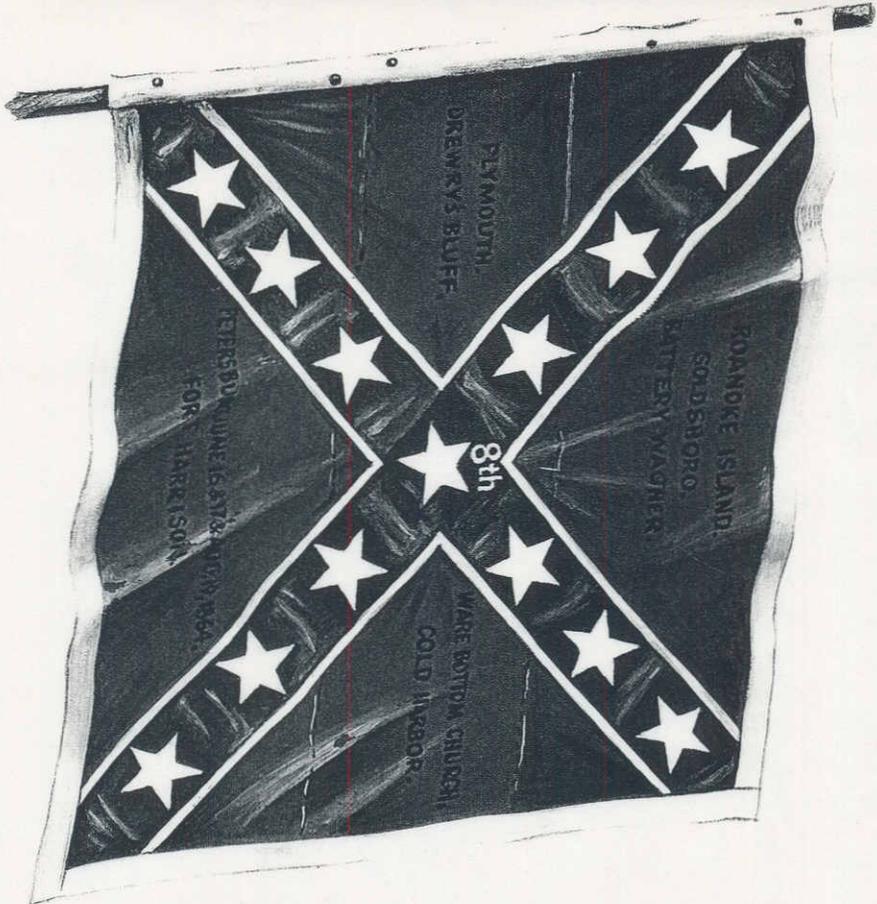


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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1865. Its commanders were Colonels George G. Dibrell and Mounce L. Gore, Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Daugherty, and Majors William P. Chapin and Jeffery E. Forrest.

13th Infantry Regiment, organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in June, 1861, contained men from Dyer, Fayette, Shelby, Gibson, McNairy, and Chester counties. It participated in the battles at Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond, and Perryville, then was assigned to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During March, 1863, it was consolidated with the 154th (Senior) Regiment. In November, 1862, the unit suffered from an outbreak of smallpox but recovered in time to fight at Murfreesboro. It went on to serve with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta. Then it returned to Tennessee with Hood and was active in North Carolina. The regiment sustained 149 casualties at Belmont, 137 at Shiloh, and 48 at Richmond. Of the 252 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty-four percent were disabled. In December, 1863, the 13th/154th totalled 428 men and 263 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels R. W. Piman, Alfred J. Vaughan, and John V. Wright; Lieutenant Colonels Beverly L. Dyer, William E. Morgan, and W. E. Winfield; and Majors Peter H. Cole and William J. Crook.

14th (Neely's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 13th Regiment] was recruited behind Federal lines in Hardeman, Gibson, Madison, Haywood, and Crockett counties. It was organized at Okolona, Mississippi, in August, 1863, with only 400 men, as some were captured before they could reach the Confederate lines. The unit was assigned to R. V. Richardson's and Rucker's Brigade, and skirmished in West Tennessee and Mississippi. Later it was active with Forrest in Middle Tennessee, supported Hood's operations, moved to Mississippi, and ended the war in Alabama. The regiment surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James J. Neely, Lieutenant Colonel Raleigh R. White, and Major J. Gwynn Thurmond.

14th Infantry Regiment was formed at Camp Duncan, near Clarksville, Tennessee, in May, 1861, with eleven companies. However, Company F disbanded in May, 1863, and 32 men transferred to Company E. Its members were recruited in the counties of Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart. Ordered to Virginia, the regiment participated in Lee's Cheat Mountain Campaign and for a time served under T. J. Jackson. Later it was attached to General S. R. Anderson's, Hat-

ton's, Archer's, and McComb's Brigade. The 14th was prominent in many conflicts of the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor, then was active in the long Petersburg siege south of the James River and the Appomattox Campaign. It sustained 84 casualties during the Seven Days' Battles, 33 at Cedar Mountain, 48 at Second Manassas, 59 at Fredericksburg, and 35 at Chancellorsville. Of the 220 engaged at Gettysburg, over fifty percent were disabled. The unit surrendered 6 officers and 34 men. Its field officers were Colonels William A. Forbes and William McComb; Lieutenant Colonels Nathan Brandon, Milton G. Gholson, G. A. Harrell, and James W. Lockert; and Majors James H. Johnson and Nathan M. Morris.

15th Cavalry Battalion was organized during the summer of 1862 with six companies. It served in Tennessee as scouts until December, then merged into Russell's 4th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Alfred A. Russell was in command.

15th (Stewart's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 14th Regiment] was organized in August, 1863, using Dawson's Tennessee Partisan Rangers Battalion as its nucleus. Its companies were from Dyer, Haywood, Gibson, and Fayette counties. The regiment was stationed at Pikeville, Mississippi, then was assigned to Colonel R. V. Richardson's Brigade. Later it skirmished in Tennessee and in February, 1864, was broken up. Four companies were transferred to other Tennessee units and the remaining companies merged into the 15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The field officers were Colonel Francis M. Stewart, Lieutenant Colonels William A. Dawson and L. M. Marshall, and Major Elijah P. Kirk.

15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street.