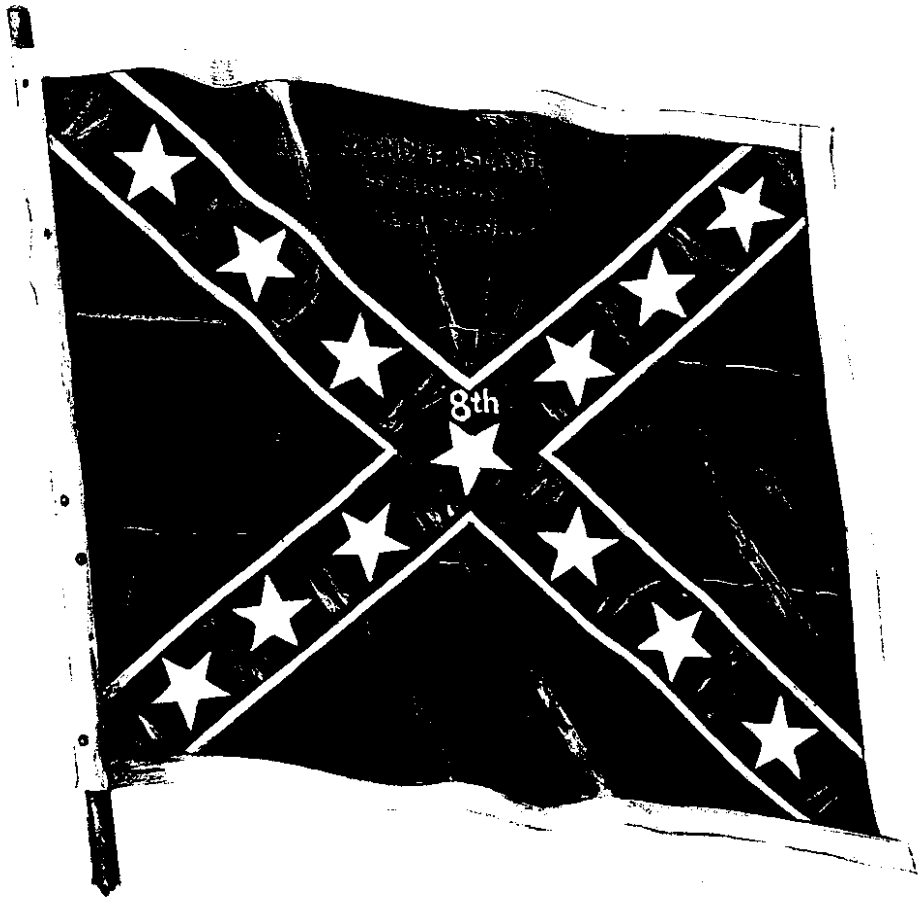

Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops

UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

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officers and 110 men surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Fitz William McMaster and John H. Means, Lieutenant Colonels John R. Culp and R. S. Means, and Majors John W. Avery and Julius Mills.

18th Heavy Artillery Battalion [often called the Siege Train Artillery Battalion] was organized during the spring of 1862 with three companies. Many of the men were from Charleston. It was assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and fought at Fort Sumter, Grimball's Landing, Battery Wagner, James Island, and John's Island. In June, 1864, Company C was transferred to Pegram's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia and was active in the Petersburg siege. That December it returned to the battalion which later served as infantry in the Army of Tennessee. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Majors Charles Alston, Jr. and Edward Manigault.

18th Infantry Regiment was assembled during the winter of 1861–1862 with men from Laurens County and other counties in the northwestern part of the state. After serving in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, it was ordered to Virginia. During the war it was assigned to General Evans', Elliott's, and Wallace's Brigade. The 18th fought at Second Manassas, South Mountain, and Sharpsburg, moved to North Carolina, then saw action at Jackson, Mississippi. Returning to South Carolina, it was involved in the operations around Charleston. During the spring of 1864 the unit was sent back to Virginia where it participated in the Petersburg siege north and south of the James River and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost forty-nine percent of the 230 engaged at Second Manassas and had 3 killed and 39 wounded during the Maryland Campaign. In September, 1863, there were 363 present for duty and at the Petersburg mine explosion, 205 were disabled. It sustained many casualties at Sayler's Creek and surrendered 16 officers and 139 men. The field officers were Colonels James M. Gadberry and William H. Wallace, Lieutenant Colonels W. B. Allison and Ferinand Scaife, and Major Rolet J. Betsill.

19th Cavalry Battalion was formed in January, 1865, by consolidating five independent cavalry companies. It served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and skirmished in various conflicts in South Carolina. Later the unit was active in the North

Carolina Campaign and surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Lieutenant Colonel William L. Trenholm was in command.

19th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861–1862. It moved to Mississippi, then to Kentucky where it saw action at Munfordsville. The unit was brigaded under Generals Manigault and Sharp and from September, 1863, to April, 1864, was consolidated with the 10th Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was active in the North Carolina operations. The regiment lost 8 killed and 72 wounded at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th sustained 236 casualties at Chickamauga and totalled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 22–28, the 19th reported 12 killed, 60 wounded, and 25 missing, and there were 9 killed, 34 wounded, and 8 missing at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 76 men. The field officers were Colonels Augustus J. Lythgoe, W. C. Moragne, James F. Pressley, and T. S. Shaw; Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones; and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, and James L. White.

20th Infantry Regiment was organized at Orangeburg, South Carolina, during the winter of 1861–1862. Many of the men were recruited in Sumter, Orangeburg, and Calhoun counties. For some time the unit served in the Charleston area attached to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In the spring of 1864 it moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 20th participated in the Battle of Cold Harbor, saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early, and ended the war in North Carolina. On Morris Island from July 10 to September 6, 1863, it lost 9 killed and 24 wounded. During this time on August 29, the regiment reported 24 officers and 283 men present for duty. At the Battle of Bentonville it sustained 7 casualties and on March 23, 1865, totalled 243 effectives. They surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels Stephen M. Boykin and Laurence M. Keitt, Lieutenant Colonels Olin M. Dantzler and Paul A. McMichael, and Majors A. Mimms and John M. Partlow.

21st Infantry Regiment was organized in November, 1861, with men from what is known as the Pee Dee region of the state. It served for some time in the Charleston area attached to General Hagood's Brigade in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. During the spring of 1864 it moved to Virginia and was active at