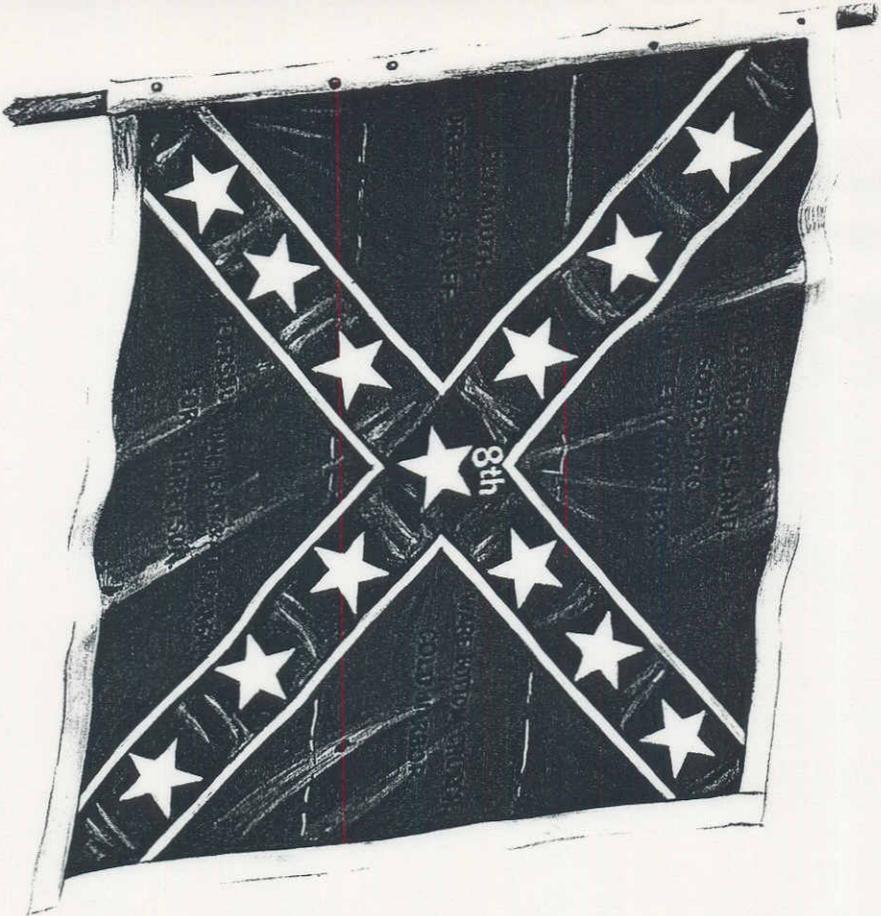


**UNITS OF THE**  
**Confederate States Army**

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Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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gust, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Hardin, Knox, Moore, Jackson, Davidson, Shelby, and Coffee. Companies A and G contained men from Alabama. After serving at Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, the unit was assigned to General Maney's Brigade and during the spring of 1864 consolidated with the 24th Sharpshooters Battalion. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina attached to Palmer's command. In September, 1861, it had 654 officers and men fit for duty and during January, 1862, while at Cumberland Gap, there were 521 present. It lost fifteen percent of the 371 engaged at Murfreesboro and forty percent of the 163 at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, the regiment totalled 165 men and 105 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William M. Churchwell, Robert N. Lewis, and James A. McMurry; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw; and Major Joseph Bostick.

**35th Infantry Regiment**, formerly the 5th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [and also called 1st Mountain Rifle Regiment] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Smartt, near McMinnville, Tennessee. Its men were from the counties of Grundy, Warren, Van Buren, Cannon, Sequatchie, DeKalb, Hamilton, and Bladsoe. It fought at Shiloh, Shelton's Hill, Richmond, and Perryville, then moved to Knoxville, Shelbyville, and later Murfreesboro. During the war it was assigned to General L. E. Polk's, Granbury's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and from September, 1863, to April, 1864, consolidated with Nixon's 48th Regiment. The 35th participated in many battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. It had 369 engaged at Shiloh, lost nine percent of the 295 in the Richmond fight, and sustained 25 casualties at Murfreesboro. Twenty-nine percent of the 215 at Chickamauga were disabled and in December, 1863, the 35th/48th totalled 251 men and 207 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin J. Hill; Lieutenant Colonels R. B. Roberts, Joseph A. Smith, and John L. Spurlock; and Majors Joseph Brown, William W. J. Braownlow, and G. S. Deakins.

**36th Infantry Regiment** was formed at Knoxville, Tennessee, during February, 1862. Men of this command were from Knoxville and Bradley, Hamilton, and Marion counties. It served in the Department of East Tennessee and took part in the Cumberland Gap operations. In June it disbanded; some of its members were then transferred to the

35th, 43rd, and 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments. The field officers were Colonel Robert J. Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Dunn, and Major William A. Camp.

**37th Infantry Regiment**, formerly the 7th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [and also called 1st East Tennessee Rifles] was organized at Camp Ramsay, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Its companies were raised in the counties of Coffee, Bedford, Claiborne, Jefferson, Grainger, Hamilton, Washington, Bradley, Blount, and Sevier. Company E contained men from Alabama. After fighting at Perryville, the unit was assigned to B. R. Johnson's, Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In June, 1863, it was consolidated with the 15th Regiment. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. During December, 1861, this unit contained 771 effectives and lost thirty percent of the 225 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 15th/37th lost fifty-eight percent of the 202 at Chickamauga and totalled 234 men and 148 arms in December, 1863. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Carroll and Moses White; Lieutenant Colonels R. Dudley Frayser and Hunter P. Moffett; and Majors Edward F. Hunt, Joseph T. McReynolds, and R. M. Tankesley.

**38th Infantry Regiment**, formerly the 8th (Looney's) Regiment, was organized at Camp Abington, Fayette County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Shelby, Madison, and Wilson. Members of Company G were from Alabama, and Company H, later F, contained men from Georgia. During December it was at Knoxville with 988 men but only 250 arms. As most of these were worthless, the General commanding the department did not allow the unit to participate in the Battle of Fishing Creek. Later it was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Perryville. It then was assigned to General M. J. Wright's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During the summer of 1863 the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion merged into the regiment. It was active from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit lost thirty percent of the 282 engaged at Murfreesboro, and there were 264 in action at Chickamauga. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John C. Carter and Robert F. Looney; Lieutenant Colonels Andrew D. Gwynne, Edward J. Golladay, and Hugh D. Greer; and Ma-

iors Hardeman A. Abington, Hamilton W. Cotter, and David H. Thrasher.

**39th Infantry Regiment**, formerly the 31st (W. M. Bradford's) Regiment, was organized in March, 1862, and in April contained 363 effectives. Its members were from the counties of Sevier, Blount, Jefferson, Hawkins, McMinn, Greene, and Monroe. For a time the unit served in the Department of East Tennessee, then was attached to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A detachment of the 39th captured the Federal gun boats *Queen of the West* and *Indianola*, and later the regiment spent forty-seven days in the trenches of Vicksburg where it was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it was assigned to General Vaughn's Brigade. The unit contained 272 effectives in April, 1864, moved to the Valley of Virginia, and lost forty-one percent of the 118 engaged at Piedmont. Later it participated in various engagements and surrendered at Asheville, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel William M. Bradford, Lieutenant Colonel James W. Humes, and Major Robert McFarland.

**40th Infantry Regiment** was organized at Memphis, Tennessee, in October, 1861, with one Florida, one Kentucky, four Alabama, and four Arkansas companies. During February, 1862, it became the 5th (Walker's) Confederate Infantry Regiment. The field officers were Colonels C. C. Henderson and Lucius M. Walker, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Minter, and Major Hiram H. Higgins.

**41st Infantry Regiment** completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in November, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, and Franklin. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862, it surrendered along with the rest of Buckner's forces. In this fight the unit reported 575 engaged, 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 26 missing. After the exchange, it was assigned to Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflict at Raymond. Transferred to the Army of Tennessee it served under the command of Generals Gregg, Maney, Strahl, and Palmer. The 41st participated in many battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It had 325 effectives at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled 226 men and 151 arms. The regiment surrendered on

April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Fargurson and James D. Tillman, and Lieutenant Colonels Robert G. McClure and Thomas G. Miller.

**42nd Infantry Regiment** was formed at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, in November, 1861, with five Tennessee and five Alabama companies. At the reorganization in 1862, the five Alabama companies were transferred to the 6th (Norwood's) Alabama Infantry Battalion which later merged into the 55th Alabama Regiment. Four Tennessee companies from the 1st Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi Regiment and one Florida company then joined the 42nd. The unit was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson and after the exchange became part of Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was stationed at Quarles' Brigade, Department of the Gulf. During the spring of 1864 the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee at Dalton with 169 effectives. It went on to participate in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the North Carolina Campaign. Very few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Isaac N. Hulme and William A. Quarles; Lieutenant Colonels Levi McCollum, John H. Norwood, and Isaac B. Walton; and Major Josiah R. Hubbard.

**43rd Infantry Regiment** [also called 5th East Tennessee Volunteer Regiment] was organized at Knoxville, Tennessee, during December, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Polk, Rhea, Meigs, Bledsoe, Hawkins, Roane, Jefferson, McMinn, Bradley, and Hamilton. It moved to Virginia, Kentucky, then Mississippi where it was assigned to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit fought at Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge, then was captured in the fight for Vicksburg. After being exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it was attached to General Vaughn's Brigade and during April, 1864, contained 215 effectives. It joined General Early in the Valley of Virginia and was active in the battles and skirmishes of his campaign. Later the regiment fought at Russellville in Tennessee, returned to Virginia, moved to North Carolina where it joined President Davis' escort, and ended the war at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865, with a force of 123 men. The field officers were Colonel James W. Gillespie, Lieutenant Colonel David M. Key, and Majors Lawson Guthrie and William H. McKamy.