

Henry Weaver

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The original property of the Weaver family was purchased from John Weaver, Jr., for \$228.00, March 9 1857, in Anderson County District 1. The tract contained an estimated 50 acres, beginning on the top of Chestnut Ridge, and having half of the spring on the land of John Weaver to Martin Gentry's corner (Anderson County Deeds, Vol R-1, Page 290).

(US Service Records, Widow Pension #687884 and Pension #118367, #119123)

On February 12 1862, at the age of 32, Henry joined the service in Knox County, KY, for a period of 3 years. He participated in the Civil War, fighting for the Union, as a Private in Company A and Company D, 1st TN Infantry from February 20 1862 till February 18 1865. Henry served under Captain Thomas J Rogers, First Regiment of TN Infantry, commanded by Col Robert K Byrd, in the war of 1861. Henry was honorably discharged at Knoxville, TN on or about the February 14 1865. His last military pay was received on August 21 1864, in the amount of \$30.50.

The First Regiment was organized by Col Byrd at Camp Dick Robinson, KY, with refugees from TN. In March 1862, Company A formed part of a force which surprised and captured two companies of the 1st East TN Cavalry, CSA, at Jacksonboro, Campbell County, TN. Later in March the unit participated in several skirmishes near Cumberland Gap.

By November 1862 the unit received orders to proceed via Bowling Green, KY, to Major General W.S. Rosecrans at Nashville, TN. The regiment was at Nashville when the battle of Murfreesboro, on Stone's River, began on December 31, 1862. On January 3, 1863, this regiment escorted a supply train from Nashville to the army outside Murfreesboro. On arrival, they replaced those in the front lines and, in an action lasting from 6 to 8p., drove Confederate forces from the woods in their front. It was reported that the 1st TN, with 400 men, was engaged in this operation and only reported a total of 19 casualties.

The regiment remained in the Nashville area until March 11 1863, when it left Nashville by boat for Camp Dick Robinson, near Lexington, KY. By June 24th the expedition had swept through Wartburg, Loudon, and Lenoir Station near Knoxville, to Strawberry Plains, Flat Creek, Mossy Creek, and back into KY through Rogers Gap, destroying railroads, burning bridges, and generally creating havoc with the Confederate lines of communication. It was stated that this gallant regiment, was the first among the patriotic men from East TN to take up arms in defense of the Union, and had gained an enviable reputation by its three years of faithful and efficient service. During the months to follow the regiment participated in numerous skirmishes throughout TN. In 1864 the regiment was relieved from duty and moved by rail to Knoxville, TN, to be mustered out of service; some elements of it continued to be reported in active service until August 1865.

During Henry Weaver's service he was permitted to go home for a Furlough from September 21 to October 20 1864, at which time he was to rejoin his Company and Regiment at Kingston, TN. Several times during his military career Henry was charged with desertion and absence without leave; however, he was subsequently able to prove that he had not been a deserter.

The first incident where Henry was considered a deserter occurred September 18 1862, when he was cut off from his regiment by the enemy at Cumberland Gap.

Another time he was stricken with Rheumatism while his regiment was encamped on the Cumberland Gap in the State of KY. Henry was unable to work and the Regiment Surgeon ordered him to the hospital on two separate occasions. Since Henry disliked hospitals, and so informed the surgeon, the surgeon told Henry that if any of the men in the regiment would take care of him, he would be given medicine and

allowed to remain in his tent until the Rheumatism cleared up. at the same time the surgeon gave the commanding officer a certificate relieving Henry from duty. However, this certificate was not entered into the records until later.

After the first incident, Henry continued to be subject to Rheumatism attacks. He continued to undergo medical treatment time and time again, up to the time of his death, without obtaining any permanent relief. Henry was found to be absent without leave in November and December 1863. By January and February 1864 he was court-martialed and had to forfeit one months pay as sentenced by the court. In October 1866 Henry filed an application for a Military Pension. He was denied the pension and was forced to obtain documentation proving his case. It wasn't until March 20 1888, that the notation of his desertion was removed from his records as erroneous.