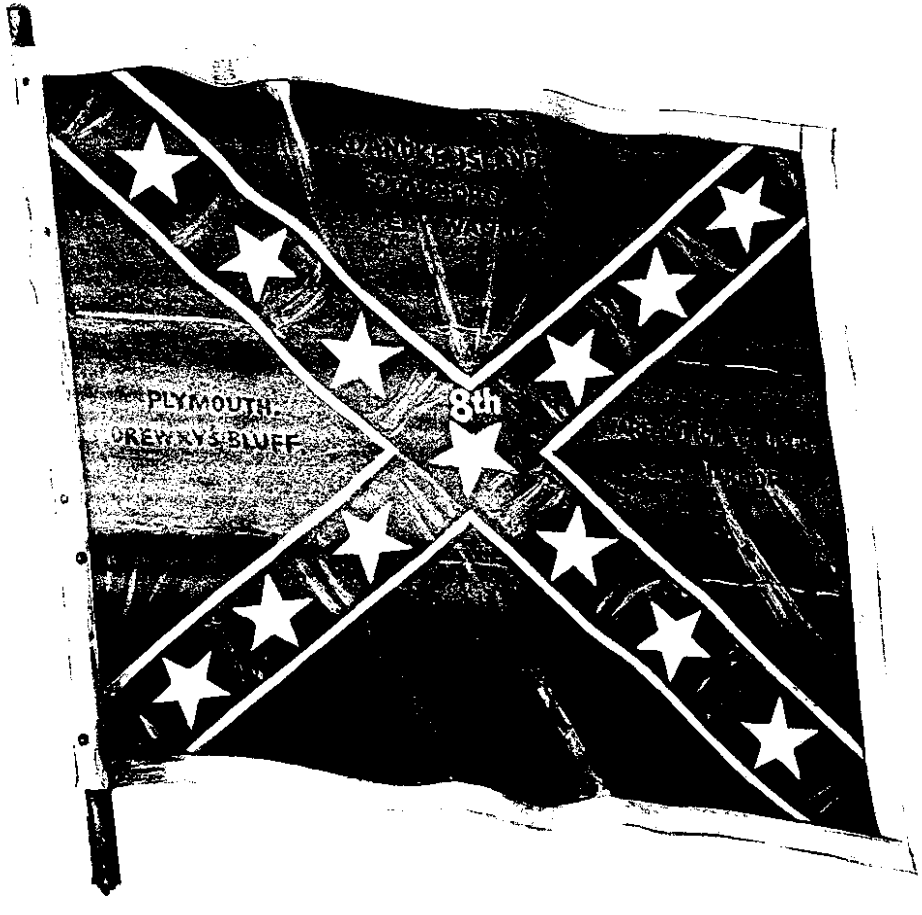

Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops

UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

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skirmished in Alabama, aided in the defense of Savannah, and took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. It lost 6 killed, 8 wounded, and 19 missing at Cumberland Gap, and reported 19 casualties at Chickamauga. Only a few surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Henry M. Ashby, Lieutenant Colonels Henry C. Gillespie and John H. Kuhn, and Majors Pharaoh A. Cobb and William M. Smith.

2nd (Smith's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 10th or 11th Battalion] was organized in February, 1862, with eight companies. During April its numbers had increased to regimental strength. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee, but was soon mustered out of service. Two companies were transferred to the 4th (Starnes') Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and some of the men joined Alabama commands. Colonel E. S. Smith and Lieutenant Colonel Zachariah Thomason were in command.

2nd Infantry Regiment Provisional Army was organized in May, 1861, at Nashville, Tennessee, and mustered into Confederate service at Lynchburg, Virginia. Its members were recruited in the counties of Rutherford, Maury, Davidson, Bedford, Trousdale, Shelby, and Sumner. The unit was assigned to J. G. Walker's and French's Brigade, fought at Aquia Creek and First Manassas, then in February, 1862, returned to Tennessee. Later it was attached to Cleburne's, L. E. Polk's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh, Richmond, and Perryville, the regiment participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, then was involved in Hood's Tennessee operations and the Battle of Bentonville. It lost thirty-seven percent of the 300 at Richmond, had 4 killed and 59 wounded at Murfreesboro, and of the 264 engaged at Chickamauga, more than sixty percent were disabled. The unit totalled 262 men and 146 arms in December, 1863, had 133 in action at Ringgold Gap, but could muster only 65 after the Battle of Nashville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Bate and William D. Robison; Lieutenant Colonels John A. Butler, David L. Goodall, and William J. Hale; and Majors William R. Doak and William T. Driver.

2nd Infantry Regiment Volunteers [also called the Irish Regiment] was comprised of men from Memphis, Tennessee, and completed its organization at that city in May, 1861. In July totalling 541 effectives, it moved to Fort Pillow. It reported 18 killed, 64 wounded, and 33 missing at Belmont and suffered heavy casualties at Shiloh. Later the unit was consolidated into four companies and merged into Smith's 5th Confederate Infantry Regiment. Its commanders were Colonel J. Knox Walker, and Lieutenant Colonels James A. Ashford, William B. Ross, and James A. Smith.

3rd Cavalry Battalion [also called 14th Battalion] was organized in August, 1861, with six companies. Its members were from the counties of McMinn, Rhea, Union, Knox, Hamilton, Bledsoe, and Jefferson. It served in the Department of East Tennessee, skirmished in Kentucky, then saw action at Cumberland Gap. In September the unit had 176 men fit for duty, and during January, 1862, there were 207 present. It merged into Carter's 1st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment in November. The field officers were Colonel William Brazelton, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel James E. Carter, and Majors Onslow Bean and James C. Bradford, Jr.

3rd (Forrest's Old) Cavalry Regiment was organized at Memphis, Tennessee, in October, 1861, as an eight-company battalion. In January, 1862, it was increased to regimental size. The history of this unit is very complex because over twenty companies from Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana were attached to it at one time or another. After the Battle of Shiloh, four companies were transferred to the 4th (Russell's) Alabama Cavalry Regiment and thereafter it was called 18th or 26th Battalion, Balch's Battalion, and McDonald's Battalion. It fought at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and during April, 1862, contained 463 effectives. The unit was attached to Forrest's, F. C. Armstrong's, and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, and served in the Army of Tennessee and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Alabama, and surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Nathan B. Forrest and David C. Kelley; Lieutenant Colonels P. T. Allin, Robert M. Balch, and Edward E. Porter; and Majors James C. Blanton, William H. Forrest, Charles McDonald, and Edwin A. Spotswood.

3rd Infantry Regiment Provisional Army was organized in May, 1861, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and mustered into Confederate service in June at Lynchburg, Virginia. Its members were recruited in the counties of Knox, Monroe, Jefferson, Polk, Blount, McMinn, Meigs, and Sullivan. The unit was engaged at First Manassas, then during February, 1862, returned to Tennessee. It then fought at Tazewell and