miles from the main Federal

force. After a brief skirmish, the Federals were forced to fall back to Richmond, where they prepared to meet Major General Kirby E. Smith and his Army of East Tennessee. On August 30, 1862, the 2nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment was engaged in one of the bloodiest battles of its career. William E. Yeatman, recently elected a 2nd Lieutenant, left his impressions of the battle:

We were ordered forward as skirmishers deployed to the left of the pike. I took a few men to a large brick residence on our right front, Capt. Newsom moving the rest of the Co. to the left under protection of a cornfield. At the house we had a clear view and found a full regiment of Infantry 200 yards in our front. We popped away at them for an hour, while the battle was getting warm in the woods across the pike to our right. Capt. Newsom ordered me to report to Col. Butler what we had seen from the house, I did so, and returning in a few minutes met two of my company carrying Capt. Newsom off the field. He had been shot through the body and died a few hours later. I had orders from Col. Butler for the Co. to join the regiment. Lt. Wynham [sic, Winham] was now in command, Geo. S. Litton had been elected 3rd Lt. at Tupelo, and I 2nd....As we joined our regiment the federals were in retreat. A rapid pursuit was made by our army in full line of battle. We swept on for several miles. As we emerged from a wooded pasture into the next open field we found the Federals in line a few hundred yards ahead. Immediately to our left their artillery posted with their right, raked our line. We were here the center, our left came up in a few minutes attacking their left with a rush. The tall corn having concealed their approach. The Federal line broke at all points, then we had a race to Richmond....Approaching that place our Brigade still held the center- we had a fine view of the Federal line a mile before we arrived in range, and were under fire a long time before we made any answer. Then with a yell we dashed at them. The ground was a slightly rolling blue grass field. When in 100 yards of their line we encountered a high rail fence - over it we mounted in the hottest kind of a fire, charging, and firing as we charged. Our supports were up in clockwork style, and again Nelson's army was in full retreat - this time a routed mob. In the last charge we lost our gallant Col. Richard Butler, an accomplished gentleman [sic] and a born soldier. No knightlier picture presents itself to my memory than that of Dick Butler waving his sword, mounted on his splendid black charger, rushing to his death at Richmond, Kentucky [.] No braver man died for Tennessee.

The 2nd Tennessee suffered 112 casualties out of a total of 300 men engaged at Richmond, Kentucky, for a total rate of 37.5 percent; and the regiment was commanded for the next six weeks by its senior captain, C.P. Moore. General Cleburne suffered a painful wound; a bullet entered his mouth and came out near his left ear, removing six of his teeth as well. The General recovered rapidly, however; he regained command of his division on September 24, 1862.

After collecting prisoners and a huge amount of captured supplies at the Federal depot at Richmond, Smith's small corps marched through Lexington to outside of Covington on the Ohio River. The movement on Covington was a diversion to mislead the Federals as to Confederate intentions, and Cleburne's men fell back to Shelbyville, Kentucky, on September 18th. Union General Buell began moving his army on October 1st, and Bragg was forced to retreat and gather his forces to face the superior numbers of the enemy. On October 5th, General Cleburne was returned to the command of his old brigade and moved his command to the town of Perryville two days later. In doing so, the brigade found most of Buell's army already there, and both sides gathered their forces throughout the night for the next day's battle, the largest of the Kentucky campaign.

The battle of Perryville began with both sides waiting for the other to attack. Finally, General Bragg ordered his men forward to assault the Union lines, posted in full view in two lines over a mile long, one line at the foot of a ridge and the other positioned along the top. The 2nd Tennessee was heavily engaged at Perryville, according to 2nd Lieutenant Yeatman, now second in command of Company C:

We moved up in two lines. In our front was a dry branch, on the opposite bank a breast-high rock fence, behind the fence their advance line. It was carried by our regiment and the 3rd Confederate Tennessee regiment where we attacked jointly after an almost hand to hand fight, and in the face of fire from both lines. As their line broke, we had them, and gave it to them in the back. It was a hot evening and the grass being dry, caught fire, the flames spreading to a barn just to our right. Rather than burn, out hustled a lot of blue coats to surrender, amongst them a negro who said he was a cook to Genl. Woolfolk. A great many Federals were killed here - more [that] ran up the hill, than at the rock wall....This closed the fight as far as we know in that part of the field. In a few minutes we were ordered to double quick to the right where [Cheatham's] division had met with a heavy loss, several of my school-mates and friends amongst them, in [Maney's] 1st Tenn. regiment. Just at dark we had a brush with the enemy, they on one ridge and we on another. Our artillery opened briskly, after we had fired a few rounds with our rifles. Their artillery replied, and we were ordered to the ravine between the lines. Not being discovered owing to the darkness, we had the novel experience of witnessing a grand artillery duel fought over our heads, while we were comparatively safe.

Thought the 2nd Tennessee was in the thick of the fighting and participated in several charges, the regiment lost only 50 men wounded and none killed. Unfortunately, no record of the beginning strength of the regiment when it entered the battle of Perryville has survived, but it was around 200 to 250 from returning wounded and men who were on forage details, etc., during the battle of Richmond that had been returned to the command.

Although the battle of Perryville itself was a tactical victory for the Confederates, the soldiers received sudden

orders to retreat early the next day toward East Tennessee. Few of the men in Bragg's army understood why they had to retire after what seemed to be a glorious victory. They did not realize that Buell had received 20,000 fresh troops as reinforcements during the night, and Bragg thought that 68,000 Federals would be too much for his 30,000 exhausted men to handle, so he took the advice of his generals and reluctantly gave the orders to fall back toward Knoxville. The soldiers of the 2nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment headed southward to stay ahead of their overwhelming foe and left the Bluegrass State forever.

The equipment of the 2nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment at the battle of Perryville is fairly well documented. Each of the companies had been resupplied with clothing on the Fourth of July, at Camp Calvert, Tupelo, Mississippi, as mentioned earlier. Itemized clothing requisitions and receipts for entire companies signed by company commanders appear in their individual military records and are a wonderful source when compared with the approximate numbers present in their companies and Robert Smith's diary. Items include caps, hats, pants (several prices listed), "cotton shirts", socks, boots and shoes, coats, etc.

Ordnance Sergeant Smith mentions in his diary entry of August 9, 1862, "Drew some ord. and ord. stores from the Post [Knoxville] ord. dept. today. I have received very strict orders from Genl Cleburne in regard to supplying our regt. I have them all well armed and equipped...". Clothing and equipment abandoned by individual Federals on the battlefield at Richmond, Kentucky, provided many of the southerners' needs and detailed issues of Confederate-made articles and captured stores from Camp Dick Robinson, and other Federal depots, eased shortages before the battle of Perryville. The last formal issue took place in the 2nd Tennessee on September 30, 1862, a week before the battle. 3rd Lieutenant Thomas C. Shaw, temporarily in command of Company C, September 30th, at Shelbyville, Kentucky, signed for the following items: twelve pairs of shoes, four shirts, four hats, one quilt, four pairs socks, one camp kettle, and four tin cups. Captain Wilkinson, commanding Company G, signed for: eight pairs of shoes, four shirts, three hats, three pairs of socks, two pairs of drawers, one camp kettle, and two tin cups. First Lieutenant Abraham B. Schell, commanding Company I, signed for: eight pairs of shoes, four shirts, four hats, four pairs of socks, two blankets, three pairs of drawers, and four tin cups.

Ordnance Sergeant Smith proudly stated in his diary on June 6, 1862, "Changed the guns of Co. I (Miss. Rifles) for Minnie Rifles- our regt. is all armed with Minnie Rifles[,] now..." Through context, original usage, and the fact that the Model 1861 Springfields were being made in very small quantities at this time, this would indicate the same "Minnie Rifles" that were issued at Richmond, Virginia, i.e., Model 1855 Rifle Muskets or Rifles. However, Enfields began to appear in small numbers on June 20, 1862, "Drew 43 Minnie Rifles, 22 Winfield [sic, Enfield] Rifles for our regt...". Smith was promoted to Captain in Kentucky and became the Ordnance Officer of Cleburne's Division, and the day before the battle of Perryville, "...received today 130,000 cartridges, 500,000 caps,

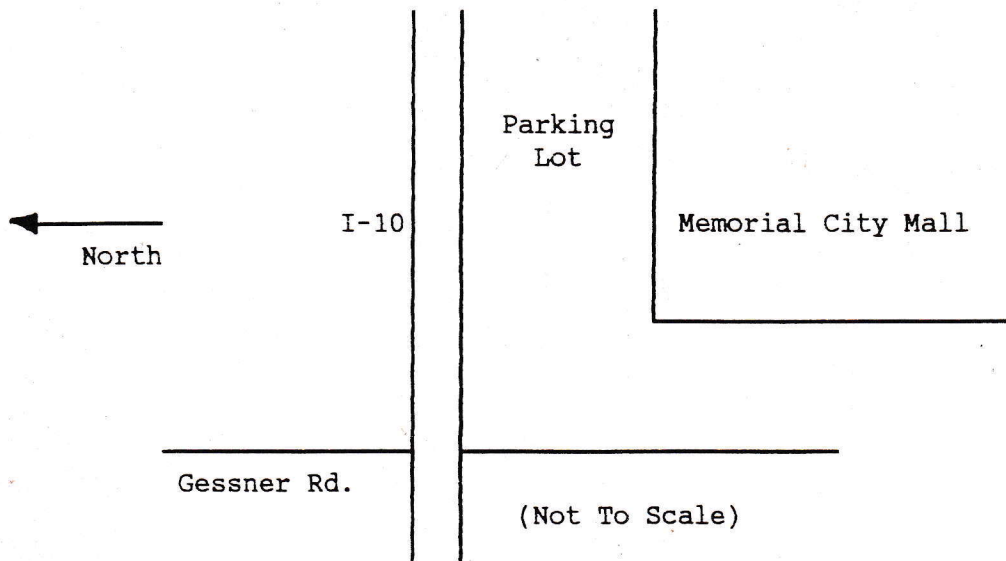
and 1,000 stand of arms." With the heavy casualties at Richmond and the opportunity to cull the battlefield for new arms in .58" caliber, it is safe to state that the 2nd Tennessee was well armed with .58" caliber rifle muskets, predominantly Models 1855 and 1861 rifle muskets and a few Enfields, complete with bayonets and scabbards. On March 11, 1863, Smith listed the 2nd and 5th (35th) Tennessee regiments as having all "...Rifle Muskets, cal. 58...", and the 1st Arkansas and 48th Tennessee as having all "Enfield Rifles." It was not until April 30, 1864, that Captain Smith was able to have all of his brigade "uniformly armed" with Enfields. The last possible weapon change was June 27, 1864, "...during the armistice I succeeded in getting 90 rifles from the field, 7 of them were Henry's patent (16 shooters)!"

From four days prior to the battle of Shiloh until a few weeks prior to the battle of Perryville, Smith mentions issuing all sorts of waist belts, cap boxes, bayonets and scabbards, canteens with separate canteen straps, haversacks, and keeping the regiment well supplied with knapsacks! April 26...85 knapsacks...April 29, Finished drawing Knapsacks canteens & c. for the regt. ...June 16, Drew 150 Knapsacks...". Smith drew another 153 knapsacks for the entire brigade, October 29, 1862, an additional 275 December 2, 1862, and continued to issue knapsacks into the summer of 1863. Of additional interest, Smith mentions issuing canteens with separate straps until July 16, 1862, when he specifies, "...drew 60 cedar canteens, 25 have leaks...". While still the ordnance sergeant of the 2nd Tennessee, Smith mentions on August 7, 1862, "I drew 50 gun wipers [worms] and screw drivers this morning from the chief of Ord. of the Post [Knoxville]." With 10 companies in the 2nd Tennessee, that would be an average of 5 of each tool as replacements to each company, meaning that each noncommissioned officer, at a minimum, had a worm and a musket combination tool.

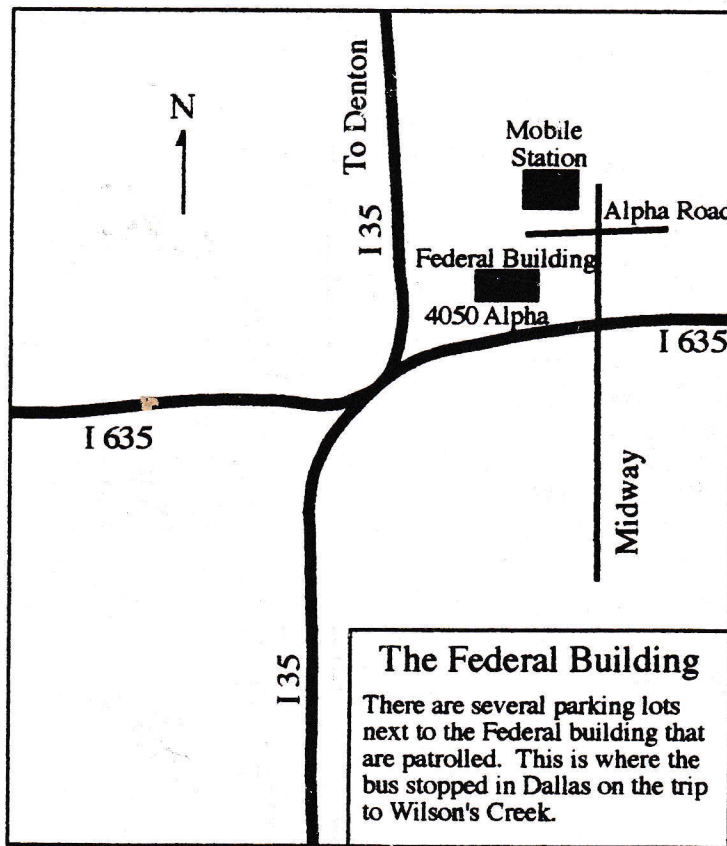
Though the author does not have artifacts from the brigade in his collection from before the battle of Perryville, he does have artifacts dug from its camps and picket posts at Triune, Tennessee, where the brigade was stationed upon return from Kentucky until marching into battle at Stones River. By far, perhaps 90%, of the waist buckles are frame buckles, mostly D-shaped brass about 1 3/4" "square" or iron roller buckles from 1 3/4" to 2" "square." The coat buttons are about half tin-backed block "I" buttons or Federal eagles. The many large eagle buttons found at this camp have long baffled local relic hunters until the author presented the clothing receipts that showed large numbers of overcoats issued to the 2nd Tennessee on December 15, 1862. Whether these were captured Federal overcoats or Confederate-manufactured ones with Federal buttons has not been determined.

The only information known about the issue coats worn by the 2nd Tennessee at Perryville is that they cost the soldier \$8.50, and that the buttons may not have sewed on securely, from the large number found. It may also be that some were removed and later lost from pockets when soldiers replaced them with state or other buttons from their old coats. The only known identified coat from the 2nd Tennessee is a cadet grey North Carolina pattern from the end of the war.

BUS PICKUP LOCATION-HOUSTON

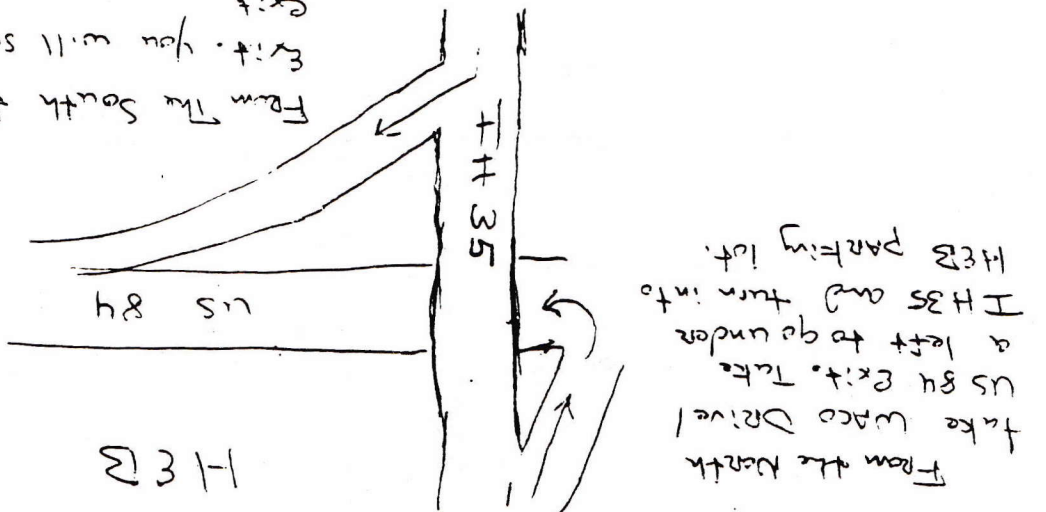


BUS PICKUP LOCATION-DALLAS



28/9.20
 88.77
 280.49
 27.96
 202.53
 119.42
 113

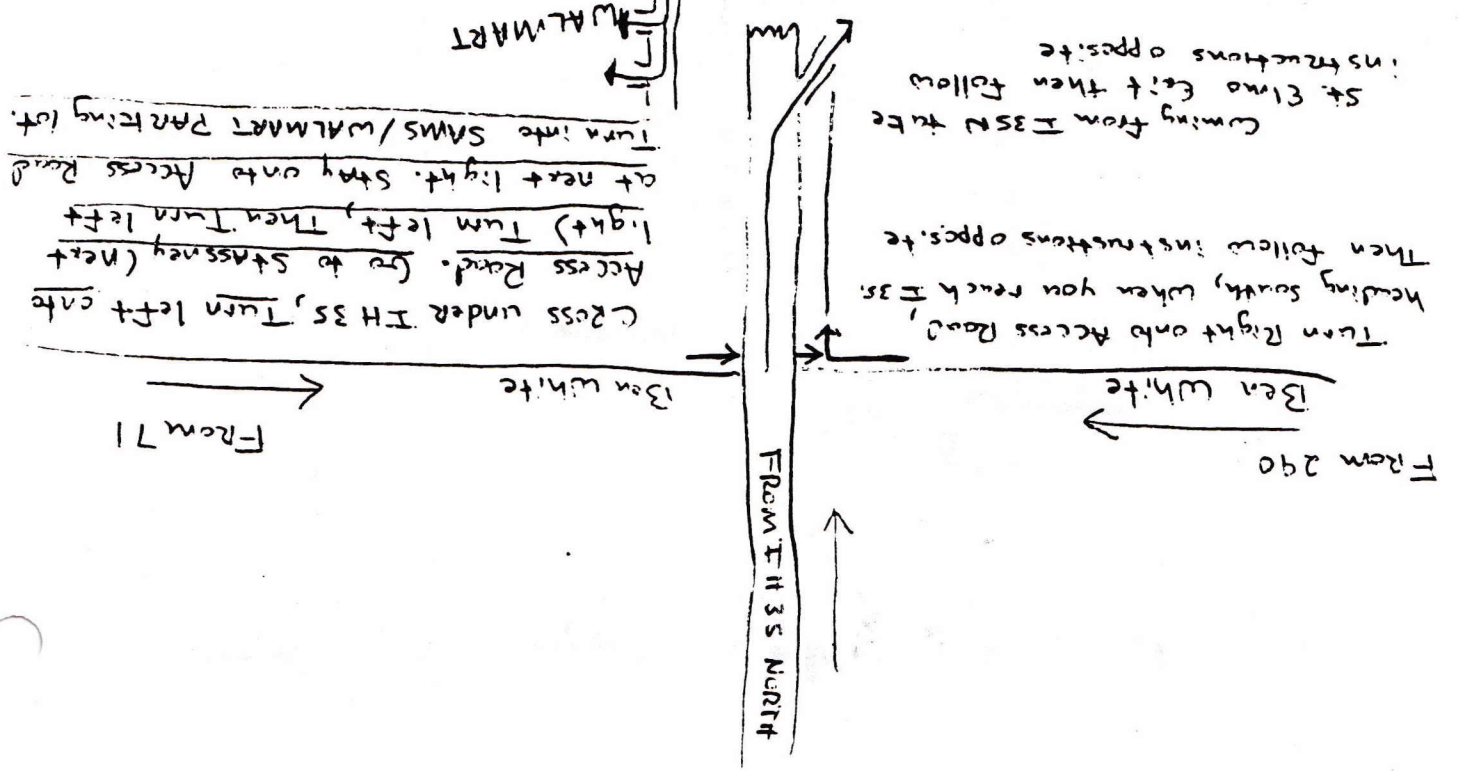
If you are meeting the Bus in Waco:



From the North
take Waco Drive /
US 84 Exit. Take
a left to go under
I-35 and turn into
HEB parking lot.

From the South take Waco Drive / US 84
Exit. you will see the HEB as you
exit

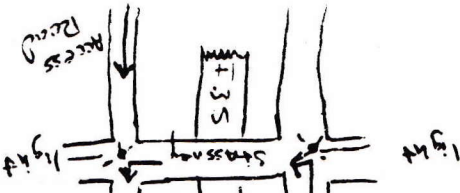
If you are meeting the Bus in Austin:



Turn Right onto Access Road,
heading south, when you reach I-35.
Then follow instructions opposite.
Coming from I-35N take
St Elmo Exit then follow
instructions opposite.

Cross under I-35, Turn left onto
Access Road. Go to Stassney (next
light) Turn left, then Turn left
at next light. Stay onto Access Road
Turn into SAMS/WALMART parking lot.

Coming from S I-35 take
the Cannon / Stassney Exit
go thru 2 lights + then turn
into parking lot

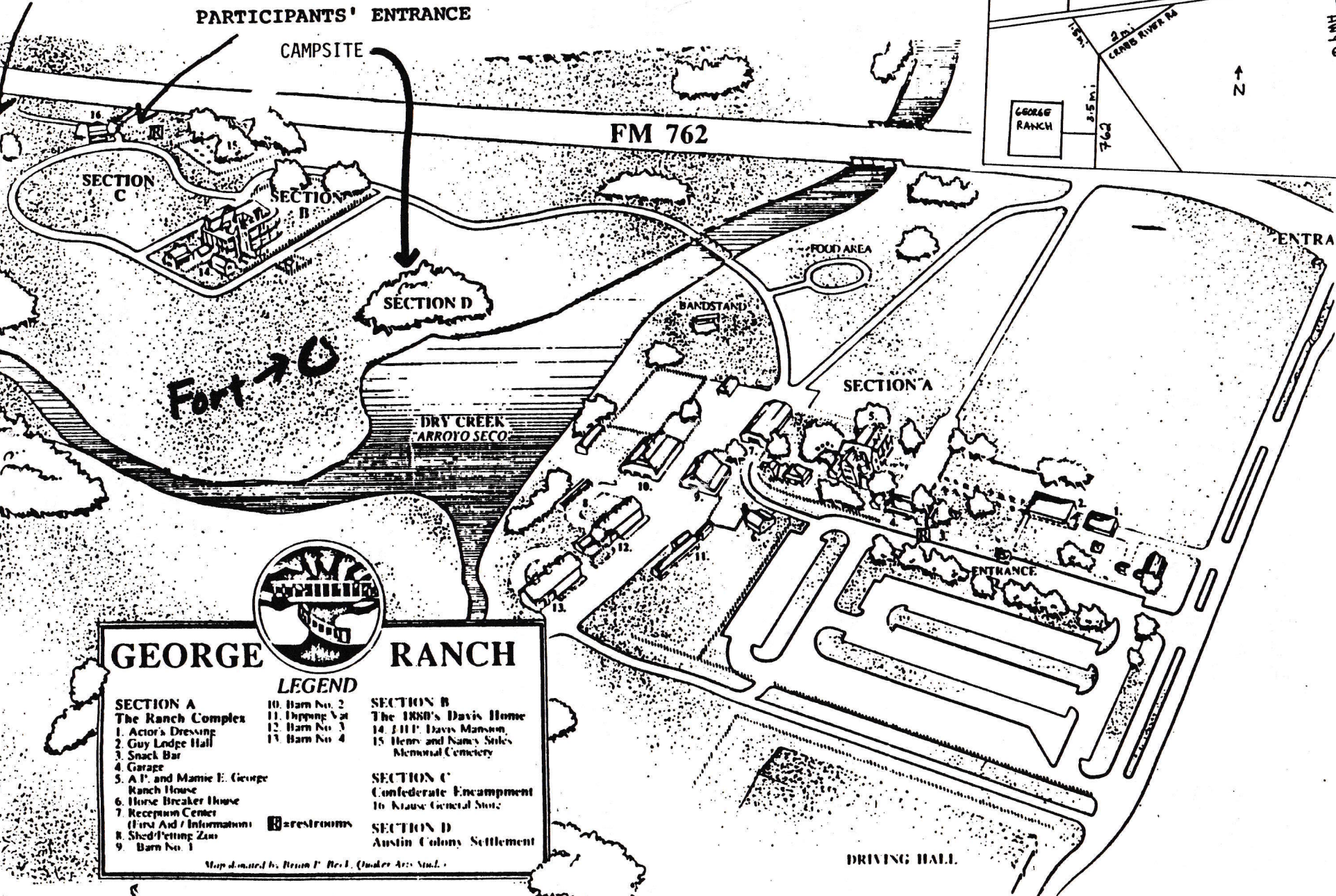
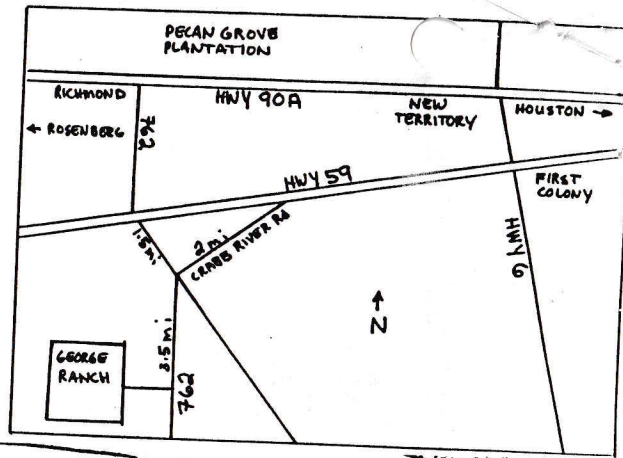


PARTICIPANTS' PARKING

PARTICIPANTS' ENTRANCE

CAMPSITE

FM 762



GEORGE RANCH

LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| SECTION A
The Ranch Complex | 10. Barn No. 2 | SECTION B
The 1880's Davis Home |
| 1. Actor's Dressing | 11. Dipping Vat | 14. J.P.P. Davis Mansion |
| 2. Guy Lodge Hall | 12. Barn No. 3 | 15. Henry and Nancy Stiles Memorial Cemetery |
| 3. Snack Bar | 13. Barn No. 4 | |
| 4. Garage | | SECTION C
Confederate Encampment |
| 5. A.P. and Mamie E. George Ranch House | | 16. Krause General Store |
| 6. Horse Breaker House | | SECTION D
Austin Colony Settlement |
| 7. Reception Center (First Aid / Information) | ☒ Restrooms | |
| 8. Shed/Petting Zoo | | |
| 9. Barn No. 1 | | |

Map donated by Brian P. Red, Quaker Arts Stud.

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