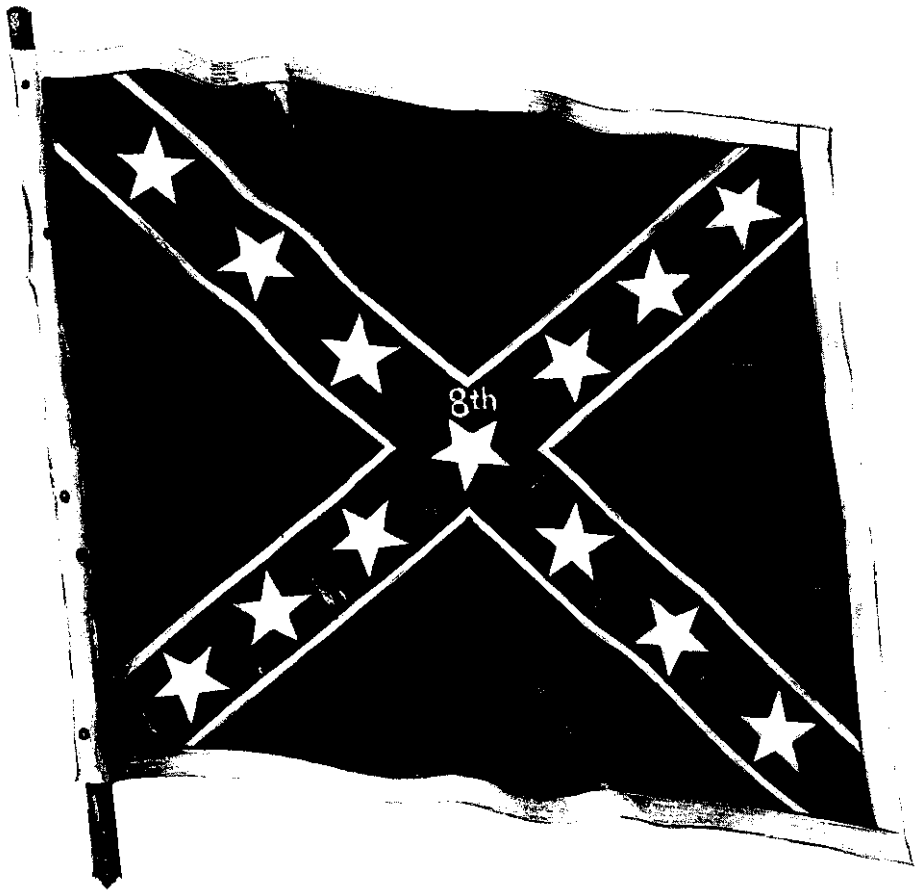

Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops

UNITS OF THE
Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

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The unit served in F. C. Armstrong's, R. McCulloch's, Chalmer's, Slemons', J. J. Neely's, and E. W. Rucker's Brigade. It confronted the Federals in Mississippi, moved with Forrest to West Tennessee and Kentucky, then saw action in East Tennessee. Later the regiment participated in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in 1865 skirmished in Alabama. It contained 696 effectives in July, 1862, had 210 present for duty in October, 1863, but very few surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William L. Duckworth, William H. Jackson, and John G. Stocks; Lieutenant Colonel William F. Taylor; and Major C. C. Clay.

7th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, Tennessee, in May, 1861, and in July moved to Staunton, Virginia. The men were raised in DeKalb, Smith, Sumner, and Wilson counties. It participated in Lee's Cheat Mountain Campaign and for a time served under General T. J. Jackson. Later it was assigned to General S. R. Anderson's, Hatton's, Archer's, and McComb's Brigade. It fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor, then was involved in the long Petersburg siege south of the James River and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment reported 72 casualties during the Seven Days' Battles, 34 at Cedar Mountain, 26 at Second Manassas, and 38 at Fredericksburg. It lost 11 killed and 45 wounded at Chancellorsville, and forty-six percent of the 249 engaged at Gettysburg. The unit surrendered 6 officers and 41 men. Its commanders were Colonels John A. Fite, John F. Goodner, and Robert Hatton; Lieutenant Colonels John K. Howard and S. G. Shepard; and Major William H. Williamson.

8th Cavalry Battalion was organized at Camp Cheatham, Robertson County, Tennessee, in December, 1861, with six companies. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and skirmished at Readyville. During May, 1862, it merged into Starnes' 4th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Its commanders were Lieutenant Colonel James W. Starnes and Major Ewing A. Wilson.

8th (Baxter Smith's) Cavalry Regiment, usually called 4th Regiment, was organized in November, 1862, but annulled. Reorganized in January, 1863, by consolidating Davis' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion and four companies from Murray's Cavalry Regiment, its ten companies contained men recruited in the counties of Marshall, Sullivan, Smith, Wilson, Cannon, Rutherford, Hamilton, Fentress, Davidson, DeKalb, and Sumner. Another company was added in August with men from Knox and Blount counties. The regiment served in Wharton's, Biffle's, Dibrell's, and T. Harrison's Brigade. It lost about 100 men skirmishing in Tennessee, then was active in the Battle of Chickamauga. Later the unit moved with Wheeler to Middle Tennessee, was with Longstreet in East Tennessee, then returned to Georgia where it took part in the Atlanta Campaign. The unit continued the fight in East Tennessee and Virginia, and saw action in the campaign of the Carolinas. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Baxter Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. Anderson, and Major Willis S. Bledsoe.

8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Smith, Overton, Lincoln, Fentress, Putnam, Jackson, Moore, and Marshall. Ordered to Virginia, the unit arrived at Huntersville in July with 887 men. Assigned to D. S. Donelson's Brigade, it participated in Lee's Cheat Mountain Campaign, then was sent to Port Royal, South Carolina. During the spring of 1862, it moved west, fought at Corinth, Munfordville, and Perryville, then joined the Army of Tennessee. During the war it was attached to M. J. Wright's and Maney's Brigade. The 8th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. It reported 38 casualties at Perryville, lost sixty-five percent of the 474 engaged at Murfreesboro, and took 260 into the fight at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, it totalled 233 men and 207 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John H. Anderson, Alfred S. Fulton, William L. Moore, and L. W. Oglesby; Lieutenant Colonels A. G. Ewing and C. C. McKinney; and Majors W. H. Botts and William G. Burford.

9th Cavalry Battalion was organized and mustered into Confederate service at Camp Maury, near Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1861. Its six companies were from Maury, Hickman, and Wayne counties. A seventh company, made up of transfers and men from Hickman County, was added in October, 1864. The unit was assigned to the Western Department, and all but Company C were captured in the fight at Fort Donelson. They were exchanged in September, 1862, remounted in January, 1863, and attached to W. Adams, H. B. Davidson's, Humes', and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. The battalion skirmished the Federals in Mississippi and Louisiana, was involved in the Atlanta Campaign and the defense of Savannah, then part served with