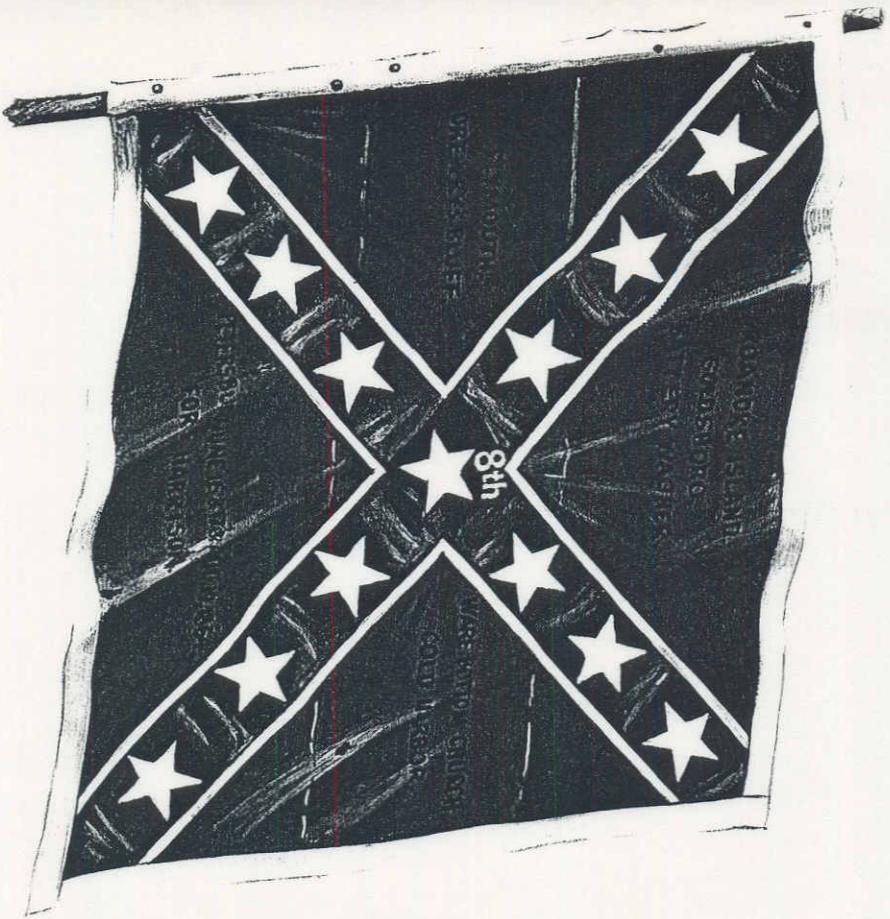


UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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casualties and in April merged into the 44th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The field officers were Colonel James L. McKoin, Lieutenant Colonel Wiley M. Reed, and Major B. A. James.

59th Infantry Regiment was organized in June, 1862, using the 1st (Eakin's) Tennessee Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. Its members were from the counties of McMinn, Monroe, Carter, Knox, Grainger, Hamblen, and Polk. For a time the unit served at Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, then was assigned to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought in the Vicksburg Campaign and was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, the regiment was placed under the command of General Vaughn. It went on to take part in the operations around Knoxville and in May, 1864, an inspection report showed the 59th with 241 present. The unit participated in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, and during the spring of 1865 it disbanded in Southwestern Virginia. The field officers were Colonels James B. Cooke and William L. Eakin, Lieutenant Colonel James P. Brown, and Majors Charles M. Alexander and James F. Love.

60th Infantry Regiment [also called 79th Regiment] was organized at Haynesville, Tennessee, in October, 1862. Men of this unit were recruited in the counties of Washington, Hawkins, Sullivan, Grainger, and Cooke. It was assigned to General J. C. Vaughn's Brigade and remained there throughout the war. Serving in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, most of the regiment was captured in the conflict at Big Black River Bridge and the remaining men at Vicksburg. Exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it skirmished in Western Virginia and East Tennessee, then disbanded during the spring of 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John H. Crawford and Nathan Gregg, and Lieutenant Colonel James A. Rhea.

61st Infantry Regiment [also called 81st Regiment] was organized at Henderson Mills, Tennessee, during October, 1862. The men were from Greene, Sullivan, Jefferson, Grainger, and Claiborne. It was soon assigned to General Vaughn's Brigade and remained there throughout the war. Serving in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit moved to Jackson, fought at Chickasaw Bayou, then had 400 men captured at Big Black River Bridge. The rest of the regiment (112 men) marched to Vicksburg and were captured on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it fought in the Knoxville operations and in the Valley of Virginia. Later it moved to North

Carolina, then Georgia where the unit disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonels Fountain E. Pitts and James G. Rose, Lieutenant Colonel James P. Snapp, and Major I. Nathan Dodd.

62nd Infantry Regiment [also called 80th Regiment] was assembled in October, 1862. Its members were raised in the counties of Bradley, Polk, Monroe, Roane, and Cooke. Immediately after being mustered into Confederate service, it was placed in General Vaughn's Brigade. Serving in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the regiment fought at Chickasaw Bayou and had many captured at Big Black River Bridge. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, the unit was active in the Knoxville Campaign and the operations in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the spring of 1865 it disbanded. Colonel John A. Rowan, Lieutenant Colonel William Parker, and Majors Simeon D. Reynolds and William R. Smith were in command.

63rd Infantry Regiment [also called 74th Regiment] was organized in July, 1862. The men were from the counties of Claiborne, Roane, Washington, Knox, Hawkins, and Sullivan. It served in General Gracie's, B. R. Johnson's, and McComb's Brigade. The unit fought at Chickamauga and in the Knoxville Campaign, then joined the Army of Northern Virginia during the spring of 1864. It went on to participate in the conflict at Drewry's Bluff, the long Petersburg siege north of the James River, and the Appomattox Campaign. It lost more than fifty percent of the 404 engaged at Chickamauga, had 19 disabled at Bean's Station, and on April 8, 1864, totalled 405 men. At Drewry's Bluff the regiment reported 311 effectives and on April 9, 1865, surrendered 4 officers and 57 men. The field officers were Colonels Richard G. Fain and Abraham Fulkerson, and Lieutenant Colonels John A. Aiken and William H. Fulkerson.

84th Infantry Regiment was organized at McMinnville, Tennessee, in December, 1862, with men from Smith, Warren, DeKalb, Overton, and Putnam counties. It remained in the vicinity of McMinnville until December 29. At that time the unit was assigned to D. S. Donelson's Brigade and joined the Army of Tennessee. During the fight at Murfreesboro it stayed in the rear in support of Carnes' Battery and reported 2 casualties. On March 8, 1863, the regiment was pronounced illegal by the War Department and lost its identity when united with the 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The field officers were Colonel

Sidney S. Stanton, Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Sanders, and Major W. Gooch Smith.

154th (Senior) Infantry Regiment was organized in 1842 as the 154th Tennessee Militia Regiment. Reorganized at Randolph, Shelby County, Tennessee, in May, 1861, it was permitted to retain its old number. The men were from the counties of Shelby, Henry, McNairy, Hardeman, and Fayette. It fought at Belmont, Shiloh, and Richmond before being assigned to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During April, 1863, it was consolidated with the 13th Regiment. It participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment contained 802 men in July, 1861, had 13 disabled at Belmont, and lost thirty-one percent of the 650 engaged at Shiloh. It reported forty-one percent casualties of the 245 at Murfreesboro, and the 13th/154th totalled 428 men and 263 arms in December, 1863. The unit was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Edward Fitzgerald, Michael Magevney, Jr., and Preston Smith; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Dawson and Marcus J. Wright; and Majors Jones Genette, John D. Martin, and Marsh M. Patrick.

Allison's Cavalry Squadron was formed in March, 1863, at Alexandria, Dekalb County, Tennessee, with three companies. The unit served in Forrest's, J. W. Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in the fight at Chickamauga, then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Wheeler's raid into Tennessee, and the campaign of the Carolinas. The squadron was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Colonel Robert D. Allison was in command.

Bankhead's-Scott's Battery was organized in May, 1861, at Memphis, Tennessee. It participated in the Battle of Shiloh, then was assigned to M. Smith's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Tennessee. The unit took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Missionary Ridge. Here many were disabled, and the company disbanded in December, 1863. It lost twenty-two percent of the 93 engaged at Shiloh, had 1 killed and 2 wounded of the 81 at Murfreesboro, and reported 2 killed and 14 wounded at Chickamauga. Captains S. P. Bankhead and William L. Scott were in command.

Baxter's-Freeman's-Huggins' Battery was organized at Camp Harris, Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1861. The unit contained 73 effec-

tives in April, 1862, served in Tennessee, moved to Alabama, then returned to Tennessee. Here it was active at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station, and Brentwood. Later it fought at Chickamauga and for a time was assigned to F. H. Robertson's Battalion of Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. The battery went on to participate in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. During February, 1864, there were 77 men present for duty, and the company was included in the surrender of the Army of Tennessee. Its captains were Edward D. Baxter, Samuel L. Freeman, and Amariah L. Huggins.

Brown Horse Artillery was formed during September, 1862, at Lexington, Kentucky. The unit was stationed at Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, then moved to Knoxville. In July, 1863, it participated in J. S. Scott's raid into Kentucky and in August was at Concord, Tennessee. The company then disbanded. Captain W. R. Marshall was in command.

Eldridge's-Wright's-Mebane's-Phillips' Battery was organized in Hardin County, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Some of its men came from Fayette and Wayne counties. The unit served in Mississippi, fought at Murfreesboro, then returned to Mississippi. Later it was assigned to R. E. Graves' and R. Cobb's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Tennessee. After participating in the Battle of Chickamauga, the company took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. It was then sent to Mobile and on May 4, 1865, included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. This battery lost 6 killed, 14 wounded, and 2 missing at Murfreesboro, had 68 men engaged at Chickamauga, and in April, 1864, reported 66 present for duty. Only 15 effectives surrendered. It was commanded by Captains J. Wesley Eldridge, John W. Mebane, J. W. Phillips, and E. E. Wright.

Forrest's Escort Company was organized at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in September, 1862, with men from Bedford County. General N. B. Forrest was instrumental in recruiting and forming the company, and it served with him throughout the war. It was mustered into service with 90 men and surrendered on May 4, 1865, with 119. Captains Montgomery W. Little and John C. Jackson were in command.

Hamilton's Cavalry Battalion [also called 4th Battalion] was organized in December, 1862, in Jackson County, Tennessee. The unit served in Dibrell's, Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in the Battle of Chickamauga, served