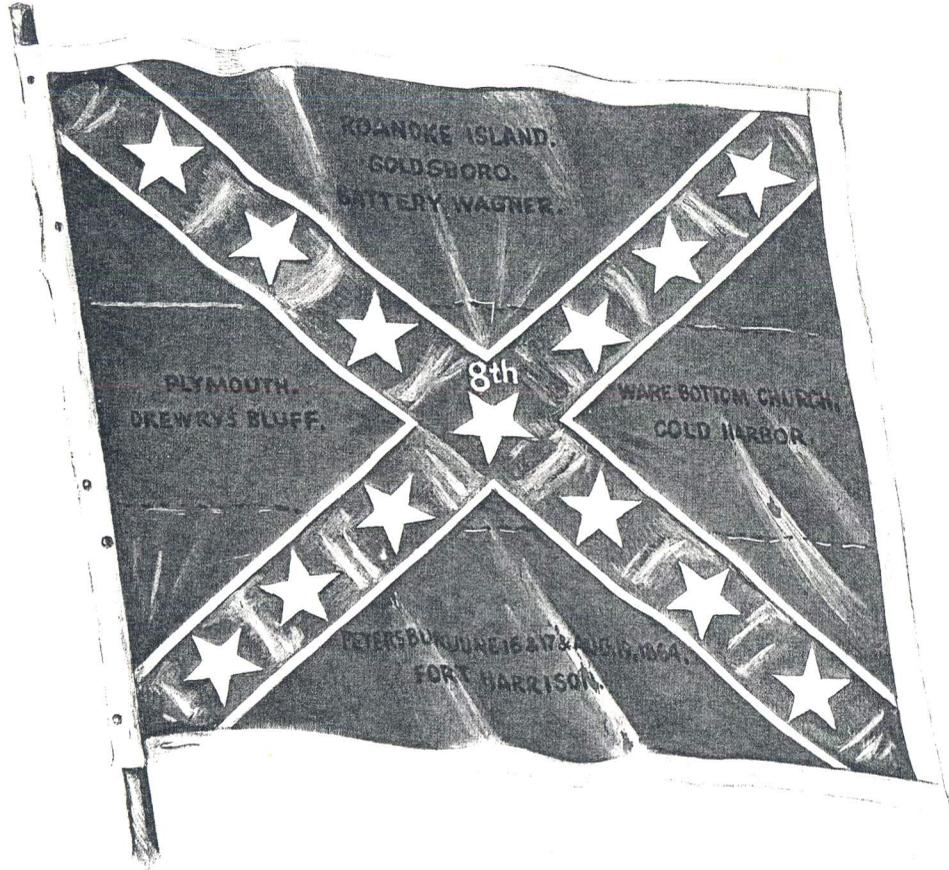


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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service as the 31st (Hale's) Alabama Infantry, its designation was changed to 49th during the spring of 1863. The men were recruited in the counties of De Kalb, Jackson, Marshall, Madison, Limestone, Lawrence, Colbert, Lauderdale, Blount, and Morgan. It took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Corinth. Later the unit was assigned to Beall's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and on July 9, 1863, about 500 men were captured at Port Hudson. Exchanged and reorganized at Cahaba, the 49th was attached to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Reseca to Bentonville. The regiment sustained 113 casualties at Shiloh and many were disabled at Franklin and Nashville. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Jephtha Edwards, Lieutenant Colonels William N. Crump and John D. Weeden, and Major Thomas A. Street.

50th Infantry Regiment was organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in March, 1862, by consolidating the 2nd and 5th (Golladay's) Alabama Infantry Battalions which were recently recruited. Originally mustered into Confederate service as the 26th (Coltart's) Regiment, its designation was changed to 50th in June, 1863. The men were raised in the counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Lauderdale, Blount, Limestone, Walker, Fayette, and Tuscaloosa. Ordered to Tennessee the unit fought at Shiloh, saw light action in Kentucky, then was placed in Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and was active in North Carolina. At Shiloh the regiment had 440 effectives, but because of casualties, sickness, and exhaustion, the number was less than 150 by the second day. It lost 4 killed and 76 wounded at Murfreesboro, 16 killed and 81 wounded at Chickamauga, and totalled 289 men and 180 arms in December, 1863. The unit sustained 33 casualties in the Battle of Atlanta and was badly cut up at Franklin. Few surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel John C. Coltart, Lieutenant Colonels G. W. Arnold and William D. Chadick, and Majors T. H. Gilbert and John C. Hutto.

51st Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Oxford, Alabama, in August, 1862. Its members were from the counties of Calhoun, Pike, Talladega, Dallas, Saint Clair, Tuscaloosa, Perry, Mobile, and Montgomery. It was assigned to Wheeler's command and served principally in the brigades of W. W. Allen and J. Hagan. The unit took

an active part in the conflicts at Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Maryville, Knoxville, Decatur, and Jonesboro. Later it moved through Tennessee, aided in the defense of Savannah, and was involved in the campaign of the Carolinas. Its strength was greatly reduced when it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John T. Morgan, Lieutenant Colonels M. L. Kirkpatrick and James D. Webb, and Majors James T. Dye and Henry B. Thompson.

52nd Infantry Regiment. *See* 49th Alabama Infantry Regiment.

53rd Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in November, 1862. Two of its companies had seen prior service with the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Men of this command were from the counties of Autauga, Lauderdale, Macon, Pike, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Dallas, Monroe, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dale, Coffee, and Montgomery. It first served in the District of the Gulf and in December contained 517 effectives. The unit was later assigned to Roddey's and M. W. Hannon's Brigade, Wheeler's Corps. It saw action at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Town Creek, was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. Only a small number surrendered in April, 1865. Colonel Moses W. Hannon, Lieutenant Colonel John F. Gaines, and Major Thomas F. Jenkins were in command.

54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker and John A. Minter, and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Shackelford.

55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th