

Civil War History J A. Landis



WILLIAM H. AND DR. J. A. LANDIS.

Residence was not listed;
Enlisted on 7/30/1862 as a Hospl Steward.

On 7/30/1862 he mustered into Field & Staff [TN 63rd Infantry](#)
He was Surrendered on 4/9/1865 at Appomattox Court House, VA
(Estimated date of enlistment)

Promotions:

* Asst Surgeon

Other Information:

died in 1920 in Gainesville, TX

After the War he lived in Gainesville, TX

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:

- Index to Compiled Confederate Military Service Records
- Southern Historical Society Papers: Appomattox Paroles ANV
- Confederate Veteran Magazine
- Photo from Confederate Veteran Magazine

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Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry

Chickamagua after battle report:

Report of Maj. John A. Aiken, Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP SIXTY-THIRD TENNESSEE REGT.,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

SIR: I herewith transmit a report of the action of the Sixty-third Tennessee Regt. in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant:

On the evening of the 18th, the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Fulkerson, was formed in line of battle on southeast bank of Chickamauga Creek, near the crossing, on the right of the brigade (Gen. Gracie's).

About 10 o'clock at night we were ordered with the brigade to cross the creek and form in line of battle, so as to protect the crossing should the enemy advance. The line established, we remained until 9 a. m. the 19th, when we were moved in column about 1 mile distant and to our left, and again a bluff overlooking the enemy's battery. We had been formed about one hour when the enemy opened upon us with shot and shell, severely wounding 1 lieutenant and 1 man. After some time, and the firing from that battery had ceased, we were moved in column by a circuitous route to the right and formed 300 yards in rear of Col. Triggs brigade, where we remained exposed to a fire of shot and shell until dark.

Sunday morning, the 20th, we were ordered to march in line of battle in direction of the Chattanooga road, and before reaching the road we were marched by the right flank into and along the Chattanooga road in the direction of heavy musketry and artillery firing when we again formed in line of battle to the right of the road, where we remained for about one hour, when the command "left face" was given and we marched at double-quick across the Chattanooga road west about one-half mile, when we were thrown into column of companies and then into line on the right of the brigade and near the left of Barksdale's [Humphreys'] (Mississippi) brigade, and on the right slope of the hill occupied by the enemy. The line was formed under a heavy fire of musketry. By some means the regiment became separated from the brigade and was subjected to a heavy fire in front and from the right. As soon as information could be communicated to the commander of the brigade of our exposed position, the Forty-third Alabama Regt. was sent to support us on the left. The two regiments charged up the hill very near the enemy's position, but the fire of shot, shell, and musketry being so heavy, were compelled to retire.

It was the first fire to which the regiment was ever exposed, and considering everything--that it formed under fire and was subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the front

and a rapid cross-fire from the right--too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the regiment for the manner in which they conducted themselves. I have no particular cases of gallantry to mention. All did their duty nobly.

Of the 402 aggregate taken into the engagement, 184 were wounded and 16 killed.

Among the killed were Capt. J. T. Gillespie and Second Lieut. S. M. Deaderick, who fell at the same time, while gallantly cheering their men on up the hill.

It is due the regiment to say that if fell back in good order and not until the last round of cartridge had been exhausted. No troops during the entire engagement were exposed to a more deadly fire or withstood the shock with more coolness and determination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNo. A. AIKEN,
Maj., Comdg. Sixty-third Tennessee Regt.

Capt. H. E. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Source: Official Records
CHAP. XLII.] THE CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN. PAGE 428-51
[Series I. Vol. 30. Part II, Reports. Serial No. 51.]

Report of Col. Abraham Fulkerson, Sixty-third
Tennessee Infantry, of operations May 9.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD TENNESSEE INFANTRY,
Before Bermuda Hundred, June 8, 1864.
CAPT.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the affair at Swift Creek, May 9, 1864, by the Sixty-third Regiment:

When the brigade occupied the line behind Swift Creek my regiment was posted at Level Ford, 1 1/2 miles below the Dunlap house, from which point Capt. Millard, Company E, was deployed as skirmishers to the right and left-connecting with the Seventeenth and Twenty-third Tennessee on the left, and the Forty-fourth and Twenty-fifth on the right-at a point half a mile from Fort Clifton, holding a line near 2 1/2 miles in length. This was on May 8.

Early on the morning of the 9th the enemy appeared on the bluffs on the opposite side of the creek, when sharp skirmishing commenced and was kept up from the ford or center to the left throughout the day and until a late hour at night. About 12 o'clock on the 9th I was ordered to leave a heavy line of skirmishers along the line of

the creek, and occupy the rifle-works in front of Dunlap's house with the reserve. The skirmish line was strengthened by the addition of Companies B, H, and I, and Lieut.-Col. Aiken placed in charge of the line. This part of the line was successfully held until relieved on the morning of the 10th, though during the night the enemy effected a crossing at the angle opposite the Dunlap house, and succeeded in getting a piece of artillery to the water's edge. This force was driven back promptly with a detachment from the right of the line, under Capt. C. R. Millard. Late in the evening of the 9th the enemy's line of skirmishers was advanced to a fence within 500 or 600 yards of Dunlap's house. From this position their sharpshooters were enabled to annoy our line considerably. About dusk Gen. Johnson, through Capt. Blakemore, requested me to drive the line back. Companies A and K, under Capt. J. W. Robertson, were detached and directed to cross the creek near the left of the enemy's line and to attack it in flank. The companies were then deployed in front, and a charge ordered and executed satisfactorily. The line fell back in confusion, with a loss of 2 killed. The enemy's reserve, supposed to be a brigade, fired a volley into our line and made an effort to charge it, but to no purpose. Capt. Robertson held the line until a late hour at night, when he was relieved by two companies from a North Carolina regiment.

James Carroll, Company A, was slightly wounded in the charge on the night of the 9th. Several others were slightly injured, but did not leave the field and were not reported as wounded. Capt. Robertson was among the number.

After being relieved by a North Carolina regiment, the reserve of my regiment marched back to Level Ford, where it remained until relieved on the morning of the 10th instant.

Very respectfully,

A. FULKERSON,
Col.

Capt. R. E. FOOTE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Source: Official Records

CHAP. XLVIII.] SOUTH SIDE OF THE JAMES. PAGE 250-68

[Series I. Vol. 36. Part II, Reports, Correspondence, Etc. Serial No. 68.]