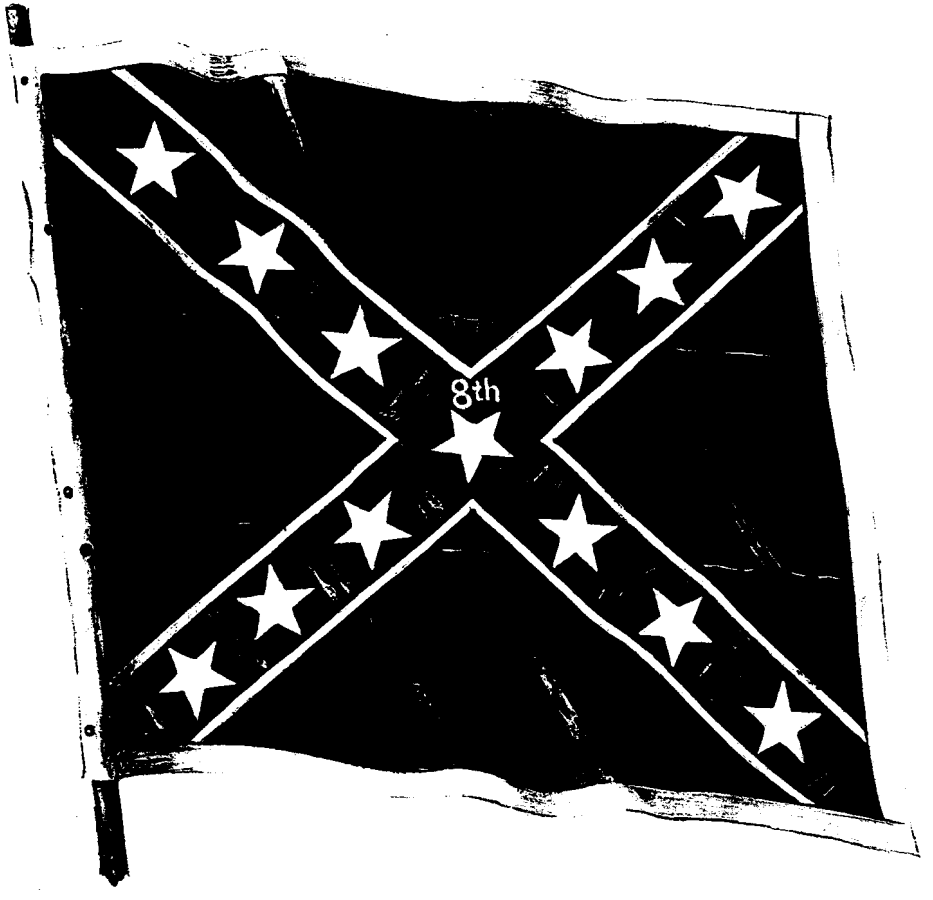

Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops

UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

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Jackson. The unit fought at Fishing Creek and Perryville, then was assigned to General B. R. Johnson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In November, 1863, it was consolidated with the 44th Regiment. The unit participated in the conflicts at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, served in the Knoxville operations, then moved to Virginia. Here it saw action at Drewry's Bluff, took its place in the Petersburg trenches, and ended the war at Appomattox. In January, 1862, this regiment reported 683 men present for duty, had 55 disabled at Fishing Creek, and suffered 8 casualties at Perryville. It lost thirty-six percent of the 336 at Murfreesboro and thirty-nine percent of the 145 at Chickamauga. The 25th/44th reported 95 casualties of the 259 engaged at Drewry's Bluff. On April 9, 1865, the 25th surrendered 4 officers and 21 men. The field officers were Colonels John M. Hughes and Sidney S. Stanton; Lieutenant Colonels Samuel Davis, George G. Dibrell, R. C. Sanders, and Robert B. Snowden; and Majors Josiah H. Bilbrey, William A. Duncan, Samuel H. McCarver, and Timothy H. Williams.

[redacted] completed its organization in September, 1861, at Camp Lillard, near Knoxville, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Washington, Cocke, Grainger, Rhea, Hamilton, Knox, Roane, and Sullivan. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862, most of the men were captured. After the exchange it was assigned to G. J. Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In April, 1863, the unit was reduced to eight companies and in October consolidated with the 18th Regiment. It participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, but was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later the regiment was involved in the North Carolina operations. At Fort Donelson it reported 96 casualties of the 400 engaged before being captured. The 26th had 110 men disabled at Murfreesboro and of the 229 engaged at Chickamauga, forty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. During December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled 423 men and 290 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John M. Lillard and Richard M. Saffell; Lieutenant Colonels Abijah F. Boggess, James L. Bottles, and James J. Odell; and Major Thomas M. McConnell.

27th Infantry Regiment [also called 25th Regiment] was assembled at Camp Trenton, Tennessee, in September, 1861. Its 833 men were from the counties of Benton, McNairy, Obion, Henderson, Decatur, Crockett, Weakley, and Carroll. It was furnished arms at Columbus, Kentucky, then fought at Shiloh, Munfordville, and Perryville. The unit was assigned to General Maney's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and in December, 1862, consolidated with the 1st Volunteers. It participated in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina attached to Palmer's Brigade. This regiment totalled 580 effectives in December, 1861, and lost fifty-four percent of the 350 at Shiloh and fifty-three percent of the 210 at Perryville. The 1st/27th had 83 casualties of the 457 at Murfreesboro, reported 14 killed and 75 wounded at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled 456 men and 290 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Blackburn H. Brown, Alexander W. Caldwell, and Christopher H. Williams; Lieutenant Colonel William Frierson; and Majors Alexander C. Allen, Samuel T. Love, and John M. Taylor.

28th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Mountain Volunteers] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Zollicoffer, Overton County, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Cumberland, Overton, Putnam, Wilson, Jackson, Smith, and White. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Port Hudson, served at Jackson, Mississippi, then was assigned to M. J. Wright's and Maney's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. On March 8, 1863, the 84th Regiment merged into this command. The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. During January, 1862, it contained 748 effectives, had 12 men disabled at Fishing Creek, and sustained 76 casualties at Murfreesboro. The regiment lost thirty-four percent of the 254 at Chickamauga and totalled 254 men and 169 arms in December, 1863. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Uriah T. Brown, David C. Crook, Preston D. Cunningham, and John P. Murray; Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Eatherly; and Majors John B. Holman, Eli D. Simrell, and James R. Talbert.

29th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Henderson's Mills, Greene County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Bradley, Polk, Claiborne, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene, and Washington. The unit took part in the conflicts at Fishing Creek, Munfordville, and Perryville, then was placed in P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During September, 1864, it was consolidated with the 11th Regiment. It participated