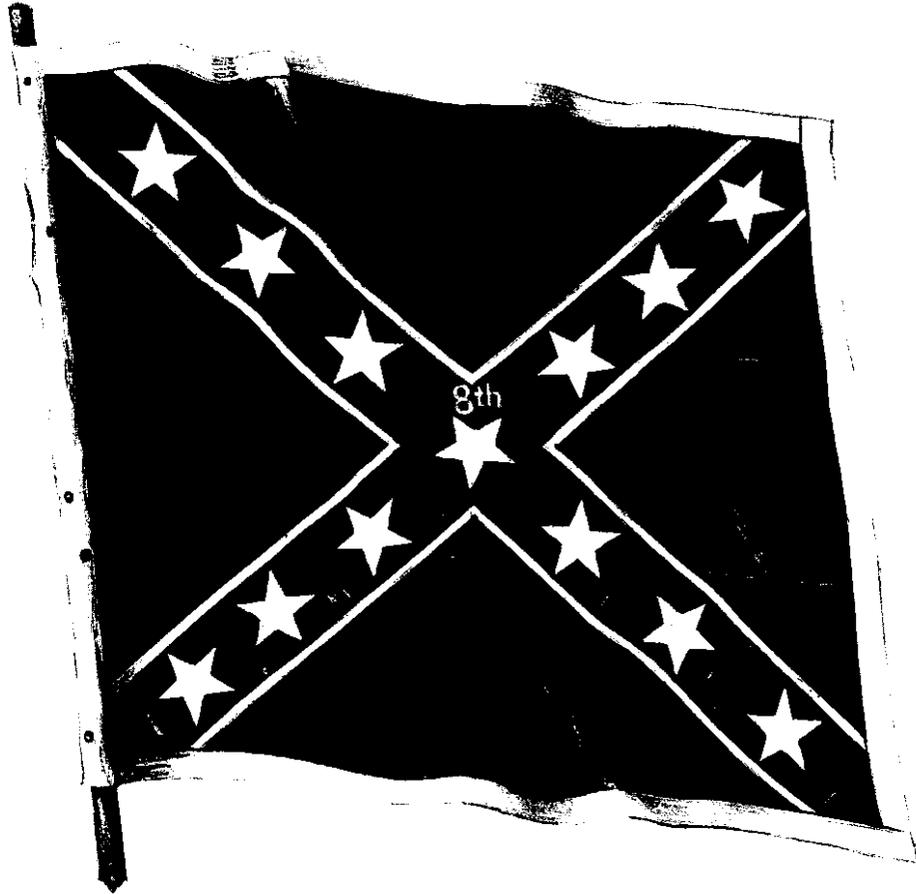


Hamilton's

UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

1987
Derwent Books
Midlothian, Virginia

Sidney S. Stanton, Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Sanders, and Major W. Gooch Smith.

154th (Senior) Infantry Regiment was organized in 1842 as the 154th Tennessee Militia Regiment. Reorganized at Randolph, Shelby County, Tennessee, in May, 1861, it was permitted to retain its old number. The men were from the counties of Shelby, Henry, McNairy, Hardeman, and Fayette. It fought at Belmont, Shiloh, and Richmond before being assigned to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During April, 1863, it was consolidated with the 13th Regiment. It participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment contained 802 men in July, 1861, had 13 disabled at Belmont, and lost thirty-one percent of the 650 engaged at Shiloh. It reported forty-one percent casualties of the 245 at Murfreesboro, and the 13th/154th totalled 428 men and 263 arms in December, 1863. The unit was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Edward Fitzgerald, Michael Magevney, Jr., and Preston Smith; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Dawson and Marcus J. Wright; and Majors Jones Genette, John D. Martin, and Marsh M. Patrick.

Allison's Cavalry Squadron was formed in March, 1863, at Alexandria, DeKalb County, Tennessee, with three companies. The unit served in Forrest's, J. W. Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in the fight at Chickamauga, then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Wheeler's raid into Tennessee, and the campaign of the Carolinas. The squadron was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Colonel Robert D. Allison was in command.

Bankhead's-Scott's Battery was organized in May, 1861, at Memphis, Tennessee. It participated in the Battle of Shiloh, then was assigned to M. Smith's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Tennessee. The unit took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Missionary Ridge. Here many were disabled, and the company disbanded in December, 1863. It lost twenty-two percent of the 93 engaged at Shiloh, had 1 killed and 2 wounded of the 81 at Murfreesboro, and reported 2 killed and 14 wounded at Chickamauga. Captains S. P. Bankhead and William L. Scott were in command.

Baxter's-Freeman's-Huggins' Battery was organized at Camp Harris, Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1861. The unit contained 73 effec-

tives in April, 1862, served in Tennessee, moved to Alabama, then returned to Tennessee. Here it was active at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station, and Brentwood. Later it fought at Chickamauga and for a time was assigned to F. H. Robertson's Battalion of Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. The battery went on to participate in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. During February, 1864, there were 77 men present for duty, and the company was included in the surrender of the Army of Tennessee. Its captains were Edward D. Baxter, Samuel L. Freeman, and Amariah L. Huggins.

Brown Horse Artillery was formed during September, 1862, at Lexington, Kentucky. The unit was stationed at Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, then moved to Knoxville. In July, 1863, it participated in J. S. Scott's raid into Kentucky and in August was at Concord, Tennessee. The company then disbanded. Captain W. R. Marshall was in command.

Eldridge's-Wright's-Mebane's-Phillips' Battery was organized in Hardin County, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Some of its men came from Fayette and Wayne counties. The unit served in Mississippi, fought at Murfreesboro, then returned to Mississippi. Later it was assigned to R. E. Graves' and R. Cobb's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Tennessee. After participating in the Battle of Chickamauga, the company took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. It was then sent to Mobile and on May 4, 1865, included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. This battery lost 6 killed, 14 wounded, and 2 missing at Murfreesboro, had 68 men engaged at Chickamauga, and in April, 1864, reported 66 present for duty. Only 15 effectives surrendered. It was commanded by Captains J. Wesley Eldridge, John W. Mebane, J. W. Phillips, and E. E. Wright.

Forrest's Escort Company was organized at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in September, 1862, with men from Bedford County. General N. B. Forrest was instrumental in recruiting and forming the company, and it served with him throughout the war. It was mustered into service with 90 men and surrendered on May 4, 1865, with 119. Captains Montgomery W. Little and John C. Jackson were in command.

Hamilton's Cavalry Battalion [also called 4th Battalion] was organized in December, 1862, in Jackson County, Tennessee. The unit served in Dibrell's, Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in the Battle of Chickamauga, served

throughout the Atlanta Campaign, then fought at Savannah and in the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Oliver P. Hamilton and Major Jo Shaw.

Jackson's-Carnes'-Marshall's Battery [also called The Steuben Artillery] was mustered into Confederate service at New Madrid, Missouri, in August, 1861. The unit moved to Mississippi, then Kentucky where it was involved in the conflict at Perryville. Later it was assigned to R. Cobb's, J. Palmer's, and J. W. Johnston's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Tennessee. The battery participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, but was left as garrison at Columbia. Later it was refitted in Mississippi, reached Salisbury, North Carolina, on April 3, 1865, and was captured there ten days later. In May, 1863, it contained 79 effectives, lost 7 killed, 16 wounded, and 17 captured at Chickamauga, and totalled 60 men in December, 1863, and 83 in April, 1864. Its captains were William W. Carnes, William H. Jackson, and L. G. Marshall.

Lookout Light Artillery completed its organization at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in May, 1862. For a time it served in the Chattanooga area, then was stationed at Canton, Mississippi, and later at Demopolis, Alabama. During the spring of 1864 the unit joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, and in September was ordered to turn over its equipment to Captain P. Darden of the Jefferson Mississippi Light Artillery. It then reported to General M. J. Wright at Macon, Georgia. During March, 1865, the unit was at Mobile and was included in the surrender on May 4. Captain Robert A. Barry was in command.

Lynch's Battery was organized at New Market, Jefferson County, Tennessee, in December, 1861. It contained men from Jefferson, Cocke, Greene, Washington, and Sullivan counties. The unit served as heavy artillery at Vicksburg and was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and reorganized as light artillery, it was assigned to General Vaughn's Brigade, Department of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia. Many of the men were killed, wounded, or captured at Marion, Virginia, and the remaining few disbanded at Christiansburg, Virginia, on April 12, 1865. Its commander was Captain John P. Lynch.

Mabry Light Artillery was organized in January, 1862, and mustered into Confederate service at Knoxville in May. The unit moved

to Cumberland Gap, 33 men were detached, and a section was attached to Gracie's Brigade. A number of men were captured on September 9, 1863, and the few remaining served as guards at Wytheville, Virginia. Later they were with General Breckinridge's Reserves and probably disbanded during the early spring of 1865. Captain W. C. Kain was in command.

Maney's Battery was formed in September, 1861, with men recruited in Humphreys County. The unit fought at Fort Donelson and was captured there in February, 1862. After being exchanged it was reorganized as light artillery but armed temporarily as infantry. It fought at Murfreesboro with Field's 1st Tennessee Infantry, then a section with two guns saw action at Hoover's Gap. During May, 1863, it merged into the 24th Tennessee Sharpshooters Battalion. Captain Frank Maney was in command.

McClung's Battery was organized during the fall of 1861 and mustered into Confederate service at Knoxville, Tennessee. In January, 1862, it reported 79 men present for duty and later was active in the conflicts at Fishing Creek and Shiloh. The battery served at Vicksburg during the summer of 1862, was stationed at Port Hudson in August, then moved to East Tennessee. It was later detached with no guns to Saltville, Virginia and in April, 1864, had 4 officers and 47 men. In August the company was equipped with four guns, then most of the command was captured at Morristown on October 28. The 17 men who escaped reported to Captain Lynch's Battery which disbanded in April, 1865, at Christiansburg, Virginia. Captain Hugh L. W. McClung commanded the unit.

Murray's Cavalry Regiment [also called 4th Regiment] was organized in August, 1862, using Spiller's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit was attached to Wharton's Brigade and fought at Perryville and Murfreesboro. On January 23, 1863, it disbanded. Four companies transferred to Baxter Smith's 8th Cavalry, four to the 22nd Infantry Regiment, and two to the 1st Confederate Cavalry Regiment. The field officers were Colonel John P. Murray, Lieutenant Colonels Baxter Smith and C. C. Spiller, and Major Willis S. Bledsoe.

Porter's-Morton's Battery was organized in July, 1861, and entered Confederate service in September at Nashville, Tennessee. The unit was captured at Fort Donelson and reported 31 killed and wounded of the 48 engaged. After being exchanged and reorganized, it was attached to Forrest's Cavalry. It fought at Chickamauga, Okolona,