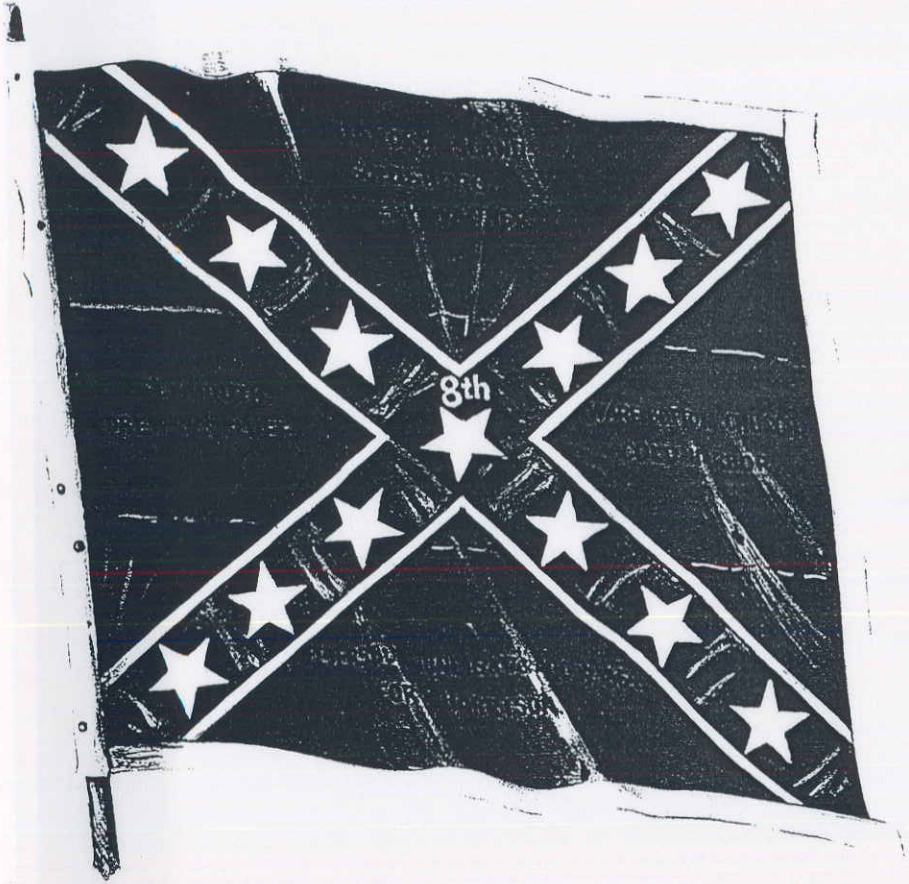

Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops

UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

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in the Petersburg trenches, and, assigned to McComb's Brigade, ended the war at Appomattox. The 17th totalled 547 effectives in June, 1862, lost forty-one percent of the 598 at Murfreesboro, and had fifty-two percent disabled of the 249 at Chickamauga. It surrendered 5 officers and 63 men on April 9, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Albert S. Marks, T. C. H. Miller, and Tazewell W. Newman; Lieutenant Colonel Watt W. Floyd; and Majors James C. Davis and Absalom L. Landis.

18th Cavalry Regiment [also called 19th Regiment] was organized in May, 1864, by consolidating six companies of Newsom's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and four companies of Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Its members were recruited in Hardeman, Madison, Henderson, and McNairy counties. The unit was assigned to T. H. Bell's Brigade in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. In Mississippi it sustained 22 casualties at Brice's Cross Roads and 95 at Harrisburg. Later the regiment was active in Tennessee and in March, 1865, was consolidated with the 20th Tennessee Cavalry. It moved to Alabama and on May 3, the 18th/20th contained 29 officers and 217 men. The next day they were included in the surrender of the department. The field officers were Colonels John F. Newsom and Dew Moore Wisdom, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph D. Ozier, and Majors William Y. Baker and William T. Parham.

18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in June, 1861, and in July had 883 men present for duty. Its members were raised in the counties of Cannon, Sumner, Davidson, Rutherford, Cheatham, Wilson, and Bedford. The unit moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where it was captured in February, 1862. Exchanged and reorganized, the 18th was assigned to Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During October, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 26th Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta and returned to Tennessee with Hood, but it was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 52 casualties of the 685 at Fort Donelson, then lost thirty-one percent of the 430 at Murfreesboro and forty-one percent of the 330 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled 423 men and 290 arms and sustained many losses at Atlanta. Later the 18th was consolidated with the 3rd Volunteers and on December 21, 1864, there were 12 men fit for duty. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, Lieutenant Colonels William R. Butler and Albert G. Carden, and Majors Samuel W. Davis and William H. Joyner.

19th (Biffle's) Cavalry Regiment, usually known as Biffle's 9th Cavalry, was organized in October, 1862. The men were from the counties of Wayne, Lawrence, Maury, Perry, Lewis, and Madison. It served in J. B. Biffle's and Dibrell's Brigade, and fought at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Chickamauga. Later it skirmished in Tennessee, then was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Forrest's operations during Hood's Campaign. It moved to Mississippi and ended the war in Alabama. During December, 1862, this regiment contained about 400 effectives and on May 3, 1865, there were 22 officers and 281 men present. It was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana as part of T. H. Bell's command. The field officers were Colonel Jacob B. Biffle, Lieutenant Colonel Albert G. Cooper, and Major Barclay Martin.

19th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Knoxville, Tennessee, during May and June, 1861, and entered Confederate service at Cumberland Gap. The men were recruited in the counties of Hamilton, Sullivan, Washington, Rhea, Knox, Polk, McMinn, and Hawkins. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Baton Rouge, and after serving in the Vicksburg area joined the Army of Tennessee. The 19th was assigned to Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, and participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and saw action in North Carolina. During September, 1861, it had 812 men present for duty, reported 34 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost about twenty-five percent of the 400 at Shiloh and thirty-three percent of the 380 at Murfreesboro. The regiment suffered 94 casualties of the 242 engaged at Chickamauga, had 34 disabled at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, totalled 195 men and 119 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with 64 men. The field officers were Colonels David H. Cummings, Carrick W. Heiskell, and Francis M. Walker; Lieutenant Colonels James G. Deadrick and Beriah F. Moore; and Majors Abraham Fulkerson and Rufus A. Jarnagin.

20th (Russell's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 15th Regiment] was organized in February, 1864. Its members were recruited in the counties of Henry, Gibson, Carroll, Madison, Dyer, Humphreys, and Weakley. The unit was placed in T. H. Bell's Brigade, Department of