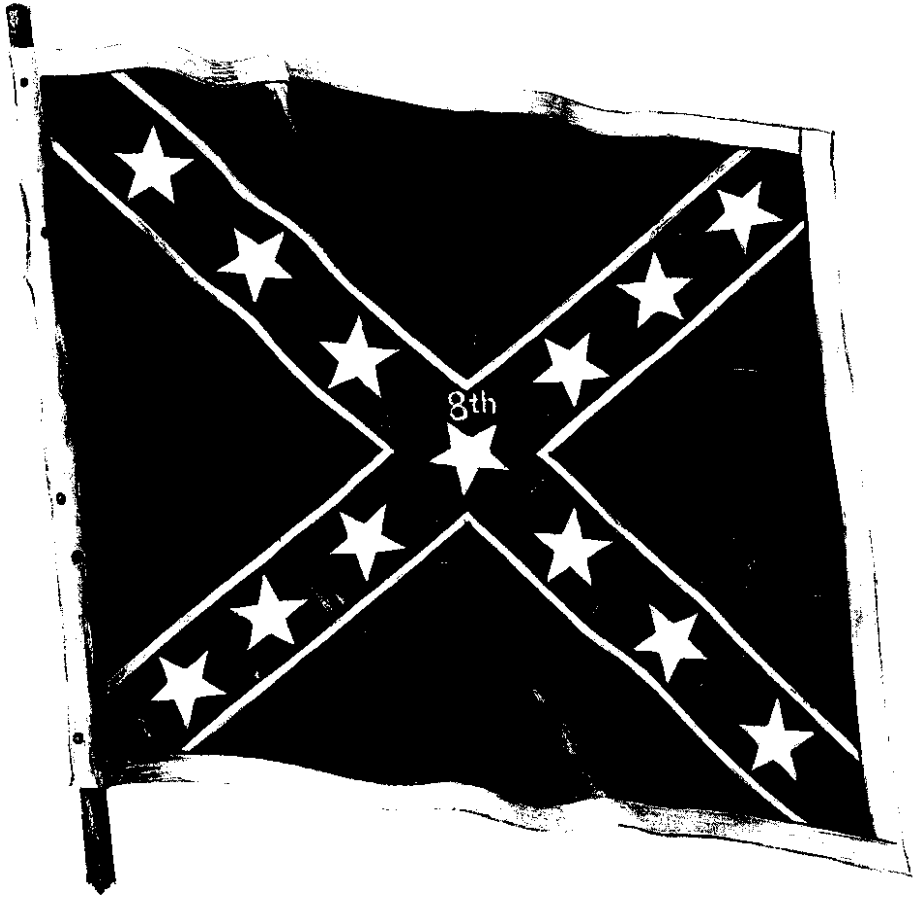

Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops

UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

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and Vaughn's Brigade. It participated in Wheeler's raid in Tennessee, fought at Murfreesboro, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was active at Cumberland Gap. For a time it served with the Army of Tennessee, then in April, 1864, moved to Virginia with 248 effectives. After fighting at Piedmont, it saw action in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley with General Early. During the spring of 1865 the unit disbanded. The field officers were Colonels William Brazelton, Jr.,and James E. Carter; Lieutenant Colonel Onslow Bean; and Majors Alexander M. Goforth, John B. King, and Richard S. VanDyke.

1st (Rogers') Cavalry Regiment [also called East Tennessee Cavalry] was organized in January, 1862. Attached to the Department of East Tennessee, the unit took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, then in April was reduced to eight companies and redesignated the 13th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Its commanders were Colonel John F. Rogers, Lieutenant Colonel John F. White, and Major John B. McLin.

1st (Colms') Infantry Battalion [also called 20th Battalion] was organized at Camp Weakley, Tennessee, in January, 1862, with five companies. The men were from DeKalb and White counties. It moved to Fort Donelson and in February was captured. After being exchanged, the battalion was assigned to J. Gregg's and Bate's Brigade and participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Hudson, Raymond, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. It had 43 men disabled at Raymond and of the 82 engaged at Chickamauga, fifty-four percent were disabled. In December, 1863, the unit totalled 60 men and 24 arms, and during February, 1864, it was consolidated with the 50th (Old) Tennessee Regiment to form the 50th (New) Tennessee Regiment. Major Stephen H. Colms was in command.

1st (Eakin's) Infantry Battalion [also called East Tennessee Battalion] was organized in February, 1862, with five companies. Its numbers gradually increased, and in June it became the 59th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The unit was commanded by Major W. L. Eakin.

1st Infantry Regiment Provisional Army completed its organization at Winchester, Tennessee, in April, 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Grundy, Coffee, Franklin, Bedford, Moore, and Lincoln. Sent to Virginia it was assigned to General S. R. Anderson's, Hatton's, Archer's, and McComb's Brigade. The unit fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor, was active in the Petersburg trenches south of the James River, and saw action around Appomattox. It reported 99 casualties during the Seven Days' Battles, 24 at Cedar Mountain, 57 at Second Manassas, 57 at Fredericksburg, and 58 at Chancellorsville. Of the 281 engaged at Gettysburg, more than sixty percent were killed, wounded, or missing. The regiment surrendered 8 officers and 30 men. Its commanders were Colonel Peter Turney; Lieutenant Colonels Newton J. George, James H. Holman, and John C. Shackleford; and Majors Felix G. Buchanan, Daniel W. Holman, and Martin V. McLaughlin.

1st Infantry Regiment Volunteers was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its companies were recruited in Nashville and the counties of Davidson, Nashville, Williamson, Hardin, Maury, Giles, and Rutherford. The unit moved to Virginia, took part in Lee's Cheat Mountain Campaign, served under T. J. Jackson, then in February, 1862, returned to Tennessee. After fighting at Shiloh and Perryville, it was assigned to Maney's and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and during December, 1862, was consolidated with the 27th Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. At Perryville it lost 179 killed, wounded, or missing. The 1st/27th reported 8 killed and 75 wounded of the 457 at Murfreesboro, had 14 killed and 75 wounded at Chickamauga, and totalled 456 men and 290 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered with less that 125 effectives. The field officers were Colonels Hume R. Feild and George Maney; Lieutenant Colonels John L. House, John Patterson, and Theodore F. Sevier; and Major Abraham M. Looney.

2nd Cavalry Battalion [also called 3rd Battalion] was organized at Camp Lee, Maury County, Tennessee, in July, 1861. It contained five companies, but later was increased to six. Early in 1862 many of the men were sick. In May it merged into the 6th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Its commanders were Lieutenant Colonels Jacob B. Biffle and Samuel H. Jones, and Major Nicholas N. Cox.

2nd (Ashby's) Cavalry Regiment was formed by consolidating the 4th and 5th Battalions of Tennessee Cavalry in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Hamilton, Monroe, Knox, Union, Claiborne, Hawkins, Jefferson, Bledsoe, Bradley, Polk, Hancock, Blount, and Sullivan. It was assigned to Wharton's, Pegram's, J. S. Scott's, Davidson's, Humes', and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. The regiment participated in the conflicts at Cumberland Gap, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign. Later it