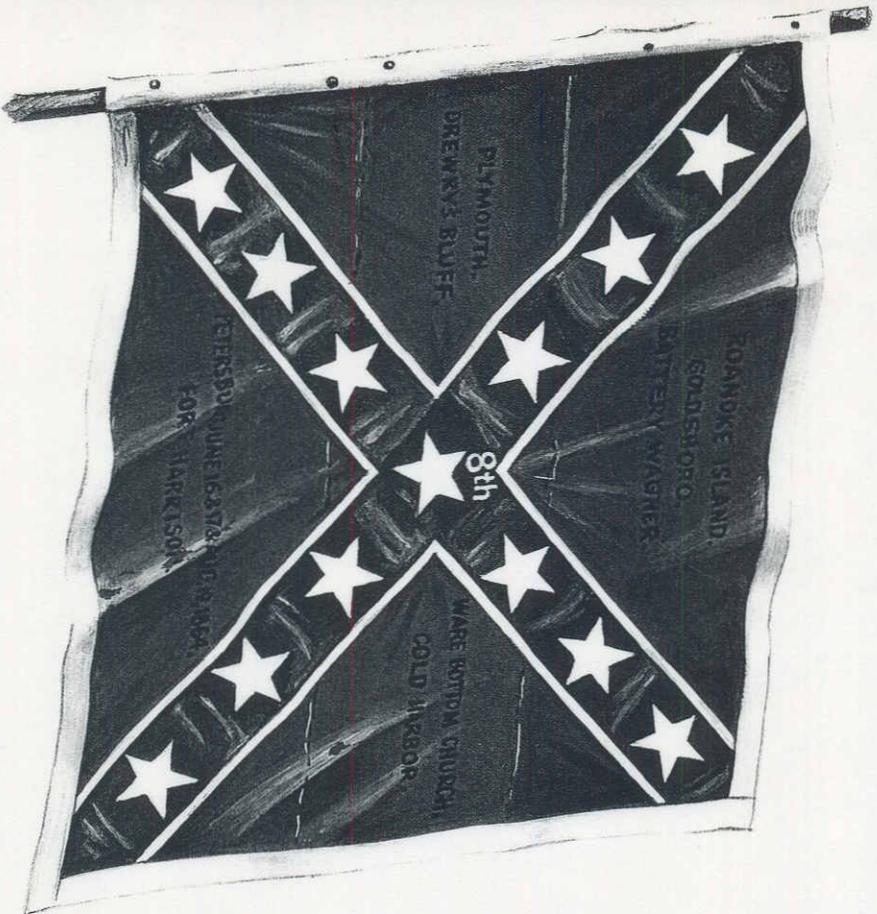


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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Cumberland Gap and later was involved in the Kentucky operations. It moved to Mississippi, and assigned to A. W. Reynolds's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it was captured at Vicksburg on July 3, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized as cavalry, the regiment was assigned to Vaughn's Brigade. It participated in the Knoxville Campaign, fought at Piedmont and with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and skirmished in East Tennessee. In April, 1865, it moved to Charlotte, North Carolina, and became part of President Davis' escort, until surrendering at Washington, Georgia, on May 9. This unit reported 4 casualties at First Manassas, 187 at Raymond, and 47 at Piedmont. In May, 1864, it had 199 officers and men fit for duty. The field officers were Colonels Newton J. Lillard and John C. Vaughn; Lieutenant Colonels David C. Haskins, John J. Reese, and Samuel Tool; and Majors Joseph C. Boyd, William C. Morelock, and George W. Morgan.

3rd Infantry Regiment Volunteers completed its organization at Lynnville, Giles County, Tennessee, in May, 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Giles, Lewis, Hickman, Maury, Williamson, and Lawrence. It moved to Fort Donelson and in February, 1862, was captured. During this fight the unit had 88 men killed or wounded of the 750 engaged. After being exchanged it reorganized with 607 effectives. Later it was assigned to J. Gregg's, Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade. The regiment fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Raymond, and Jackson, then joined the Army of Tennessee. It went on to participate in many battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. This unit was organized with 885 officers and men, lost thirty-four percent of the 548 engaged at Raymond, had 274 in action at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled 271 men and 176 arms. On December 21, 1864, the records show the 3rd and 18th Consolidated Regiment having 12 men present for duty. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John C. Brown, Calvin J. Clack, and Calvin H. Walker; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Gordon; and Majors Flavel C. Barber, Nathaniel F. Cheairs, George W. Jones, and Thomas M. Tucker.

4th Cavalry Battalion [also called 1st or 2nd Battalion] was organized in August, 1861, with six companies. Its members were from the counties of Knox, Hamilton, Monroe, Union, Claiborne, Hawkins, Bledsoe, and Jefferson. In September the unit contained 490 effectives and confronted the Federals in Kentucky. During May, 1862, it

merged into the 2nd (Ashby's) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin M. Branner and Major John M. Bridgman were in command.

4th (Starnes'-McLemore's) Cavalry Regiment, originally called 3rd Regiment, completed its organization at Camp Robertson, Bledsoe County, Tennessee, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Wilson, Marshall, Bedford, Rutherford, Smith, Marion, Coffee, and Franklin. The unit was formed by adding four companies to Starnes' 8th Cavalry Battalion. It was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', Biffle's, T. Harrison's, and Dibrell's Brigade. The 4th skirmished in Kentucky, moved to West Tennessee and saw action at Parker's Crossroads, fought at Franklin and Chickamauga, then took part in the Atlanta Campaign. Later it split: part was active in East Tennessee and Virginia and rejoined General Wheeler at Savannah; the other part served with General Forrest in Middle Tennessee and Mississippi. The regiment was reunited in South Carolina during January, 1865, and went on to participate in the campaign of the Carolinas. It was included in the surrender on April 26. The field officers were Colonels William S. McLemore and James W. Starnes; Lieutenant Colonel Peril C. Haynes, and Major Peter T. Rankin.

4th Regiment Volunteers was organized at Germantown, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Shelby, Hardeman, Dyer, Obion, Gidson, Lauderdale, and Tipton. The unit fought at Shiloh and Perryville, then was assigned to Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1862, it was consolidated with the 5th Regiment. It participated in many battles of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment lost forty-three percent of the 512 at Shiloh and had 11 killed, 72 wounded, and 2 missing at Perryville. The 4th/5th reported 76 casualties at Murfreesboro, 33 at Chickamauga, and 63 at Missionary Ridge. In December, 1863, the 4th totalled 159 men and 90 arms, but only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Andrew J. Kellar, Rufus P. Neely, and Otho F. Strahl; Lieutenant Colonel Luke W. Finlay; and Majors Henry Hampton and John F. Henry.

5th Cavalry Battalion [also called 1st or 4th Battalion] was organized at Knoxville, Tennessee, in May, 1862, with six companies. The unit served under General Zollicoffer in the Department of East Ten-