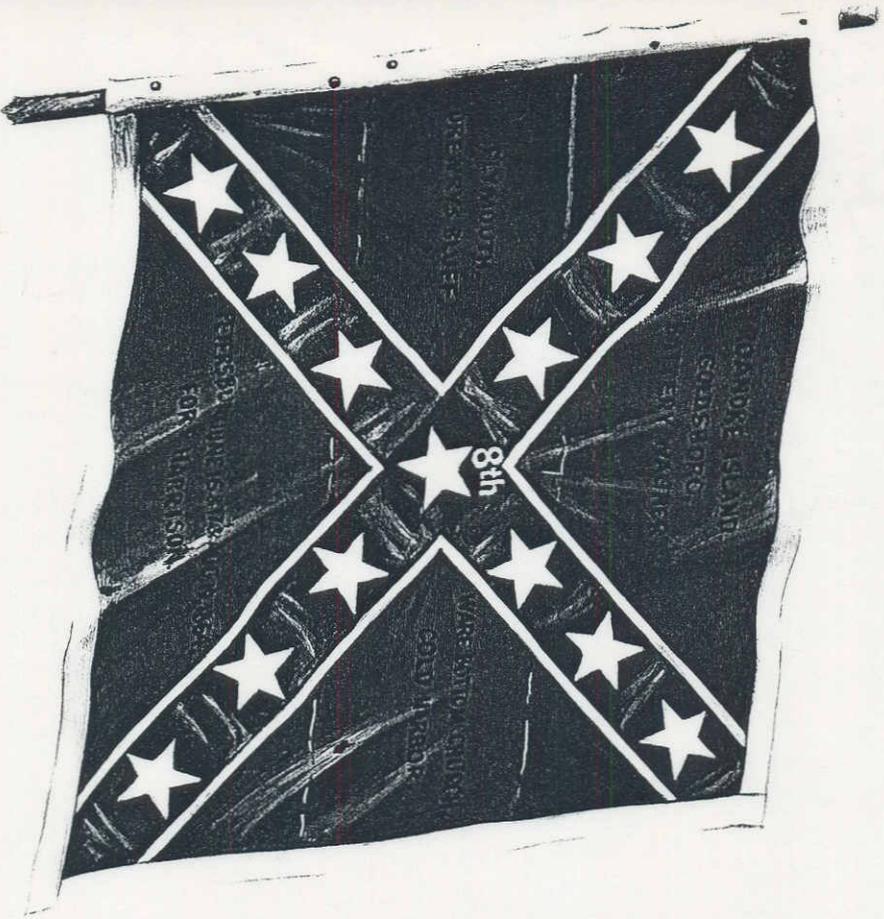


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and fought at Okolona, Brice's Cross Roads, and Harrisburg. Later it skirmished in Tennessee, was part of Hood's operations, then moved to Mississippi. The regiment ended the war in Alabama and on May 3, 1865, contained 29 officers and 217 men. The field officers were Colonel Robert M. Russell, Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Greer, and Major H. F. Bowman.

20th Infantry Regiment was organized during May and June, 1861, at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, and in July contained 880 men. Its companies were raised in the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford, Sumner, Perry, Wayne, Humphreys, Hickman, Smith, Macon, and Wilson. It moved to Virginia, then Cumberland Gap, and later saw action at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Baton Rouge. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it was assigned to General Preston's, Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 20th fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. It had 505 effectives in September, 1861, suffered 110 casualties at Fishing Creek, and of the 400 engaged at Shiloh, forty-seven percent were disabled. The unit lost forty-eight percent of the 183 at Chickamauga, had few casualties at Missionary Ridge, and in December 1863, totalled 203 men and 123 arms. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Joel A. Battle, William M. Shy, and Thomas B. Smith; Lieutenant Colonels Mosco B. Carter, John S. Gooch, and Frank M. Lavender; and Majors Frederick Claybrooke, Patrick Duffy, John F. Guthrie, and Henry C. Lucas.

21st (Carter's) Cavalry Regiment, organized in September, 1864, was never officially numbered. It was usually called Carter's Scouts or Wheeler's Scouts. The unit skirmished in Tennessee and Alabama, then with about 600 or 700 men moved back to Tennessee with Hood. It fought at Franklin, saw action in the demonstration against Murfreesboro in December, then was stationed at Shelbyville. The regiment ended the war in Alabama and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel Naham W. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Withers, and Major R. H. Dudley.

21st (Wilson's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 16th Regiment] was organized in February, 1864, with eleven companies. It was formed by consolidating various irregular organizations from the counties of Hardin, Chester, Henderson, Madison, McNairy, and Carroll. It was

assigned to T. H. Bell's Brigade, fought at Brice's Cross Roads as dismounted skirmishers, then was active at Harrisburg and Athens. Later it moved back to Tennessee with Hood and in November and December reported 42 casualties. During February, 1865, the unit was consolidated with Barreau's 22nd Cavalry, and this command totalled 31 officers and 317 men on May 3. The next day it was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Andrew N. Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel Jesse A. Forrest, and Majors William T. Parham and M. G. Stegall.

21st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Union City, Tennessee, in July, 1861. Its members were recruited in Memphis and Hardeman County. The regiment totalled 744 men in July, moved to Kentucky in September, then reported 78 casualties at Belmont. During May, 1862, when the unit was reorganized, it was consolidated into six companies and united with the 5th (Smith's) Confederate Infantry Regiment. Colonel Edward Pickett, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel H. Tilman, and Major James C. Cole were in command.

22nd (Barreau's) Cavalry Regiment, originally and often called 2nd Regiment, was organized in June, 1862, by consolidating the 1st and 7th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments. It was assigned to Ferguson's and T. H. Bell's Brigade and for the most part served in Northern Mississippi. The unit was active at Iuka, Corinth, Brice's Cross Roads, Fort Pillow, and Harrisburg. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and in February, 1865, was consolidated with Wilson's 21st Cavalry Regiment. This command totalled 31 officers and 317 men in May and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Clark R. Barreau, Lieutenant Colonel George H. Morton, and Majors O. B. Farris and William Parrish.

22nd (Nixon's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 20th Regiment] was organized in March, 1864. The men were recruited in Lawrence, Wayne, Giles, Marshall, and Maury counties, and some were from Mississippi. The unit, about 250 strong, was assigned to E. W. Rucker's, T. H. Bell's, and A. W. Campbell's Brigade, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It skirmished in Alabama, participated in Hood's Tennessee operations, moved to Mississippi, and again saw action in Alabama. The regiment was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel George H.