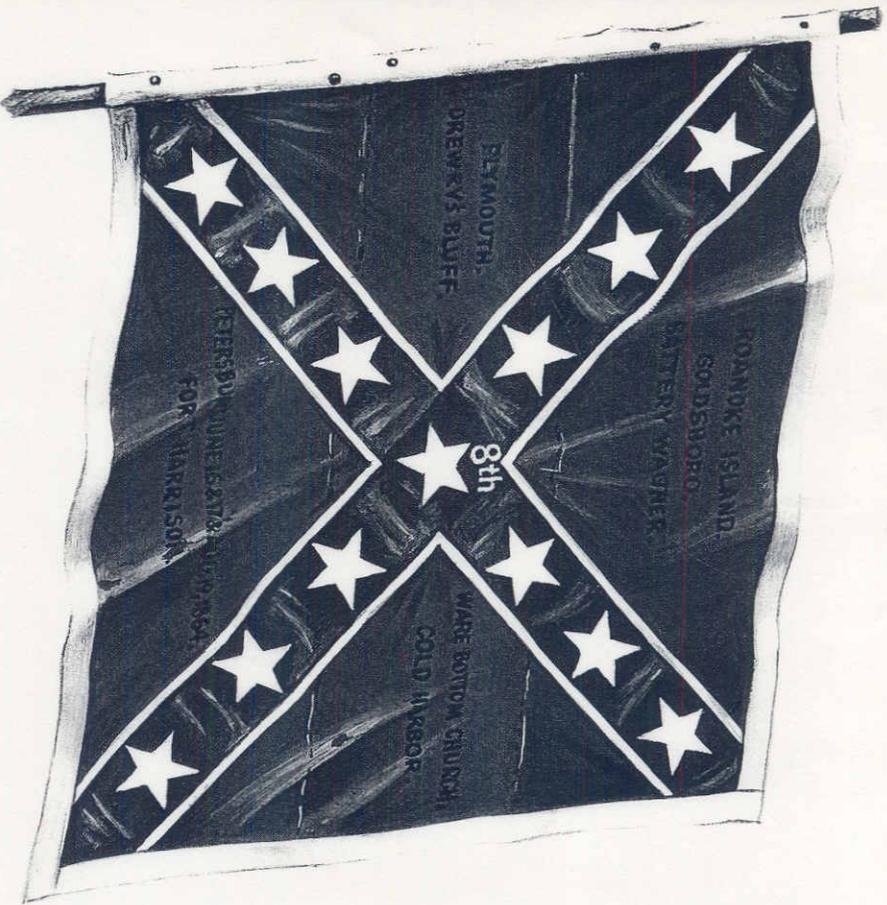


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

1987

Derwent Books
Midlothian, Virginia

in the various campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was involved in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. In January, 1862, the regiment reported 493 present for duty, sustained 29 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost fifty-one percent of the 220 at Murfreesboro. It had 71 disabled at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled 236 men and 173 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William P. Bishop, Samuel Powel, and Horace Rice; Lieutenant Colonels Reuben Arnold and John B. Johnson; and Majors Absalom K. Blevins and Samuel L. McKamy.

30th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Red Springs, Macon County, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Men of this unit were recruited in Sumner, Robertson, Smith, and Macon counties. Serving in the Western Department, it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After the exchange it was assigned to Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Chickasaw Bayou, Raymond, and Jackson. Later it served in Gregg's, Bates', Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 30th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. About 450 men were fit for duty at Fort Donelson. During the fight at Raymond, it had 7 killed, 28 wounded, and 1 missing. The unit took 185 to Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled 106 men and 58 arms. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John W. Head and J. J. Turner, Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Murphy, and Major Bell G. Bidwell.

31st (A. H. Bradford's) Infantry Regiment was assembled in October, 1861, at Camp Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee. Its members were recruited in the counties of Weakley, McNairy, Haywood, Gibson, Madison, and Decatur. For a time the unit was stationed at Fort Pillow, then moved into Kentucky with Bragg. Later the 31st was assigned to General Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, and in December, 1862, consolidated with the 33rd Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's operations, and fought in North Carolina. This regiment contained 765 officers and men in April, 1862, and suffered about 100 casualties at Perryville. The 31st/33rd lost twenty-three percent of the 379 engaged at Murfreesboro, then the 31st had 21 disabled at Missionary Ridge and in December, 1863, totalled 157 men and 137 arms. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865.

The field officers were Colonels Alsey H. Bradford, Fountain E. P. Stafford, and Egbert E. Tansil; Lieutenant Colonels Caleb M. Cason and Mansfield D. Jenkins; and Majors Samuel H. Hudson, Samuel Sharp, and John F. Smith.

32nd Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, Tennessee, in October, 1861, and during November reported 850 men present. Men of this unit were raised in Lincoln, Marshall, Giles, Lawrence, Williamson, and Franklin counties. It moved to Fort Donelson where it had 3 killed, 36 wounded, and 528 captured in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 32nd took an active part in the difficult campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. During the Battle of Murfreesboro it was on detached duty at Wartrace guarding railroad bridges. The regiment lost forty-six percent of the 361 engaged at Chickamauga, totalled 321 men and 242 arms in December, 1863, and mustered only 12 effectives on December 21, 1864. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Edmund C. Cook and John P. McGuire, Lieutenant Colonels W. P. Moore and William P. O'Neal, and Majors William W. J. Braownlow and Caloway G. Tucker.

33rd Infantry Regiment was formed in October, 1861, near Union City, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Obion, Madison, Lake, Hardeman, and Weakley. Company C contained men from Calloway County, Kentucky. It fought at Shiloh and Perryville, then was stationed at Shelbyville for a few months. The unit served under Generals Stewart, Strahl, and Palmer, and in December, 1862, was consolidated with the 31st Regiment. It participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 20 killed, 103 wounded, and 17 missing at Shiloh and reported 33 casualties at Perryville. The 31st/33rd lost twenty-three percent of the 379 engaged at Murfreesboro, then the 33rd had 24 disabled at Missionary Ridge and totalled 124 men and 69 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alexander W. Campbell, Warner P. Jones, and Robert N. Payne, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. McNeill.

34th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 4th Confederate (Tennessee) Regiment, was organized at Camp Sneed, Knoxville, Tennessee, in Au-

gust, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Hardin, Knox, Moore, Jackson, Davidson, Shelby, and Coffee. Companies A and G contained men from Alabama. After serving at Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, the unit was assigned to General Manev's Brigade and during the spring of 1864 consolidated with the 24th Sharpshooters Battalion. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina attached to Palmer's command. In September, 1861, it had 654 officers and men fit for duty and during January, 1862, while at Cumberland Gap, there were 521 present. It lost fifteen percent of the 371 engaged at Murfreesboro and forty percent of the 163 at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, the regiment totalled 165 men and 105 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William M. Churchwell, Robert N. Lewis, and James A. McMurry; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw; and Major Joseph Bostick.

35th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 5th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [and also called 1st Mountain Rifle Regiment] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Smart, near McMinnville, Tennessee. Its men were from the counties of Grundy, Warren, Van Buren, Cannon, Sequatchie, DeKalb, Hamilton, and Bladsoe. It fought at Shiloh, Shelton's Hill, Richmond, and Perryville, then moved to Knoxville, Shelbyville, and later Murfreesboro. During the war it was assigned to General L. E. Polk's, Granbury's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and from September, 1863, to April, 1864, consolidated with Nixon's 48th Regiment. The 35th participated in many battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. It had 369 engaged at Shiloh, lost nine percent of the 295 in the Richmond fight, and sustained 25 casualties at Murfreesboro. Twenty-nine percent of the 215 at Chickamauga were disabled and in December, 1863, the 35th/48th totalled 251 men and 207 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin J. Hill; Lieutenant Colonels R. B. Roberts, Joseph A. Smith, and John L. Spurlock; and Majors Joseph Brown, William W. J. Braownlow, and G. S. Deakins.

36th Infantry Regiment was formed at Knoxville, Tennessee, during February, 1862. Men of this command were from Knoxville and Bradley, Hamilton, and Marion counties. It served in the Department of East Tennessee and took part in the Cumberland Gap operations. In June it disbanded; some of its members were then transferred to the

35th, 43rd, and 63rd Tennessee Infantry Regiments. The field officers were Colonel Robert J. Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Dunn, and Major William A. Camp.

37th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 7th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [and also called 1st East Tennessee Rifles] was organized at Camp Ramsay, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Its companies were raised in the counties of Coffee, Bedford, Claiborne, Jefferson, Grainger, Hamilton, Washington, Bradley, Blount, and Sevier. Company E contained men from Alabama. After fighting at Perryville, the unit was assigned to B. R. Johnson's, Bates', Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In June, 1863, it was consolidated with the 15th Regiment. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. During December, 1861, this unit contained 771 effectives and lost thirty percent of the 225 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 15th/37th lost fifty-eight percent of the 202 at Chickamauga and totalled 234 men and 148 arms in December, 1863. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Carroll and Moses White; Lieutenant Colonels R. Dudley Frayser and Hunter P. Moffett; and Majors Edward F. Hunt, Joseph T. McReynolds, and R. M. Tanckesley.

38th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 8th (Looney's) Regiment, was organized at Camp Abington, Fayette County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Shelby, Madison, and Wilson. Members of Company G were from Alabama, and Company H, later F, contained men from Georgia. During December it was at Knoxville with 988 men but only 250 arms. As most of these were worthless, the General commanding the department did not allow the unit to participate in the Battle of Fishing Creek. Later it was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Perryville. It then was assigned to General M. J. Wright's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During the summer of 1863 the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion merged into the regiment. It was active from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit lost thirty percent of the 282 engaged at Murfreesboro, and there were 264 in action at Chickamauga. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John C. Carter and Robert F. Looney; Lieutenant Colonels Andrew D. Gwynne, Edward J. Golladay, and Hugh D. Greer; and Ma-