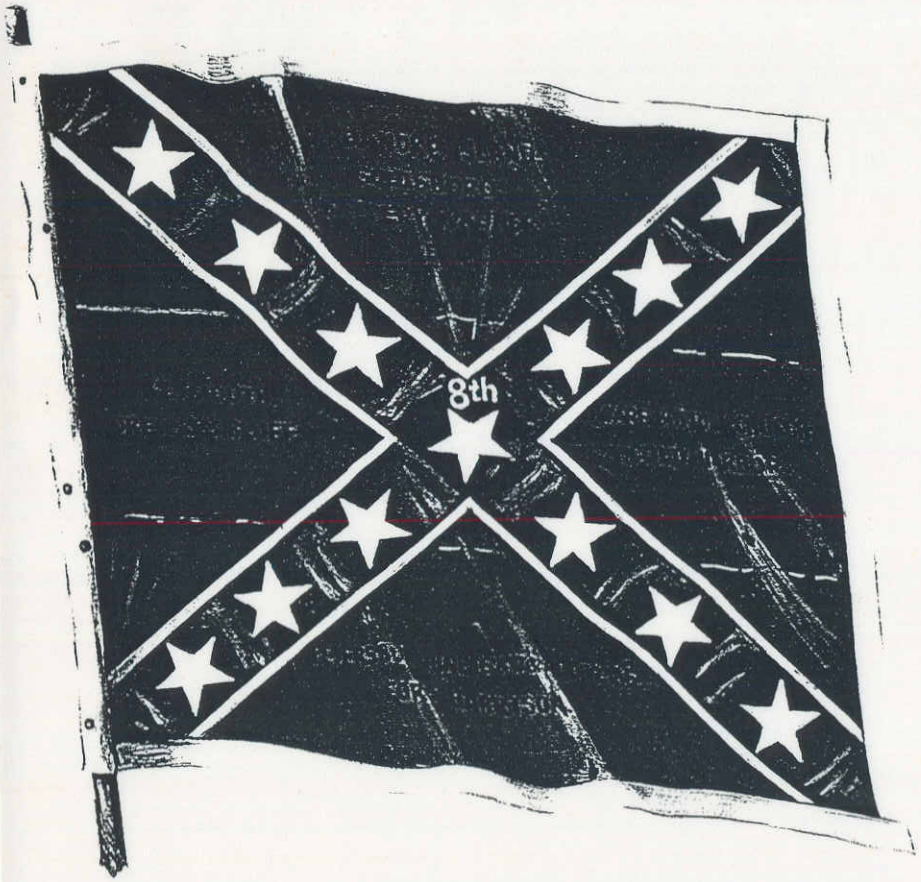

Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops

UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

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44th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in December, 1861, contained men from Coffee, Grundy, Franklin, Lincoln, and Bedford counties. The unit fought at Shiloh and lost seventy-four percent of the 470 engaged. On April 19, 1862, the 55th (McKoin's) Regiment, which also suffered heavy losses, merged into the 44th. It now had a force of 489 effectives. After fighting at Munfordville and Perryville it was assigned to General B. R. Johnson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During November, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 25th Regiment. It participated in the Battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, was active in the Knoxville Campaign, then joined the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment went on to fight at Drewry's Bluff, was active in the Petersburg trenches north of the James River, and ended the war at Appomattox. It lost thirty-four percent of the 509 engaged at Murfreesboro and thirty-eight percent of the 294 at Chickamauga. The 25th/44th sustained 95 casualties of the 259 at Drewry's Bluff. This regiment, attached to General McComb's Brigade, surrendered 5 officers and 53 men. The field officers were Colonels John S. Fulton, John H. Kelly, and Coleman A. McDaniel; Lieutenant Colonels John L. McEwen, Jr. and Henry S. Shied; and Majors Gibson M. Crawford, Henry C. Ewin, and James M. Johnson.

45th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in December, 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Williamson, Wilson, and Rutherford. It participated in the Battle of Shiloh, was active at Baton Rouge, then served in the Jackson area. Later it was assigned to J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In November, 1863, it was consolidated with the 23rd Infantry Battalion. The regiment took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moving with General Hood back into Tennessee, but it was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. It ended the war in North Carolina. The unit sustained 112 casualties at Murfreesboro, lost forty-three percent of the 226 at Chickamauga, and reported 12 men disabled at Missionary Ridge. The 45th/23rd Battalion totalled 316 men and 340 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Addison Mitchell and Anderson Searcy; Lieutenant Colonels Alexander Hall and Ephraim F. Lytle; and Majors Samuel A. Carter, James B. Moore, Tazewell W. Newman, and C. H. Wadley.

46th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Paris, Tennessee, in November, 1861, and went into camp at Union City during December. Later it moved to Island No. 10 where many of its members suffered from an outbreak of measles. In March, 1862, it reported 374 present for duty, but only 160 were armed. Then on April 8, nine of the ten companies were captured. After being exchanged and reorganized, the unit was assigned to S. B. Maxey's and later Quarles' Brigade. During January, 1863, it was consolidated with the 55th (Brown's) Regiment. The 46th went to Port Hudson and to Jackson, then was stationed at Mobile until November, 1863. It now joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. The 46th/55th contained 270 men and 230 arms in December, 1863, and lost sixty percent of the 250 engaged at Lickskillet Road on July 28, 1864. It was reported that Companies D and E entered the Atlanta Campaign with 72 men but after the Battle of Nashville had only 1 officer and 2 men. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John M. Clark, Jonathan S. Dawson, and R. A. Owens; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Johnson and Joseph D. Wilson; and Majors James S. Brown and Sylvester C. Cooper.

47th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in December, 1861, at Camp Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee. The men were from the counties of Obion, Gibson, and Dyer. For a time it remained at Camp Trenton, then was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Richmond. Later it was attached to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, and during October, 1862, consolidated with the 12th Regiment. The unit participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 67 casualties at Shiloh, 32 at Richmond, and more than thirty percent of the 263 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 47th reported 87 killed and wounded at Chickamauga, and the 12th/47th totalled 373 men and 220 arms in December, 1863. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Munson R. Hill and William M. Watkins, Lieutenant Colonels W. E. Holmes and Vincent G. Wynne, and Major Thomas R. Shearon.

48th (Nixon's) Infantry Regiment was organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in April, 1862. It was formed with remnants of the 48th (Voorhies') and 54th Tennessee Regiments, plus a few additions from other units. It moved to Knoxville, fought at Richmond and Perryville, then remained in the Shelbyville and Estill Springs area for a time. During December, 1862, the four companies from Voorhies' Regiment