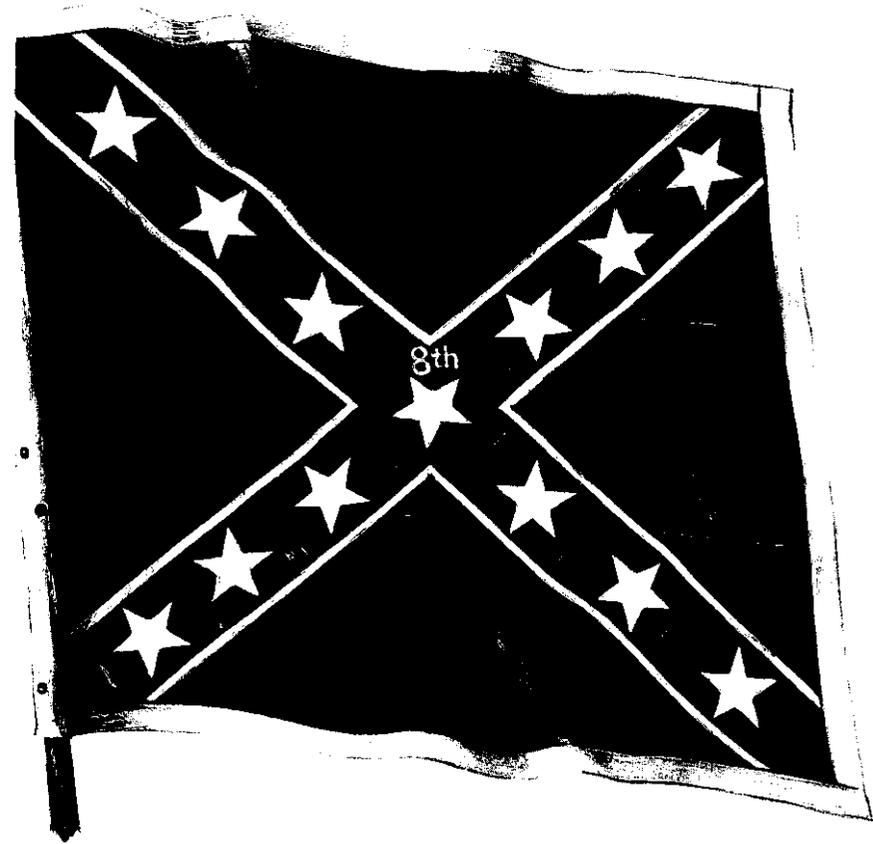


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

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

36th Cavalry Regiment [also called 32nd Regiment] completed its organization at Belton, Texas, late in 1863. It contained 823 men of which many were from Sulphur Springs and Belton, and Caldwell and Gonzales counties. The regiment was assigned to H. Bee's and Bagby's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and was involved in numerous engagements in Louisiana including Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. Later it moved to Galveston, Texas and there surrendered in June, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Peter C. Woods, Lieutenant Colonels Nat. Benton and W. O. Hutchison, and Major Stokely M. Holmes.

Abat's-Dashiell's Battery was organized during the summer of 1862 with 125 officers and men. Serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department, the unit was stationed at various locations in Texas including Bonham, McKinney, Hempstead, Galveston, and Texarkana. In December, 1863, it was converted to a battery of horse artillery and in 1864 was assigned to the 6th Artillery Battalion. On August 31, it reported 3 officers and 62 men present for duty. The company ended the war at Jonesville, Texas and was included in the surrender. Its commanders were Captains Edward Abat and George R. Dashiell.

Bourland's Cavalry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The purpose of this unit was to guard the northern border of Texas and at times, therefore, was called the Border Regiment. It confronted the Federals in the Indian Territory and Texas, and on January 1, 1865, it reported 4 officers and 564 men fit for duty. The regiment surrendered in June. Colonel James Bourland, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Diamond, and Major Charles L. Roff were in command.

Bradford's Cavalry Regiment was formed during the early spring of 1864. Attached to the Trans-Mississippi Department, it was stationed at Galveston and Matagorda, and a detachment guarded prisoners at Tyler. In November it contained 20 officers and 217 men, and during January, 1865, the regiment was reorganized and redesignated Mann's Texas Cavalry. The field officers were Colonel Charles M. Bradford, Lieutenant Colonel Walter L. Mann, and Major Thomas R. Hoxey.

Creuzbaur's-Welhausen's Battery was organized during the late summer of 1861 with men from Fayette County. The unit was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department and served at Fort Brown, Galveston, and Virginia Point. In August, 1864, it contained 1 officer and 23 men, and during February, 1865, there were 75 effectives pres-

ent. The company was included in the surrender on June 2. Captains Edmund Creuzbaur and Charles Welhausen were in command.

Daniel's Battery was organized in Lamar County and accepted into Confederate service at Paris, Texas, in June, 1861, with 6 officers and 51 men. Attached to the Trans-Mississippi Department, the unit primarily fought in Louisiana including the operations against Banks' Red River Campaign. Later it was assigned to the 4th Artillery Battalion and ended the war near Natchitoches. The battery was included in the surrender on June 2, 1865. Captain James M. Daniel was in command.

Edgar's Battery, recruited in San Antonio, was organized in July, 1861. The unit was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department and participated in numerous conflicts in Louisiana. During the Red River Campaign its guns and 4 officers and 45 men were captured. After being exchanged it was placed in the 4th Artillery Battalion and was near Natchitoches when the department surrendered in June, 1865. Captain William Edgar was in command.

Frontier Cavalry Regiment [also called 46th Regiment] was organized in May, 1864. The unit served in the Trans-Mississippi Department on the Texas frontier principally against Indians. It was formed with 1,240 men and in April, 1865, totalled only 102. The few remaining men disbanded prior to the surrender in June, 1865. The field officers were Colonel James E. McCord, Lieutenant Colonel James B. Barry, and Major W. J. Alexander.

Gano's Cavalry Battalion [also called Gano's Guards or Squadron] was organized with two companies during the fall of 1861. Sent to Kentucky the unit served in the Western Department and the Army of the Mississippi. In September, 1862, it merged into the 7th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Gano was in command.

Good's-Douglas' Battery was composed of two fifty-man companies, one from Dallas and one from Smith County, and were united at Dallas in June, 1861. The unit fought at Elkhorn Tavern, moved east of the Mississippi River, and saw action in the Corinth and Kentucky operations. Later it was assigned to Courtney's and Hoxton's Battalion of Artillery, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Nashville, then aided in the defense of Mobile. This company contained 103 men in December, 1861, reported

2 casualties at Murfreesboro and 1 at Chickamauga, and totalled 85 effectives in March, 1864. Very few surrendered on May 4, 1865. Captains James P. Douglas and John G. Good were in command.

Greer's Battery completed its organization at San Antonio, Texas, in December, 1863. It was recruited for the specific purpose of firing rockets that were to be produced at San Antonio. The unit served at Galveston, then returned to San Antonio but the test of the rockets proved disastrous. During June or July, 1864, the company disbanded and the men transferred to other commands. Captain John S. Greer was its commander.

Griffin's Infantry Battalion was assembled during the early summer of 1862 with six companies. The unit served in the Trans-Mississippi Department along the Texas coast and at Galveston, then in November, 1864, merged into the 21st Texas Infantry Regiment. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel William H. Griffin and Major H. A. Hamner.

Howell's Battery was organized during the spring of 1862. The unit primarily served in the Indian Territory attached to the Trans-Mississippi Department. It reported 2 casualties at Newtonia and 22 at Old Fort Wayne, and in December, 1863, about 75 effectives were present. Later the company was assigned to the 6th Artillery Battalion and ended the war at Doakville in June, 1865. Its commander was Captain Sylvanus Howell.

Krumbhaar's-Stafford's Battery was organized during the winter of 1862-1863 with men from the northeastern section of Texas. The unit served in the Trans-Mississippi Department and saw action in the Indian Territory and Arkansas including the conflict at Poison Spring. Later it was assigned to the 6th Artillery Battalion and in June, 1865, was at Jonesville, Texas. The company was included in the surrender of the department. Captains W. B. Krumbhaar and William M. Stafford were in command.

Maclin's-Fox's-Dege's Battery, recruited in Bexar County, was accepted into Confederate service during the summer of 1861. It was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department and served within the borders of Texas throughout the war. The company was stationed in the southwestern section, then moved to Galveston. Here it surrendered on June 2, 1865. It was commanded by Captains A. E. Dege, P. Fox, and Sackfield Maclin.

Mann's Cavalry Regiment, formerly Bradford's Cavalry Regiment, was organized during January, 1865. This unit served in the defense of Galveston and in March contained 29 officers and 361 men. It was included in the surrender on June 2. The field officers were Colonel Walter E. Mann, Lieutenant Colonel William F. Upton, and Major John E. Oliver.

McMahan's Battery was organized late in 1861 and served as Company E of the 1st Texas Heavy Artillery Regiment from 1862 until the spring of 1864. At that time it was assigned to the 1st Artillery Battalion and took an active part in the operations against Banks' Red River Campaign. The unit was near Alexandria, Louisiana, when it surrendered with the Trans-Mississippi Department. Captain M. V. McMahan was in command.

Mechling's-Haldeman's Battery was formed in July, 1861, with men from Bell and Bexar counties. The unit served in the Trans-Mississippi Department and participated in various conflicts in Louisiana including the operations against the Federal Red River Campaign. It was assigned to the 4th Artillery Battalion and in 1865 was stationed at Shreveport. On June 2 the battery was included in the surrender. Its commanders were Captains Horace Haldeman and W. T. Mechling.

Nichols' Battery was organized in December, 1862 and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. It was stationed at Galveston until the spring of 1864 when it was assigned to the 7th Artillery Battalion. The company was active in the operations against Banks' Red River Campaign and included in the surrender on June 2, 1865. Captain William H. Nichols was in command.

Pratt's-Hynson's Battery was organized during the early spring of 1862 and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. It saw action in Marmaduke's Raid into Missouri and later the conflicts at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The unit moved to Louisiana, participated in the Red River Campaign, then was part of Green's operations on the Mississippi River. It was assigned to the 2nd Artillery Battalion and surrendered on June 2, 1865, at Marshall, Texas, with no guns. Captains J. H. Pratt and H. C. Hynson were in command.

Terrell's Cavalry Regiment [also called 34th and 37th Regiments] was organized in June, 1863, using Terrell's Texas Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit was assigned to H. Bee's and Bagby's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and fought in various locations in