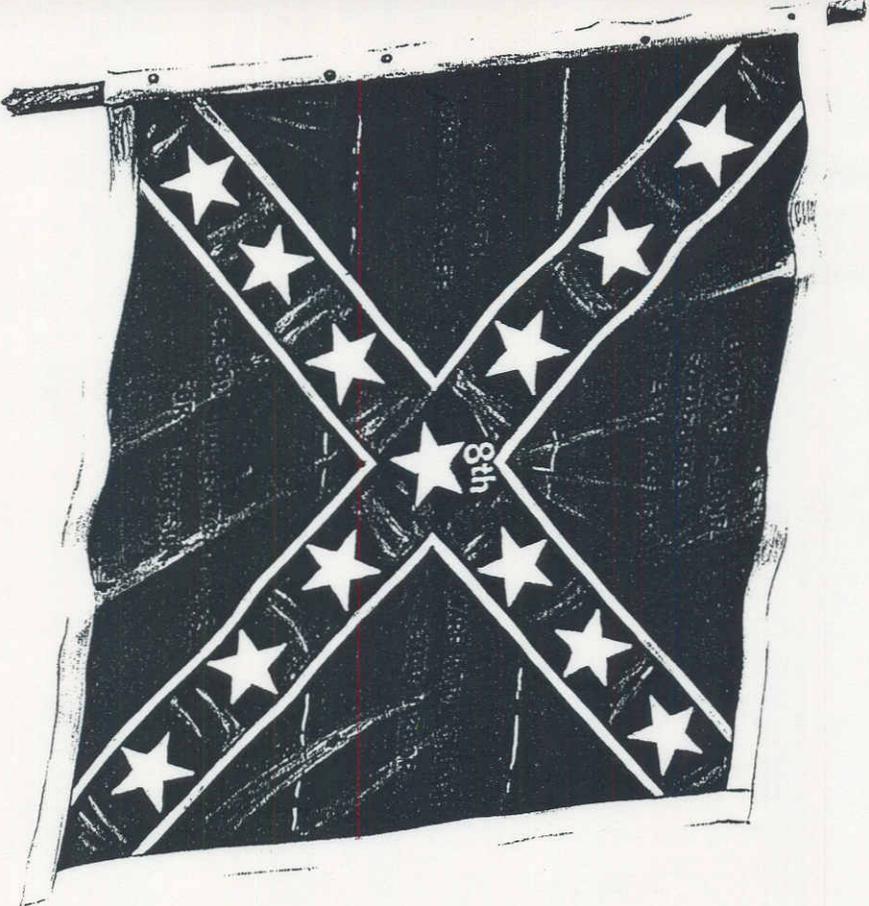


UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army



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

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

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tral to their original organization. Attached to General L. E. Polade, the remaining six companies were engaged at Chickamaul from September, 1863, to April, 1864, were consolidated with 5th Regiment. On July 31, 1864, Polk's Brigade was broken up; men from Nixon's 48th Regiment merged into Voorhies' 48ment. This unit lost nineteen percent of the 312 engaged at Ric and fifty percent of the 155 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863 5th/48th (Nixon's) totalled 251 men and 207 arms. The fields were Colonel George H. Nixon, Lieutenant Colonels HeEvans and T. R. Hughs, and Major Joseph T. Younger.

6orhies') Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Maury, neville, Tennessee, in December, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Maury, Lewis, and Hickman. Many of the me captured at Fort Donelson, and those who escaped capture (topanies, A to D) were consolidated with six companies of the 54ment to form the 48th (Nixon's) Regiment. After being exchanged was assigned to Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mis-siss East Louisiana and ordered to Port Hudson. Here the men w/served in Nixon's Regiment were reunited with the unit in De, 1862. After serving at Jackson, it was assigned to Quarles' Brnd sent to the Mobile area. Later the unit transferred to the ArTennessee, took part in the Atlanta Campaign, and on July 31, Nixon's 48th Regiment merged into Voorhies' 48th Regiment on to participate in Hood's Tennessee operations and the Carolina Campaign. About 360 men were captured at Fort Do and it totalled 267 men and 208 arms in December, 1863. The officers were Colonel William M. Voorhies; Lieutenant Colonel S. Godwin and William J. Sowell; and Majors Andrew J. Ca John F. Gray, Joseph D. Howard, and Thomas E. Jamison.

7antry Regiment, organized in December, 1861, at Fort Don-elsnessee, contained men recruited in Montgomery, Dickson, Ro, Benton, and Cheatham counties. On February 16, 1862, it w/wounded at Fort Donelson and reported 300 engaged and 21 kilwounded. Exchanged in November, the unit was assigned to Gefaxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Lo. For a time it served at Port Hudson, then took an active par fight at Jackson. Later it was attached to General Quarles' Brnoved to Mobile, and joined the Army of Tennessee at Mis-sioidge. The 49th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, re-turTennessee with Hood, and saw action at Bentonville. It to-

talled 227 men and 220 arms in December, 1863, and there were 183 present for duty in April, 1864. The regiment lost seventy-one percent of the 129 engaged at Franklin and only a remnant ended the war in North Carolina. The field officers were Colonels James E. Bailey, David A. Lynn, and William F. Young; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas M. Atkins, Jerome B. Cording, Thomas K. Grigsby, Alfred Robb, and William A. Shaw; and Major Robert H. McClelland.

50th (Old) Infantry Regiment was organized at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, in December, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Montgomery, Dickson, Cheatham, Stewart, Humphreys, and Davidson. In January, 1862, the unit reported 499 present for duty, and about half were captured at Fort Donelson in February. After being exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to J. Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Raymond, and Jackson. The 50th then took an active part in the Battle of Chickamauga. Before it participated in the conflict at Missionary Ridge, the unit was transferred to General Maney's Brigade and in February, 1864, reorganized as the 50th (New) Tennessee Regiment. It lost seventy-four percent of the 190 engaged at Chickamauga and forty percent of the 90 at Missionary Ridge. During December, 1863, it totalled 90 men and 52 arms. The field officers were Colonels George W. Stacker and Cyrus A. Sugg, Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Beaumont and Harrison C. Lockhart, and Major Christopher W. Robertson.

50th (New) Infantry Regiment was formed in February, 1864, by consolidating Colms' 1st Tennessee Battalion and the 50th (Old) Tennessee Regiment. It was assigned to Maney's and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 37 men. Colonel Stephen H. Colms and Lieutenant Colonels O. A. Bradshaw and George W. Pease were in command.

51st Infantry Regiment was organized at Henderson Station, Tennessee, in January, 1862, with men from Tipton, Fayette, Shelby, Madison, and Jackson counties. A detachment was captured at Fort Donelson, then in October it was active in the fight at Perryville. Later the unit was assigned to D. S. Donelson's, M. J. Wright's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. During April, 1862, it was consolidated with the 52nd Regiment and called the 51st Consolidated. However, the con-

solidation was declared illegal and during April, 1863, it was reorganized as the 51st and 52nd Consolidated Regiment and each unit kept separate records. It participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The 51st Consolidated lost 9 killed and 25 wounded at Perryville and thirty percent of the 290 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 51st/52nd reported fifty percent casualties of the 232 at Chickamauga and in December, 1863 totalled 213 men and 134 arms. Very few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Barlett M. Browder, John Chester, and Andrew N. Wilson; Lieutenant Colonels John G. Hall and E. O. Shelton; and Majors Edward A. Clark and John T. Williamson.

52nd Infantry Regiment was organized in January, 1862, at Henderson Station, Tennessee, with men recruited in Decatur, Shelby, Weakley, and Henderson counties. During the first month of service, the regiment suffered from measles. Of the 760 present, 260 were sick. Later it moved to Corinth, then took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh and Perryville. The unit was assigned to D. S. Donelson's, M. J. Wright's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. In April, 1862, it was consolidated with the 51st Regiment and called the 51st Consolidated. However, the consolidation was declared illegal and during April, 1863, it was reorganized as the 51st and 52nd Consolidated Regiment and each kept separate records. It was active in the various campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and fought at Bentonville. The 51st Consolidated sustained 34 casualties at Perryville and thirty percent of the 290 engaged at Murfreesboro were disabled. The 51st/52nd lost fifty percent of the 232 at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled 213 men and 134 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin J. Lea, Lieutenant Colonels John W. Estes and H. L. Oliver, and Major Thomas G. Rundie.

53rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, during January, 1862. The men were from Giles, Marshall, and Perry counties. Many of its members suffered from measles and in early February only 200 were fit for duty. It took part in some heavy fighting at Fort Donelson and was captured on February 16. After being exchanged the unit was assigned to General Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Stationed at Port Hudson, a detachment was captured in July, 1863. Later it was placed in

General Quarles' Brigade and sent to Mobile. Moving north in the spring of 1864, the regiment participated in various conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from New Hope Church to Bentonville. During December, 1863, it totalled 227 men and 220 arms and in April, 1864, there were 222 present. Many were lost in the Atlanta Campaign and at Franklin and Nashville, and few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alfred H. Abernathy, William B. Holden, John R. White, and William H. Wilkes; Lieutenant Colonels T. J. Morton and Thomas F. Winston; and Hans H. Aynett, William N. Baker, and William C. Richardson.

54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1862. Its members were from Nashville and Lawrence, Wayne, and Maury counties. The unit moved to Kentucky, then was at Fort Donelson where it escaped from being captured. During April it was consolidated with the remnants of Voothies' 48th Regiment to form Nixon's 48th Regiment. Colonel William Dearing, Lieutenant Colonel David S. Skillern, and Major Andrew J. McMackin were in command.

55th (Brown's) Infantry Regiment [also called 56th Regiment] was organized at Columbus, Kentucky, in February, 1862. Its companies were recruited in Benton, Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henderson counties. The unit was ordered to Missouri and in March reported 327 present for duty. Eight of the ten companies were captured at Island No. 10 on April 8. Exchanged and reorganized it was assigned to Maxey's and Quarles' Brigade, and during January, 1863, consolidated with the 46th Regiment. After serving at Fort Hudson and Jackson, the regiment was ordered to Mobile. In May, 1864, it moved north and participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Bentonville. The 46th/55th totalled 270 men and 230 arms in December, 1863, and lost sixty percent of the 250 engaged at Lickskiller Road on July 28, 1864. Only a handful surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Baker and Alexander J. Brown, Lieutenant Colonels Gideon B. Black and William A. Jones, and Majors John H. Hilsman and Joseph E. McDonald.

55th (McKoin's) Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Weakley, near Nashville, Tennessee, in January, 1862. Its members were from the counties of Bedford, Sumner, Lincoln, Davidson, Rutherford, Macon, Smith, and Williamson. Attached to General Wood's Brigade it fought at Shiloh with a force of 280 men. It suffered heavy