

Make a note about CSA not recognizing WV in the war

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Virginia State Line:

1st Regiment, Virginia State Line was organized by the Virginia General Assembly in mid-1862, with two companies of infantry and eight of cavalry from Boone, Cabel, Logan, and Wayne counties. Many of its men had served in the 36th Virginia Infantry. Its headquarters was at Glade Spring in January 1863, when it also numbered 365 infantrymen and 373 cavalrymen. It served in the southwestern Virginia region, was furloughed in February, and disbanded in March of that year. Some of its men later served in the 45th Infantry Battalion and the 36th Infantry Regiment. Colonel Richard C. W. Radford, Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Beckley, and Major James A. Nightbert were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-01-reg-state.html>

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/1st_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_\(Cavalry\)__\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/1st_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_(Cavalry)__(Confederate))

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/wayne/military/VASateLine.txt>

2nd Regiment, Virginia State Line was formed by the Virginia General Assembly in mid-1862 with men from Boone, Cabell, Logan, Tazewell, Wayne, Wise, and Wyoming counties, and from Pike and Buchanan counties in Kentucky. Its five infantry and eight cavalry companies fought in western Virginia, West Virginia, and east Tennessee. It was furloughed in February 1863 and disbanded a month later. Members of this regiment later appeared in the 45th Infantry Battalion, the 21st Cavalry Regiment, and Counts' Virginia Partisan Rangers Battalion. Colonel William E. Peters, Lieutenant Colonel James Harrison, and Major Martin V. Ball commanded.

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/2nd_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_\(Cavalry\)__\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/2nd_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_(Cavalry)__(Confederate))

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-02-reg-reserves.html>

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/wayne/military/VASateLine.txt>

3rd Regiment, Virginia State Line contained two infantry and seven cavalry companies of men from Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Harrison, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Mercer, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Wayne, and Webster counties, and was formed by the Virginia General Assembly in mid-1862. It fought mainly in the southwest Virginia region, was furloughed in February 1863, and disbanded in March. The seven cavalry companies were later transferred to the 19th Virginia Cavalry Regiment. It was commanded by Colonel John N. Clarkson, Lieutenant Colonels Thomas B. Swann and James W. Massie, and Major Peachy G. Breckinridge

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-03-reg-stateline.html>

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/3rd_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_\(Cavalry_and_Infantry\)_\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/3rd_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_(Cavalry_and_Infantry)_(Confederate))

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/wayne/military/VASateLine.txt>

4th Regiment, Virginia State Line was organized by the Virginia General Assembly in mid-1862, with five infantry and six cavalry companies. It contained men from Cabell, Carroll, Floyd, Grayson, Kanawha, Logan, Patrick, Putnam, Scott, Washington, Wayne, and Wise counties and from Ashe, Alleghany, and Stokes counties, North Carolina and served mainly in southwest Virginia and east Tennessee. In February 1863 it was furloughed and in March was disbanded. Many men from this unit later served with the 7th Confederate Cavalry Battalion, the 45th Virginia Infantry Battalion, and the 65th Virginia Infantry Regiment. Colonel Nathaniel McC. Meniffee and Lieutenant Colonel David S. Hounshell commanded.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-04-reg-stateline.html>

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/military/civilwar/rosters/va7th.txt>

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/4th_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_\(Cavalry_and_Infantry\)_\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/4th_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_(Cavalry_and_Infantry)_(Confederate))

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/wayne/military/VASateLine.txt>

5th Regiment, Virginia State Line was organized in mid-1862 by the Virginia General Assembly. Its six infantry, three cavalry, and one artillery companies contained men from Botetourt, Logan, Tazewell, Wayne, and Wythe counties, and Pike county, Kentucky. The unit served in the southwest Virginia region, but was furloughed in February, 1863 and disbanded a month later. Some of its men later served in the 23rd and 45th Infantry Battalions, the 51st and 65th Infantry Regiments, and the 21st Cavalry Regiment. The regiment's commanders were Colonel David Hounshell, Lieutenant Colonel David Edmundson, and Major C. H. Preston.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-05-reg-stateline.html>

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/wayne/military/VASateLine.txt>

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/5th_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_\(Cavalry,_Artillery_and_Infantry\)_\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/5th_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_(Cavalry,_Artillery_and_Infantry)_(Confederate))

65th Virginia Infantry was organized in April, 1863 by Major J. M. French of the 63rd Infantry with men from Cabell, Logan, and Wayne counties. Many of the men came from the disbanded 4th and 5th regiments of the Virginia State Line. However, the regiment was in the process of organizing when their camp was captured at Piketon, Kentucky on April 19. Many of the men later served in the 7th Confederate Cavalry Battalion. Colonel James M. French was to be its commander.

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/wayne/military/VASateLine.txt>

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/military/civilwar/rosters/va7th.txt>

Swann's Virginia Cavalry Battalion was formed in December, 1864 with men who had formerly served in the Virginia State Line. Its six companies (a seventh company was

added in January) came from the counties of Boone, Cabell, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Putnam, Wayne, and Wyoming. It served in V. Witcher's brigade in southwest Virginia and defended that region and parts of east Tennessee and west North Carolina for the remaining months of the war. It disbanded by order of the department commander on April 12 at Christiansburg, Virginia. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas B. Swann was its commander.

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/wayne/military/VASateLine.txt>

<https://wvcivilwar.com/swanns-battalion-virginia-cavalry/>

Counts' Virginia Partisan Ranger Battalion was formed without authority in Russell and Wise counties and in Buchanan county, Kentucky. It constituted four companies, and harassed Union troops in those counties and the surrounding area. No record of the unit exists past 1863. Major Ezekiel K. Counts, formerly of the 21st Virginia Cavalry Regiment, commanded the unit.

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/2nd_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_\(Cavalry\)_Confederate](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/2nd_Regiment,_Virginia_State_Line_(Cavalry)_Confederate)

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2nd Alabama Artillery Battalion was constituted at Mobile in January, 1862, and was principally engaged as a full organization during the Mobile Bay and Mobile Campaigns. The companies at Mobile surrendered May 4, 1865, with 64 officers and men.

Lieutenant Colonel James H. Hallonquist was its commander.

- Battery A, also known as the McRae Artillery, was organized October 17, 1861 with men from Mobile. It was assigned to the defenses of Mobile, but then was ordered to Mississippi in June, 1863 and fought with Featherston's Brigade from Jackson to Resaca, when they lost many horses and went to Selma to refit. They henceforth served with Forrest's cavalry, seeing action at Rome. Returning to Mobile, they were assigned to H. C. Semple's battalion, and in April of 1865 were at Montgomery. However, at the battle of Selma, the battery was captured with less than 35 men. Its captains were Stephen Charpentier and John M. Jenks.
- Battery B was organized in October, 1861 with 129 men from Mobile. It served in the defenses of Mobile until early 1862, when it was assigned to Manigault's brigade in the Army of Tennessee, serving with that unit through most of its service. It lost lightly at Munfordville, 1 killed and 2 wounded at Stones River, and none at Perryville and Chickamauga. However, the battery was overrun on Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga, losing half their men and three cannons. In December 1863, the armament were transferred to Cobb's Kentucky Battery, and the men were sent to Mississippi, where they surrendered in May, 1865. Captain David D. Waters was its commander.

- Battery C was formed November 1, 1861, at and with men from Mobile. It served at Mobile to April, 1862, and then at Columbus, Mississippi to September, when it was assigned to Cabell's brigade and fought at luka and Corinth attached to the Appeal Arkansas Battery. Later, it was unattached and assigned permanently to Hébert's brigade. Transferred to Vicksburg, the battery lost 1 killed and 1 wounded before surrendering with the rest of the garrison. After being exchanged, they were transferred back to Mobile, where they served for the rest of the war. Its commanders were Captains John Sclater, John D. Haynie, and Thomas K. Emanuel.
- Also known as the Herman Artillery, Battery D was formed with men from Mobile in October, 1861. It served in garrison duties at Mobile, and Columbus, Mississippi, before being assigned to J. C. Moore's brigade in time for the battles of Corinth - where they suffered 1 killed and 8 missing - and Hatchie Bridge. Later, they served in the garrison of Vicksburg, and suffered 7 killed and 4 wounded before being surrendered with the garrison. After being exchanged, the remainder were transferred to Barret's 10th Missouri Field Battery. Captain Henry H. Sengstak was its commander.
- Battery E was formed with men from Mobile on October 10, 1861. It served at Mobile until April of 1862, when it fought with Chalmers' brigade at Shiloh. Suffering heavy casualties, it was sent back to Mobile to refit, and served there for the rest of the war. At Batteries Gladden and McIntosh, the battery defended the city in 1865, before evacuating and surrendering in May. Charles P. Gage, James Hill, and James H. Hutchisson were its captains.
- Battery F was organized at Tuscaloosa, with men from Fayette, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa counties, in November, 1861, with 125 men. Assigned to Fort Gaines' garrison, they went to Tupelo after Shiloh and were given six cannons. The battery was assigned to J. P. Anderson's and J. K. Jackson's brigades and F. H. Robertson's, J. Palmer's, and D. Trueheart's battalions, Army of Tennessee. They battery fought with the army from Farmington to Nashville. The battery lost none of their 97 men at Stones River but lost 5 killed and 25 wounded during the Atlanta Campaign - in March, 1864, the battery had 117 men. At Nashville, the battery lost all of its guns, 6 men killed, and 22 captured. It was reassigned to Spanish Fort, and ultimately surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana in May, 1865. Captain Charles L. Lumsden was its commander.

http://sites.rootsweb.com/~alcwroot/artillery_files/2nd_ala_lt_art_bn.htm

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read:id=34293

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10th Georgia Battery: Also known as Barnwell's Battery, this unit was formed around a nucleus of men from the 1st (Read's/Maxwell's) Georgia Regular Battery on March 12, 1864. It manned batteries at Savannah until early 1865, when it was converted to infantry and assigned to the forces opposing Sherman's March. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee in late April, 1865. Captain A. Smith Barnwell was its commander.

<http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~pudig/military/GAGuns.htm>

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Neblett (Virginia) Heavy Artillery: Also known as the Brunswick Heavy artillery, this battery was organized as Company H, 9th Virginia Infantry, with men from Brunswick and Lunenburg counties, on March 1, 1862. It was assigned to F. W. Smith's artillery battalion and manned naval batteries at Drewry's Bluff until early 1865, when the battery received orders to spike its guns and join S. Crutchfield's brigade to serve as infantry. It was mostly captured at Sailor's Creek, but a detachment surrendered at Appomattox. Captains Robert N. Neblett, James H. M. Neblett, and Wiley G. Coleman were its commanders.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-art-batt-neblett.html>

<https://www.beyondthecrater.com/resources/units/conf-u/conf-art/va-art/neblett-virginia-heavy-artillery-colemans-va-battery/>

<https://scholarship.richmond.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2015&context=masters-theses>

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4th Company, Richmond Howitzers: This battery began its organization in June of 1861, and mustered several men by late July. However, not enough volunteers were mustered, and the battery was disbanded and its men distributed among the other batteries August 29, 1861. Captain Napoleon B. Binford was to be its commander.

[Confederate Artillery Organizations](#)

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/richmond-howitzers/>

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13th North Carolina Artillery Battalion: The battalion was organized November 4, 1863 with extra batteries of the 2nd and 3rd Artillery Regiments, and a battery of the 12th Virginia Artillery Battalion. The men were from the counties of Cumberland, New

Hanover, Beaufort, Orange, Craven, and Wake. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Starr was in command.

- Battery A: This battery was organized April, 1862, with men from Cumberland, Perquimans, and Richmond counties. It was sent to Richmond in May with 87 officers and men to equip, but did not receive its complement until September. On May 15, it was assigned as Company D of the 12th Virginia Artillery Battalion. During this time, it lost 13 men to measles. It was transferred to the Blackwater region in late 1862, and fought at Suffolk in Lightfoot's Battalion. It served in the defenses of Petersburg and Richmond through the Gettysburg and Bristoe campaigns, and in November, 1863, 40 North Carolinians from Battery B of the 12th Battalion transferred to this battery. In December, the battery was permanently attached to the 13th North Carolina Artillery Battalion. Through the rest of 1864, the battery served at Weldon. In 1865, the battery was cut off from Johnston's army and lurked on the Neuse River for several days before surrendering. Captain Lewis H. Webb was its commander.
- Battery B: This battery was formed in January, 1862, with men from Cumberland county. Many of the men had previously served in the 1st North Carolina Infantry (Bethel). Formerly known as Battery B, 2nd North Carolina Artillery (or 36th Infantry), this unit garrisoned Forts Fisher and Caswell until September, when they reported to Kinston. They fought at Goldsboro with Pettigrew's brigade, and lost 1 killed and 5 wounded. In May and December, respectively, 1 gun and its crew was captured. The battery was then attached to Hoke's division, lost 1 killed at Wyse Forks and several wounded at Bentonville. Assigned to Manly's and J. B. Starr's battalions, Army of Tennessee reserve artillery, the battery finally surrendered on April 26. Its captains were Joseph B. Starr, Benjamin Rush, and George B. Atkins.
- Battery C: This battery was formerly known as Company C, 2nd North Carolina Artillery, and was formed with men from New Hanover county in February, 1861 as a militia company. Reorganized in April, 1862, the battery fought in Eastern North Carolina through early 1864, including at Blount's Creek. In March and April, 1864, it served with Corse's brigade, but half of the battery was sent with the brigade when the latter moved to Virginia in May. This section served in Moseley's and J. Blount's battalions, 4th Army Corps, and fought from Petersburg to Appomattox. The remainder of the battery served at Kinston until March, 1865, when it was assigned to J. B. Starr's battalion, Army of Tennessee, fighting at Bentonville and Wyse Forks before surrendering on April 26. John J. Hedrick and James D. Cumming were its captains.
- Battery D: This battery was raised at Tarboro with men from Beaufort and Orange counties in March and April, 1862, and was formerly known as Battery G, 2nd

North Carolina Artillery. It served on the coast for the entire war, and was permanently assigned to this battalion in June, 1864. It passed through Kinston in September and arrived at Fort Fisher in January in time for the first attack. However, while garrisoning Batteries Bolles and Purdie, all the guns and most of the men of the battery were captured in the second attack. The remainder was attached to Hagood's brigade and fought at Wyse Forks and Bentonville before surrendering in April, 1865. Captains Charles P. Jones and Zachariah T. Adams were its commanders.

- Battery E: Formerly known as Battery G, 3rd North Carolina Artillery, this battery was organized in Orange county in 1862. The battery served at Fort Branch, near Hamilton, for a while, and then was reorganized in April. Serving at Kinston, the battery had 126 men in late November. The battery served in North Carolina for the rest of the war, fighting at Poplar Point and Bentonville, and surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. William Cameron and Henry Dickson were its commanders.
- Battery F: Formed with men from Beaufort, Craven, and Wake counties, this battery was commonly known as the Branch Artillery. The unit was assigned to Branch's brigade during New Bern and Seven Pines, and then served with J. C. Haskell's, M. W. Henry's, and R. L. Walker's Battalions with the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Bull Run to Appomattox, except when they were detached with Longstreet at Suffolk. It had 110 men at Gettysburg. Attached as Battery H, 3rd North Carolina Artillery September 9, 1863, and to this battalion November 4, it never served with either command. It surrendered with 3 officers and 24 men at Appomattox. Captains Alexander C. Latham, John R. Potts, and Henry G. Flanner led the battery.

<http://www.researchonline.net/nccw/unit78.htm>

<https://readux.ecds.emory.edu/books/emory:7zdd2/pdf/>

<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CNC0013BAL>

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1st Confederate Veterans: Also known as the Second Corinthians, this regiment was organized provisionally in December, 1864, composed of two groups of convalescents and stragglers from the Army of Tennessee; one of 500 men from Corinth and Mobile and one of 386 men from a camp of direction at Meridian. It was engaged at Egypt, Mississippi, and lost 3 wounded. Afterwards, the regiment moved to Atlanta and disbanded. The men were assigned to their proper commands. Lieutenant Colonel William W. Wier of the 37th Mississippi Infantry was in command.

<https://ehistory.osu.edu/books/official-records/093/0871>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Lt-Colonel-William-Withrow-Wier-CSA/6000000124636821845>

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13th Kentucky Cavalry (Huey's) (not to be confused with [Caudill's](#) 10th Kentucky Mounted Rifles, also called 13th Kentucky Cavalry): This regiment was at no time completely organized. Detachments of Companies D, G, and K of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry had escaped Fort Donelson before the surrender, and served with Forrest for the rest of the war. These detachments gradually grew through transfers, new recruits picked up in Forrest's raids, and other organizing units. A few men came from Livingston county, but the origins of the others are unknown. In early 1864, the unit, listed as Huey's Battalion, was attached to Hylan Lyon's brigade. The regiment surrendered at Paducah around May 14, 1865. Colonel James K. Huey was its commander.

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/kycwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read;id=199

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1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery (1st organization): This regiment was formed with 10 companies in May, 1862 at Fort Pillow. The men were from Lake and Tipton counties, and from Memphis. Several batteries had recently served at New Madrid, and Company K was formerly the Pillow Flying Artillery. On June 2, it was sent to Vicksburg, and two weeks later was consolidated into 4 companies: Company A, consisting of B and part of C; Company B, consisting of A, G, and H; Company C, consisting of I, K, and part of C; and Company D, consisting of D, E, and F. This new battalion served in the river batteries at Vicksburg from June, 1862 to July, 1863, and in July, 1862 mustered 16 officers and 153 men present for duty, 284 present, and 300 present and absent. The unit was augmented in December by the attachment of Caruthers', Lynch's, and Johnston's heavy artillery companies (the latter of which was designated Company L). The unit fought at all the navy engagements at Vicksburg, and surrendered 500 or 600 strong with J. C. Moore's brigade on July 4. Exchanged in December, it was sent to Demopolis, thence to Atlanta, Marietta, and finally to the Apalachee batteries at Mobile in December, 1863. That February, it was reorganized. Colonel Andrew Jackson, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel Robert Sterling, and Majors Frederick W. Hoadley and John D. Upton were its commanders.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/1st-tennessee-heavy-artillery-regiment/>

1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery (2nd organization): The regiment was reorganized at Mobile in February, 1864, by consolidating the remnants of the original regiment, three batteries (Fisher's, Sparkman's, and Weller's) of the 1st Tennessee Light Artillery that had been captured at Port Hudson, and Johnston's and Caruthers' heavy artillery companies that had been also captured at Vicksburg. The new regiment formed two companies: Company A, composed of all 1st Tennessee troops captured at Vicksburg, and Company B, composed of those captured at Port Hudson. Many of the men of the original regiment had joined Forrest's cavalry and served with them for the rest of the war, while some had crossed into Louisiana to form Dismukes' Tennessee Siege Train. The regiment moved to Fort Morgan April 3, and was attached to R. L. Page's brigade. On August 23, the fort underwent a severe bombardment during the battle of Mobile Bay, and the garrison, including the regiment, was forced to surrender. Colonel Andrew Jackson, Jr. and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Sterling were in command.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/1st-tennessee-heavy-artillery-regiment/>

Dismukes' Tennessee Siege Train: This unit was formed in the late summer of 1863, with men who had formerly served in the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery (1st organization). It served in the Trans-Mississippi Siege Train, and was also known as Dismukes' Company, Tennessee Heavy Artillery. It probably surrendered or disbanded in June, 1865. Captain Paul T. Dismukes was its commander.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/1st-tennessee-heavy-artillery-regiment/>

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Pillow Flying Artillery: This battery was formed at Memphis on August 6, 1861 as a state company. It reported for duty that Christmas Eve with 70 men, and was assigned to Bowen's brigade, 3rd Army Corps January 31. Transferred to T. C. Hindman's (later R. G. Shaver's) brigade, it fought at Shiloh with 114 men and 6 cannons with slight injury. A month after the battle, it was transferred to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery as Company K. Captains William L. Neyland and William Miller were its commanders.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/1st-tennessee-heavy-artillery-regiment/>

Sifakis, Stewart, Compendium of the Confederate Armies for Tennessee

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13th Missouri Field Battery: Not much is known about this unit. The battery was probably organized in late 1862 or early 1863 from men recruited in southeast Missouri. The battery fought with Marmaduke's brigade during the summer of 1863, based out of Chalk Bluff in northeast Arkansas. During the battle of Pine Bluff in October, the battery anchored the left of the Confederate line, fired for an hour with little effect, and suffered

1 killed and several wounded. That November, the battery had two howitzers and 2 rifled pieces. However, under clouded circumstances, the battery was reorganized in January as the 4th Field Battery. During its existence, 115 men served in its ranks, and it also suffered 1 hanged for desertion and 3 deaths from disease. Captain Daniel B. Griswold was its commander.

[Missouri Confederate Units](#)

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Prairie Gun Battery: This battery, also known as Bell's or Hamilton's Battery, was organized in April, 1863, and served attached to the 11th Missouri Cavalry Battalion through most of its service. With only three small cannons - the largest of them a 6-pounder - it was known as the "Little Teasers" and fought at Helena attached to C. Greene's brigade. During Steele's Little Rock Expedition, the battery was attached to W. L. Jeffers' brigade and fought at Bayou Fourche, but were disbanded soon after. Captain Charles O. Bell was in command.

[http://warriorsoftherebellion.shoutwiki.com/wiki/Missouri_\(Prairie_Gun\)_Artillery_Battery](http://warriorsoftherebellion.shoutwiki.com/wiki/Missouri_(Prairie_Gun)_Artillery_Battery)

[Missouri Confederate Troops James McGhee](#)

[Confederate Military Organizations Missouri](#)

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McCarver's 14th Arkansas Infantry: This regiment was formed in September, 1861 at Pocahontas with men from Izaard County and Pocahontas. In January, 1862, Companies A, B, E, and H were temporarily and then permanently detached to form the 9th Infantry Battalion, which caused the regiment to be redesignated as the 18th Infantry Battalion. It was assigned to Rust's (later Hébert's) brigade in the Army of the West and served during the Siege of Corinth from April, 1862. On May 14 however, the regiment's six remaining companies became two and were subsequently consolidated with Lemoyne's 17th Infantry Regiment to form Cravens' 21st Infantry Regiment. Its commanders were Colonel James H. McCarver, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel J. Mason, and Major John H. Kelly.

Lemoyne's 17th Arkansas Infantry: This regiment was organized with nine companies on August 1, 1861, at Fairfield. Its men came from Conway, Pope, Yell, Johnson, and Prairie counties. It served at Fort Pillow and Memphis to April, 1862, when it was assigned to Rust's (later Hébert's) brigade with Van Dorn's command during the Siege of Corinth. However, during the reorganization of the army, this regiment and McCarver's 14th Arkansas Infantry were consolidated to form Cravens' 21st Arkansas

Infantry. It was officered by Colonel George W. Lemoyne, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel W. Williams, and Majors Commodore S. D. Lawrence and William M. Dowdle

11th Arkansas Infantry Battalion: This battalion was organized by combining six independent companies in March, 1862. For the next month, it was attached to McCarver's 14th Arkansas Infantry. In late April, 1862, three more companies were added, and in May, a company from Jones' 1st (8th) Arkansas Infantry Battalion was added, completing the formation of the regiment, which was at the time serving with M. L. Clark's brigade. In June, the unit elected officers and was redesignated as the 30th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, and later redesignated again as the 25th. The battalion's commanders were Lieutenant Colonels Charles J. Turnbull and B. G. Johnson, and Major John A. Morgan.

http://history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/arcwmb/webbbs_config.pl?md=read;id=24547
<https://archive.org/details/pictorialhistory00hemp/page/416/mode/2up?view=theater>
https://ranger95.com/civil_war/arkansas_csa/infantry/17ar_inf_rgt_lemoynes/17th_ark_inf_lemoynes_rgt.html

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1st South Carolina Mounted Militia: This regiment was formed in September, 1860, but was reorganized in January, 1861, although it was not fully organized until late November. Due to its size - it had twenty-four companies - it was also known as Martin's Cavalry Corps, and was composed of men from Hardeeville and Stallville, and Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton, and Charleston counties. Many men had served since before the battle of Fort Sumter. The unit served mainly in South Carolina based out of Pocotaligo and usually in small detachments, including one of forty men that fought at Port Royal Ferry and suffered no casualties. The remainder served at James, Edisto, and St. Helena Islands, Camps Lee, Hartstene, and Colcock, and at Bluffton and Charleston, among other places. However, the regiment was ordered to reorganize again for 12 months service by February, 1862, and ultimately failed to reenlist the required ten companies. It was disbanded on February 12. Some men later served in the 3rd and 5th South Carolina Cavalry Regiments. Colonel William E. Martin, Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Colcock, and Majors Paul Pritchard and George W. Oswald were its officers.

https://www.sciway3.net/sc-reserves/ot/1st_mm_units.html
https://ehistory.osu.edu/exhibitions/Regimental/south_carolina/confederate/5thscav/history
<http://genealogytrails.com/scar/regiments.htm>
<http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/unit195.htm>
<https://www.mysterylovers.com/book/9798617741553>

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1st Tennessee Zouaves Infantry Regiment: The only record of this regiment is one muster roll sent to the War Department dated August 15, 1861. It requested for the unit's transfer from the Tennessee Provisional Army to the Confederate Army, and for officers to be assigned quickly. Between then and mid-September, the regiment was accepted, but apparently never perfected its organization and disbanded before the end of the year. Its officers are found in other Tennessee outfits. Colonel J. G. Anglade, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander J. D. Thurston, and Major William S. Flippen were its officers.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/1st-regiment-tennessee-zouaves/>

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Spiller's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion: This unit was organized in the late spring of 1862, around a nucleus of companies B and F of McClellan's 5th and A of Bennett's 7th Cavalry Battalion. It contained men from Hamilton, Sullivan, Sumner, and Trousdale counties and some from northern Alabama. During its three-month term of service, it served unattached with the Department of East Tennessee at Kingston. Two companies fought with Forrest at First Murfreesboro and Short Mountain Cross but the battalion was transferred to Murray's 4th Cavalry Regiment in late August. Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Spiller and Major Baxter Smith were its commanders.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/spillers-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/5th_Battalion,_Tennessee_Cavalry_\(McClellan%27s\)__\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/5th_Battalion,_Tennessee_Cavalry_(McClellan%27s)__(Confederate))

Murray's 4th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was formed in late August, 1862, with Spiller's Cavalry Battalion and several independent companies. Its men were from the counties of Fentress, Jackson, Smith, and Sullivan. It fought with Bragg's army from Perryville to Second Murfreesboro, suffering considerable losses during this period. At Murfreesboro, the regiment attacked and burned a wagon train near Nashville. In late November, an attempt was made to create two regiments of cavalry out of this regiment, namely Bledsoe's and Smith's 8th. During the battle of Murfreesboro, Bledsoe's, Smith's 8th, and Murray's regiments fought as separate units, but were all reorganized in January, 1863. C, F, H, and I of this regiment were consolidated with Bledsoe's battalion and Smith's organizing regiment to form Smith's 8th Cavalry Regiment (2nd organization) while the remaining companies were distributed among the 1st Confederate Cavalry and the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. The regiment was

officered by Colonel John P. Murray, Lieutenant Colonels Baxter Smith and C. C. Spiller, and Major Willis Bledsoe.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/4th-murrays-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/4th_Regiment,_Tennessee_Cavalry_\(Murray%27s\)__\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/4th_Regiment,_Tennessee_Cavalry_(Murray%27s)__(Confederate))

Smith's 8th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment (1st organization) was organized in November, 1863, with recruits picked up during Bragg's Murfreesboro campaign and detachments from Murray's 4th Cavalry Regiment. However, Murray's regiment was also being disassembled by Bledsoe's Cavalry Battalion for recruits, and in January, 1863, this regiment was consolidated with Bledsoe's battalion and Murray's regiment to form Smith's 8th Cavalry Regiment (2nd organization). Colonel Baxter Smith commanded the organized troops.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/8th-baxter-smiths-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

Smith's 8th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment (2nd organization) was created in January 1863, by consolidating Bledsoe's and Davis' Cavalry Battalions, Smith's 8th Cavalry Regiment (1st organization) and companies C, F, H, and I of Murray's 4th Cavalry Regiment. The new regiment was composed of men from Cannon, Davidson, DeKalb, Fentress, Hamilton, Marshall, Rutherford, Smith, Sullivan, Sumner, and Wilson counties and from northern Alabama. During its term of service it served entirely with Wharton's, Forrest's, Dibrell's, and McLemore's brigades with Wheeler in the Army of Tennessee. Some of its notable engagements included Dover, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Saltville, and Bentonville. It, however, did not surrender in North Carolina, and instead composed part of Jefferson Davis's escort in his attempted escape through the Carolinas. It surrendered in late May, 1865 at Woodville, South Carolina. Colonel Baxter Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. Anderson, and Major Willis S. Bledsoe were in command.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/8th-baxter-smiths-tennessee-cavalry-regiment-2nd/>

Bledsoe's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was formed in November, 1862, with recruits from Bragg's Murfreesboro campaign and Murray's 4th Cavalry Regiment. However, it failed to complete its organization and was consolidated with Murray's regiment and Smith's 8th Cavalry Regiment (1st organization) to form Smith's 8th Cavalry Regiment (2nd organization). Major Willis Scott Bledsoe was in command.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/4th-murrays-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

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Essex and Middlesex Virginia Infantry Battalion was formed in May and June, 1861, with four companies from Essex, three companies from Middlesex, and one from Westmoreland counties. However, in September, the battalion was reorganized for one

year service as the 55th Virginia Infantry Regiment. Major William N. Ward was in command.

<https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/virginia/55th-virginia-infantry-regiment/>

<https://rivercountrynews.com/the-essex-county-museum-and-historical-society-presents-on-the-road-in-ess-p7530-610.htm>

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18th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment was formed on March 16, 1865, by the consolidation of companies C, D, E, H, and K, 5th Cavalry Regiment, the 18th Cavalry Battalion, and Saunders' cavalry company. The new regiment had ten companies from Carroll, Attala, Panola, De Soto, Smith, Coahoma, and Sunflower counties, and was assigned to Armstrong's brigade of Forrest's cavalry command. It was engaged in fighting against Wilson's raid, and served at Selma and Maplesville. It finally surrendered on May 9. Colonel Alexander H. Chalmers, Lieutenant Colonel J. Waverly Smith, and Major W. J. Floyd were in command.

[Official Records Volume 49 Part 2e](#)

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-ms/ms-cav-18-batt.html>

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/18th_Regiment,_Mississippi_Cavalry

<https://www.custermen.com/DixieBoys/Miss5Cav.htm>

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Balfour's 6th Mississippi Infantry Battalion was organized with five companies from Covington, Wayne, Rankin, Yazoo, and Warren counties in April, 1862 at Meridian. Companies A and E had fought at New Orleans a month previous, while the others had just been organized. The battalion was sent to Vicksburg in May, and was in the May-June bombardment. During this period, it suffered greatly from disease. In July, the unit had 17 officers and 161 men present for duty and 818 men present and absent. The remaining five companies were organized and sent to Vicksburg in late November; company K had previously served with the 59th Virginia Infantry. The battalion was reorganized on December 1 as the 46th Mississippi Infantry. Colonel John F. Girault, Lieutenant Colonels William K. Easterling and John W. Balfour, and Majors William H. Clark and J. W. Jones were in command.

<http://www.researchonline.net/mscw/unit220.htm>

<https://lauderdalecoms.com/military/civilwar/fortysixth/fortysixthregimenthistoryprelude.html>

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Los Angeles Mounted Rifles was formed as a militia unit based out of El Monte in March, 1861, with about 64 officers and men. It was formed almost entirely of junior political officials in the area, including sheriffs and judges. Its sole accomplishment was escorting Albert S. Johnston, formerly commander of the department and then a defector to the Confederate States, out of California and into Arizona. To conceal his identity, Johnston enlisted as a private in the unit. However, it disbanded soon after, with some members returning to California and others going east with Johnston to join other Confederate units. Captains Andrew King and Alonzo Ridley were in command.

<http://www.researchonline.net/cacw/unit1.htm>

<http://www.laalmanac.com/history/hi728.php>

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Miles' Legion was organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, during the early summer of 1862 with an infantry battalion, a cavalry battalion, and two artillery batteries. The legion did not serve as a whole, and served separately throughout their entire existence.

- **The infantry battalion**, also known as the 32nd Louisiana Infantry, was raised in Livingstone, Orleans, and Tangipahoa parishes with seven companies, and served with Maxey's, Buford's, and Beall's brigades before being captured with the Port Hudson garrison in July, 1863. Upon reorganization, the members west of the Mississippi River became the 15th Louisiana Sharpshooters Battalion while the members east of the Mississippi River joined Gober's Louisiana Mounted Infantry. Colonel William Miles, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick B. Brand, and Major Robert C. Weatherly were in command.
- **The cavalry battalion**, also known as the 10th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, was raised in the parishes of East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, and St. Tammany, with three companies in May, 1863. It served entirely in Mississippi and East Louisiana and served in Logan's brigade. It harassed Banks' army and fought during Grierson's raid, ultimately escaping capture at Port Hudson in July. In September, it was consolidated with other Mississippi and Louisiana commands to form the 14th Confederate Cavalry. Majors John B. Cage and James T. Coleman were its commanders
- **Battery A** was formed at New Orleans in January, 1862. It left for Columbus February 8 with four rifled 6-lb guns and two 12-lb howitzers. It fought Federal gunboats on March 1, and then was attached to the 18th Louisiana Infantry during Shiloh and Corinth, suffering few casualties. However, the battery was

disbanded and its members transferred to Guibor's Missouri battery at Tupelo on June 30. Captain Claude Gibson was its commander.

- **Battery B:** See the 2nd (Boone's) Louisiana Field Battery.

http://www.navyandmarine.org/ondeck/1862firstshiloh_bergeron.htm

<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CLAMILEL0V>

[http://www.acadiansingray.com/Miles%20Leg.%20\(32nd%20Regt.%20Inf.\).htm](http://www.acadiansingray.com/Miles%20Leg.%20(32nd%20Regt.%20Inf.).htm)

<http://www.acadiansingray.com/14th%20Regt.%20C.S.%20Cav.htm#14th%20Regiment%20Confederate%20States%20Cavalry>

[http://www.acadiansingray.com/Miles%20Leg.%20\(32nd%20Regt.%20Inf.\).htm](http://www.acadiansingray.com/Miles%20Leg.%20(32nd%20Regt.%20Inf.).htm)

[http://www.acadiansingray.com/2nd%20Batt.htm#2nd%20Battery%20Volunteer%20Artillery%20\(2nd%20Siege%20Battery;%20Battery%20B.%20Artillery%20Battalion.%20Miles%20E2%80%99%20Legion;%20Boone%E2%80%99s.%20Thomas%E2%80%99s\)](http://www.acadiansingray.com/2nd%20Batt.htm#2nd%20Battery%20Volunteer%20Artillery%20(2nd%20Siege%20Battery;%20Battery%20B.%20Artillery%20Battalion.%20Miles%20E2%80%99%20Legion;%20Boone%E2%80%99s.%20Thomas%E2%80%99s))

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Miles%27_Legion,_Louisiana_Volunteers_\(Confederate\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Miles%27_Legion,_Louisiana_Volunteers_(Confederate))

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14th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment was organized in early February, 1863, by consolidating part of Hamilton's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion and several independent Kentucky cavalry companies, including Quirk's Scout Company. Some of its men came from Jackson County, Tennessee, and from Fayette, Jefferson, and Shelby Counties, Kentucky. It was assigned to Gano's and Johnson's brigades in the Morgan Division, and fought during Morgan's famous Ohio raid, including at Bardstown, Corydon, and Lebanon. Some were captured at Buffington Island, but most surrendered with Morgan at New Lisbon, Ohio on July 26, 1863. Those that escaped and those who were exchanged formed part of the 2nd Special Kentucky Cavalry Battalion in the summer of 1864. Colonel Richard C. Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver P. Hamilton, and Major Jacob T. Cassell were in command.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23368404?seq=19#metadata_info_tab_contents

http://morgans_men.tripod.com/14thkycav2.htm

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2001.05.0251%3Achapter%3D20>

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33rd Georgia Infantry Regiment [also called 30th Regiment] began its organization in November, 1861. Some of its men came from Cass, Floyd, and Gordon counties. However, in its election of officers, only seven companies voted, three short of the

minimum ten. It was soon disbanded. Colonel Asahel Littlefield was to be its commander.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=r1E1FTjEflkC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=Littlefield&f=false>

<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CGA0008BI>

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Collins' Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was never fully formed. General R. V. Richardson operated behind Union lines in Mississippi and Tennessee for two years, recruiting hundreds of men for the Confederate army. In late July, 1863, Richardson and other officers began forming a regiment of partisan rangers from his recruits. By December, eight finished and unfinished companies had been formed, although most of these were formed of deserters, guerrillas, and former Mississippi State Troops. However, Richardson's command was disbanded in early February of 1864 by General Forrest, who reassigned all of his men to other organizations. On February 8, 1864, Collins' regiment consisted of just two companies, both of which were assigned to the 18th Mississippi Cavalry Battalion. Colonel Nathan D. Collins and Lieutenant Colonel I. H. Price were its commanders.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/collins-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

Greer's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was never fully formed. General R. V. Richardson operated behind Union lines in Mississippi and Tennessee for two years, recruiting hundreds of men for the Confederate army. In late 1862, Richardson and other officers began forming a regiment of partisan rangers from his recruits. By September, 1863, a full-strength battalion had been formed, mainly of conscripts. The unit skirmished around Paducah and Murray, Kentucky, and Paris and McLemoresville, Tennessee, and in October, 1863, was camped at Egypt, Mississippi. In January, 1864, the unit was reported as in Henry County, Tennessee in T. H. Bell's brigade, and later that month 200 men of the unit were captured. The remainder were assigned to the 20th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment on February 15, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Greer and Maj. T. L. Fletcher were its commanders.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/greers-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

[Result #3](#)

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Franklin's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was formed in late 1863 by order of Gen. G. J. Pillow, to consist of men recruited in north Alabama and west Tennessee. It was never fully formed, and only appeared in a roster for Forrest's command for January 25,

1864, in R. McCulloch's brigade as a battalion. However, on February 4, at Mitchell's Crossroads, Mississippi, this unit was consolidated with Kizer's, Wilson's, and part of Newsom's Tennessee Cavalry Regiments to form Wilson's 21st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Colonel James F. Franklin was to be its commander.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/franklins-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

[Result #3](#)

[Result #9](#)

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Kizer's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was organized in October, 1863, with 300 men under the authority of Gen. G. J. Pillow. It contained men from behind Union lines in west Tennessee. It was never fully formed, and only appeared in a roster for Forrest's command for January 25, 1864, in R. McCulloch's brigade as a battalion. However, on February 4, at Mitchell's Crossroads, Mississippi, this unit was consolidated with Franklin's, Wilson's, and part of Newsom's Tennessee Cavalry Regiments to form Wilson's 21st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Some of the supernumerary officers went on to form Kizer's Tennessee Scouts. Colonel Thomas N. Kizer and Lieutenant Colonel W. I. Williams were in command.

Kizer's Tennessee Scouts was formed in February, 1864, with supernumerary officers of disbanded Tennessee Cavalry Regiments. It was officially recognized on May 31, and was assigned to Forrest's command. It served with that command through the rest of the war, and was at Tuscumbia in March, 1865. It surrendered with that command in May. Captain Thomas N. Kizer was its commander.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/kizers-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

[Result #3](#)

[Result #9](#)

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Newsom's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was organized in June, 1863 at Jackson, Tennessee, with eight companies under the authority of Gen. G. J. Pillow. It contained men from Hardeman, Hardin, Henderson, Madison, and McNairy counties. It operated behind Union lines until November, when it moved to Russellville, Alabama. It then moved with Forrest into Mississippi, where at Como on May 11, 1864, it was broken up. Two companies were assigned to Wilson's 21st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment while the other six companies were consolidated with the four Tennessee companies of Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment to form the 18th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Colonel

John F. Newsom, Lieutenant Colonel John D. Ozier, and Major W. T. Parham commanded the unit.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/newsoms-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

[Result #3](#)

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Wilson's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1863, by authority of Gen. G. J. Pillow with 200 men. It was organized behind enemy lines in West Tennessee, and contained men from that region. In October, it had 300 men, and in December, was at Tupelo, organizing. In January, 1864, it was disbanded at Como, Mississippi, and was consolidated with Franklin's, Kizer's, and part of Newsom's Tennessee Cavalry Regiments to form Wilson's 21st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Colonel Andrew N. Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel Dew Moore Wisdom, and Major M. G. Stegall were its commanders.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/wilsons-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

[Result #3](#)

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Cooper's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment [also called 20th Regiment] began its organization in late 1863 from Cooper's Tennessee Partisan Rangers, a company which had fought behind enemy lines along the Tennessee River since August, 1862, under the authority of Gen. G. J. Pillow. In October, two companies of bushwhackers, numbering a total of 80 men, had been formed, and the unit was still forming in February, 1864, when Cooper and ten of his men were captured at Swan Creek, Tennessee. The unit was subsequently broken up, and its men assigned to other organizations. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Cooper was its commander.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/coopers-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

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Harman's Tennessee Infantry Regiment was organized at Memphis in March and April, 1862, with five companies of men from that city and Hardeman County. In May, the unit was at Grand Junction, and then traveled to Grenada, Mississippi, where they arrived June 12. They remained there until early July, 1862, when one company disbanded and the remaining four were consolidated into one, which was transferred as company F to the 1st Confederate Infantry Battalion. Colonel B. Desha Harman was the regiment's commander.

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Crews' Tennessee Infantry Battalion [also called 58th Regiment] was formed in early January, 1862 with seven companies, at Savannah, Tennessee. Some of its men were from Hardin County, and it was mustered on February 10. In February, its camp was captured by Union gunboats, and the battalion was assigned to Breckinridge's and Trabue's brigade, and served at Shiloh, suffering 55 casualties. However, on April 14, the battalion was consolidated into one company, which was transferred to the 9th [Hunt's 5th] Kentucky Regiment as Company F, and then to 23rd [Newman's] Tennessee Regiment as Company B in November. Lieutenant Colonel James M. Crews and Major J. A. Evans were in command.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/crews-tennessee-infantry-battalion/>

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16th Confederate Cavalry Regiment (Hughes') [also called 10th or 13th Regiment] was formed in February and March of 1865 in North Alabama and West Tennessee with conscripts, deserters, and guerrillas rounded up in the area. However, when the muster rolls were sent to Richmond, they were lost when that city fell in April. Thus, no official record of this unit exists. The unit fought with B. J. Hill's brigade in Alabama and Mississippi, and finally surrendered at Memphis in May. William E. Hughes was elected its colonel, but was never mustered as such.

Confederate Colonels - Allardice

<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/hughes-william-edgar>

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23rd Mississippi Cavalry Battalion was formed by consolidating the three Mississippi companies of Powers' Louisiana and Mississippi Cavalry Regiment with another independent Mississippi company in November, 1864. It was assigned to W. Adams' and Hodge's brigades, and opposed Union cavalry raids in southern Mississippi. When Adams' brigade moved to Alabama to oppose Wilson's Raid in March, 1865, reserve companies were added, and the battalion was redesignated as Powers' Mississippi Cavalry Regiment; the new regiment disbanded the next month.. Lieutenant Colonel Stephen B. Cleveland and Major Joseph S. Terry were the battalion's commanders, and Colonel Frank Powers served as commander of the short-lived regiment.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-ms/ms-cav-23-batt.html>

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24th Mississippi Cavalry Battalion [formerly Moorman's Battalion] was formed in June of 1864 by consolidating four independent companies, and was designated Moorman's Battalion until January, 1865, when two more independent companies and one company from Gillum's regiment were added and it was redesignated as the 24th Battalion. It contained men from Claiborne, Clarke, Copiah, Franklin, Lawrence, and Wayne counties, and fought mainly in Mississippi with W. Adams' and J. C. Denis' brigades, including against Ellet's, Osband's, and Grierson's 1864 raids, and at Concord Church. It moved with Forrest's command to Alabama, and fought at Selma. It surrendered on May 9 with the rest of Forrest's command. Lieutenant Colonels William A. Pearcy and George Moorman, and Major Calvit Roberts were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-ms/ms-cav-24-batt.html>

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Gillum's Mississippi Cavalry Regiment began recruiting within enemy lines and on the border in January, 1864. However, only one company was raised, and served in southwest Mississippi and east Louisiana performing guerrilla operations around New Orleans. In January, 1865, the sole company was transferred to the 24th Mississippi Cavalry Battalion. Captain Henry Gillum of the 14th Louisiana Infantry was to have been the unit's colonel.

<https://civilwartalk.com/threads/1864-confederate-recruiting-broadsides-from-louisiana.200586/>

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The Virginia Reserves:

1st Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in May of 1864 with eight companies of reservists from the Richmond area. Another company was added in September. It served in the defenses of Richmond in Barton's and P. T. Moore's brigades. It fought at Fort Harrison and through the siege of Petersburg, but was mostly captured at Saylor's Creek, with only 5 officers and 13 men surrendering at Appomattox. Lieutenant Colonel Richard T. W. Duke and Major James M. Strange were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf.html>

<https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/virginia/1st-virginia-battalion-reserves/>

<https://www.nps.gov/apco/additional-units.htm>

1st Virginia Reserves Battalion, Second Class was organized in June, 1862 with at least six companies of men between the ages of 16-18 and 45-55. In July, 1863, it was increased to a regiment. Major Richard A. Wilkins was in command.

<http://www.researchonline.net/vacw/unit549.htm>

1st Virginia Reserves Regiment was organized in August, 1864 at Richmond by consolidating Averett's and Farinholt's recently-formed battalions of Virginia Reserves. At this time, it totaled 318 men. It defended the Danville and Southside Railroad and Richmond in J. A. Walker's and P. T. Moore's brigades. In February, the regiment had 17 officers and 206 men, but after being almost entirely captured at Sayler's Creek only 2 surrendered at Appomattox. Its field officers were Colonel Benjamin L. Farinholt, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas T. Boswell, and Major C. E. Averett

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-01-reg-reserves.html>

<https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/virginia/1st-virginia-regiment-reserves/>

<https://www.nps.gov/apco/additional-units.htm>

1st Virginia Reserves Regiment, Second Class was formed in July, 1863 by adding companies to the 1st Reserves Battalion, Second Class. The regiment served as guards in Richmond for Castle Thunder, the city jail, railroad bridges, the Treasury Department, and other posts. In February, it was assigned to P. T. Moore's brigade, and disbanded during April, 1865. It was commanded by Colonel John B. Danforth and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Spencer.

<http://www.researchonline.net/vacw/unit549.htm>

2nd Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in July of 1864 with six companies at Richmond, with another company added in August. It was composed of men ineligible for field service. In November it contained 222 effectives, and in January contained 138. It served entirely in G. W. C. Lee's, Barton's, and P. T. Moore's brigades in the defenses of Richmond until April, when it retreated with Ewell's command and was almost completely captured at Sayler's Creek. 2 surrendered at Appomattox. Lieutenant Colonel John H. Guy and Major Edward B. Cook commanded the battalion.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-02-batt-reserve.html>

<https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/virginia/2nd-virginia-battalion-reserves/>

<https://www.nps.gov/apco/additional-units.htm>

2nd Virginia Reserves Regiment was organized in November of 1864 in the Northern Neck of the state with men from that region. It served in that region until early spring of 1865, when it was assigned to P. T. Moore's brigade in the defenses of Richmond. In April, when the city was evacuated, the regiment moved out with Moore's brigade but was ultimately captured at Sayler's Creek. 8 men of this regiment surrendered at Appomattox. Colonel John M. Brockenbrough was in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-02-reg-reserve.html>

<https://www.nps.gov/apco/additional-units.htm>

3rd Virginia Reserves Battalion [also called Archer's Reserves Battalion] was organized in June, 1864, with six companies. It served at Petersburg in the 1st Military District, and later in F. Archer's command. It fought at First Petersburg and served during the later siege as provost guards. During the retreat, it fought with Gordon's corps and surrendered with 4 officers and 14 men at Appomattox. Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher H. Archer and Majors William H. Jarvis and Thomas H. Bond were in command.

<https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/virginia/3rd-virginia-battalion-reserves/>

3rd Virginia Valley Reserves Battalion [also called Augusta Reserves Battalion] was organized in Augusta County in August, 1864 with four companies. It was composed of men from the Shenandoah Valley and served mainly in that region. However, in the late fall of 1864 the battalion was broken up and its men transferred to other units, including Chrisman's 7th Reserves Battalion (or the 5th Valley Reserves Battalion). Major Samuel McCune was its commander.

3rd Virginia Reserves Regiment was organized from ten independent companies of reserves formed in the early spring of 1864 in late September, 1864. It was assigned to J. A. Walker's and H. H. Walker's brigades at Petersburg and Danville and garrisoned Danville when the Confederate government passed through after the capture of Richmond. The unit surrendered shortly after Davis left, in late April, 1865. Colonel Richard A. Booker, Lieutenant Colonel Joel B. Leftwich, and Major William E. Ewers were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-03-reg-reserves.html>

4th Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in August, 1864 in southern Virginia with four companies. It was composed of men from Greensville County. It served in the Petersburg region until October, when it was assigned to Barton's brigade in the defenses of Richmond. It fought during the retreat in April until Saylor's Creek, where the battalion was mostly captured. Major David E. Godwin was its commander.

<https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/virginia/4th-virginia-battalion-reserves/>

4th Virginia Reserves Regiment was organized in November, 1864, by adding men to Preston's Virginia Reserves Battalion, recently formed. The new unit contained men from southwest Virginia and West Virginia. The unit was assigned to H. H. Walker's and R. T. Preston's brigades, and served at Danville and in southwest Virginia, fighting against Union raids in that region. It disbanded at Christiansburg, Virginia on April 12, 1865. It was commanded by Colonel Robert T. Preston and Lieutenant Colonel Alpheus W. Poage.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-04-reg-reserves.html>

5th Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in September, 1864 with nine companies. It was assigned to J. A. Walker's and H. H. Walker's brigades on the Danville and Southside Railroad and at Danville, and was present when President Davis and his cabinet passed through after the fall of Richmond. However, it surrendered shortly thereafter. Lieutenant Colonel Patrick M. Henry and Major A. D. Reynolds commanded the battalion.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-05-batt-reserves.html>

6th Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in February, 1865 by redesignating the 13th Virginia Reserves Battalion. It served at High Bridge near Petersburg for a while before serving as provosts in southwest Virginia and east Tennessee. It was disbanded on April 12. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Smith and Major John H. A. Smith were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-06-batt-reserve.html>

7th Virginia Reserves Battalion (Mounted) [also called 5th Valley Reserves Battalion] was organized in August, 1864 with four companies. It served in small detachments throughout the Shenandoah Valley and served in reserve during Sheridan's Valley Campaign. It disbanded in late April, 1865. Major George Chrisman was its commander.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-07-batt-reserve%20.html>

8th Virginia Reserves Battalion [also called 1st Valley Reserves Battalion] was organized in August, 1864 with four companies. It was assigned to the 1st Military District around Petersburg, and guarded a bridge over the Staunton River during much of the siege. It surrendered in late April 1865. Major William A. Miller was its commander.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-08-batt-reserve.html>

9th Virginia Reserves Battalion [also called 2nd Valley Reserves Battalion] was organized in August, 1864 with four companies. It was assigned to H. H. Walker's brigade at Danville, and served as provosts there until April, 1865, when the Confederate government passed through after the fall of Richmond. The battalion soon surrendered. Major Archibald Taylor was in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-09-batt-reserve.html>

10th Virginia Reserves Battalion [also called 4th Valley Reserves Battalion] was organized in August, 1864 with five companies. It was assigned to H. H. Walker's brigade at Danville, and served as provosts there until April, 1865, when the Confederate government passed through after the fall of Richmond. The battalion soon surrendered. Major William W. Byrd was in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-10-batt-reserve.html>

11th Virginia Reserves Battalion [also called 4th Reserves Battalion] was organized in August, 1864 with six companies, as the 4th Reserves Battalion, and was redesignated

as the 11th in February, 1865. It was assigned to H. H. Walker's and R. T. Preston's brigades and served at Danville and in southwest Virginia. It was disbanded on April 12, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel M. Wallace and Major William H. Bosang were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-11-batt-reserve.html>

13th Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in June, 1864 with nine companies, with men from Russell, Smyth, Tazewell, and Washington counties. It served in southwest Virginia, and fought at the first battle of Saltville, suffering many casualties. It was later assigned to R. T. Preston's brigade, and was redesignated as the 6th Reserves Battalion on February 27, 1865.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-13-batt-reserves.html>

[History of Southwest Virginia](#)

[Battles and Leaders Volume 4](#)

Hood's Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in June, 1864 with six companies composed of men from the Richmond-Petersburg region. It served as provosts at Petersburg and fought at the first battle of that city. After October, 1864 no further records exist, but it can be assumed that it served as provosts during the siege and disbanded upon the city's abandonment. Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hood and Major Thomas H. Bond were its commanders.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-batt-hood.html>

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Virginia Local Defense:

1st Virginia Local Defense Battalion [also called Armory or Ordnance Battalion] was formed in May, 1863 (and mustered into service in June) with six companies of Richmond's armories' employees. The battalion served as needed for the next two years, activating at times of emergency such as during Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's Richmond raids. During the fall of Richmond in April, 1865, the battalion disbanded. Majors William S. Downer, Thomas H. Ayres, and Charles H. Ford were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-01-batt-ldt.html>

1st Virginia Local Defense Regiment was formed in October, 1863 with employees of the Nitre and Mining Bureau. The regiment served as needed for the next year and a half, activating when threats to the city were realized, such as in Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's Richmond raids. During the fall of Richmond in April, 1865, the regiment disbanded for the last time. Colonel James F. Jones was in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-vb/vb-inf-01-reg-ldt.html>

2nd Virginia Local Defense Battalion [also called Quartermaster Battalion] was formed with employees of the Quartermaster Department in Richmond. Four companies

were formed in June and another in July, 1863, and another two companies in March and May of 1864, respectively. It was activated at times such as Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's Richmond raids, but was consolidated with the 6th Local Defense Battalion to form the 2nd Local Defense Regiment in September, 1864. Majors Richard P. Waller and Daniel E. Scruggs were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-02-batt-ldt.html>

2nd Virginia Local Defense Regiment was formed in September, 1864 by consolidating the 2nd (Quartermaster) and 6th (Tredegar) Local Defense Battalions. The regiment served in P. T. Moore's brigade in the defenses of Richmond during its infrequent term of service. It was deactivated for the last time in April of 1865 when the city fell. However, 2 men of this regiment surrendered at Appomattox. Colonel Daniel E. Scruggs and Lieutenant Colonels John W. Carpenter and William E. Tanner commanded.

<https://www.nps.gov/apco/additional-units.htm>

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-02-reg-ldt.html>

3rd Virginia Local Defense Battalion [also called Departmental or Clerks Battalion] was formed with seven companies in June, 1863 with clerks from the various Cabinet departments in Richmond. It was activated at times such as Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's Richmond raids. In December, one company mustered out, but two more were assigned to the battalion in February and July, 1864, and the battalion was redesignated as the 3rd Local Defense Regiment that September. Lieutenant Colonel John McAnerney, Jr. and Majors John A. Henley, Sanders G. Jamison, and St. Clair F. Sutherland were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-03-batt-ldt.html>

3rd Virginia Local Defense Regiment [also called Departmental Regiment] was organized in September, 1864, by adding two companies to the six-company 3rd Virginia Local Defense Battalion. Another company was organized in October, but all companies came from the various Cabinet departments in Richmond. The regiment was assigned to P. T. Moore's brigade in the city defenses during its infrequent term of service, which included Roper's Farm, and was finally disbanded in April, 1865 as the city fell, although 1 man of this regiment surrendered at Appomattox. Its commanders were Colonel John McAnerney, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel St. Clair F. Sutherland, and Major Bolling Baker

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-03-reg-ldt.html>

<https://www.nps.gov/apco/additional-units.htm>

4th Virginia Local Defense Battalion [also called Naval Battalion] was formed in June, 1863, with six companies of Navy Department employees in Richmond. It served with P. T. Moore's brigade during its on-and-off term of service, and fought at Roper's Farm, along with provost duties during Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's Richmond raids. It

disbanded in April when Richmond fell. Majors Robert D. Minor (Lt. CSN) and Martin W. Curlin were its commanders.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-04-batt-ldt.html>

5th Virginia Local Defense Battalion [also called Arsenal Battalion] was formed in June and July, 1863, with eight companies of Richmond arsenal employees. It served infrequently for the next two years, and was reduced to seven companies in February, 1864. The unit was assigned to P. T. Moore's brigade during most of its service, fighting at Roper's Farm. In April, it deactivated for the last time. Lieutenant Colonels William L. Brown and Philip J. Ennis, and Major John B. Vaughan were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-05-batt-ltd.html>

6th Virginia Local Defense Battalion [also called 8th or Tredegar Battalion] was formed in May, 1861 with employees of Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, forming four companies. In the summer of 1863, it was reorganized with three companies and was mustered in on October 16 for the term of "Residence in Richmond." It was activated at times such as Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's Richmond raids. In September, 1864, it was consolidated with the 2nd Local Defense Battalion to form the 2nd Local Defense Regiment. Majors Joseph R. Anderson, Robert S. Archer, and William E. Turner commanded.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-06-batt-ldt.html>

25th Virginia Local Defense Battalion [also called Richmond City Battalion] was formed with five companies of men from Richmond and the surrounding area in August, 1862. It was mustered in "for the duration of the war" in January and February of 1863. Three more infantry companies and one artillery company were organized in June of 1863. The unit was first assigned to Winder's command at Henrico, then to Hunton's brigade to fight at Bermuda Hundred, and then to Barton's brigade, with whom it fought at Chaffin's Farm and then served out the rest of the war. It was mostly captured at Saylor's Creek, but 25 men surrendered at Appomattox. Its commanders were Lieutenant Colonel Wyatt M. Elliott and Major Louis J. Bossieux

<https://www.nps.gov/apco/additional-units.htm>

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/vacwmb/webbbs_config.pl?md=read;id=4908

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-inf-25-batt.html>

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2001.05.0289%3Achapter%3D1.48>

1st Virginia Local Defense Cavalry Battalion was formed in July and August, 1863, with three companies of employees from the various Cabinet departments in Richmond. It served as provosts in the city during times of emergency such as Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's Richmond raids. It was disbanded in April, 1865, when the city fell. Colonel William M. Browne commanded.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-cav-01-batt.html>

2nd Virginia Local Defense Artillery Regiment [or 3rd Regular Artillery] was formed on March 5, 1862. It contained ten companies, and was composed of men from the Virginia peninsula. It served mainly in the city defenses, but in May was broken up. Two companies were transferred to the 28th Virginia Light Artillery Battalion, one to the 5th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, and the remaining seven were disbanded. Colonel John C. Porter, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Shields, and Major James B. Dorman were in command.

Confederate Artillery - Sibley

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-va/va-art-reg-03-ld.html>

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[

1st Alabama Infantry Battalion [also called Loomis' Battalion] was organized in December, 1861 with five companies of men from Coosa, Covington, Pickens, Pike, St. Clair, and Shelby counties. It was consolidated with McClellan's 6th Alabama Battalion and an independent company to form the 25th Alabama Infantry Regiment in January, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel John Q. Loomis was its commander.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-inf-25-reg.html>

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[

Beall's 1st Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized in the spring of 1862 with one Georgia and two Alabama companies. It was assigned to W. N. R. Beall's cavalry brigade at Corinth, and on May 28 had 6 officers and 36 men present of a total 288 present and absent. In early June, the unit was consolidated with Brewer's 2nd Alabama and Mississippi Cavalry Battalion and another Mississippi company to form Wade's 8th Confederate Cavalry Regiment. Major T. S. Beall was in command.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-01-batt-beall.html>

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[

2nd Alabama Infantry Battalion [also called 8th Battalion] was organized in late 1861 with seven companies of men from Blount, Calhoun, Jackson, Lauderdale, Limestone, and Tuscaloosa counties. It was consolidated with Golladay's 5th Alabama Battalion to form Coltart's 26th Alabama Infantry Regiment in April, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel William D. Chadick and Major Nicholas N. Davis were in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-inf-50-reg.html>

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[

Coltart's 3rd Alabama Infantry Battalion was organized in early 1861 with eight companies of men from Barbour, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Jackson, Lauderdale, Madison, and Pike counties. It was consolidated with a cavalry squadron to form the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment, but the battalion itself was disbanded in April, 1862 as its term of service was only twelve months. The cavalry squadron was transferred to the 53rd Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel John G. Coltart and Major Alfred A. Russell commanded the battalion.

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read:id=13470
<https://archives.alabama.gov/referenc/alamilor/7thinf.html>

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[

Smith's 3rd Alabama Infantry Battalion was organized in mid-1861 with seven companies from Fayette and Marion counties. Three more companies were added in December and the battalion became Smith's 26th Alabama Infantry Regiment. However, two companies were sent to Fort Henry under the battalion designation, evacuated to Fort Donelson, and surrendered in J. Drake's brigade when that place fell. After they were exchanged, they joined the regiment in Virginia. Lieutenant Colonel William R. Smith and Major John S. Garvin were in command.

<http://www.researchonline.net/alcw/unit88.htm>
<https://ehistory.osu.edu/exhibitions/Regimental/kjones/Rodes#26th>

Official Records for Fort Donelson

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[

Conoley's 4th Alabama Infantry Battalion was formed in late 1861 with eight companies from Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Conecuh, Shelby, and Talladega counties. The unit moved to Pensacola in November and manned the batteries at Forts Barrancas and McKee during the siege of that city. In February, it was consolidated with two new companies to form the 29th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel John F. Conoley and Major Benjamin Morris were in command.

<https://ehistory.osu.edu/exhibitions/Regimental/kjones/Alinf#4th-Inf-Bn>
<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-inf-29-reg.html>

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[

4th Alabama Cavalry Battalion was formed with three independent companies in August and September, 1863; one from Pike and two from Barbour counties. It was sent to Virginia in 1864, and served attached at different times to Phillips' Georgia, the Jeff Davis Mississippi, and the Hampton South Carolina Legion cavalry battalions in G. J. Wright's and P. M. B. Young's brigades. It fought with Stuart's and Hampton's cavalry corps during the Overland Campaign, at Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, and during the Petersburg siege. By the end of July however, the battalion was merged with the cavalry battalion of Phillips' Georgia Legion. Captain Andrew P. Love acted as the unit's major.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-04-batt.html>

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[

Golladay's 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion was formed in late 1861 with Alabama companies K, L, and M, of the fifteen-company 38th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, with men from Fayette and Walker counties. In April, it was consolidated with the 2nd Alabama Infantry Battalion to form Coltart's 26th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Golladay and Major Andrew D. Gwynne were its commanders.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/38th-tennessee-infantry-regiment/>

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-inf-50-reg.html>

<https://ehistory.osu.edu/exhibitions/Regimental/kjones/Gardner#50th-Inf>

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[

Norwood's 6th Alabama Infantry Battalion was formed at Clinton, Mississippi, with five Alabama companies from the 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment which had recently been exchanged after being captured at Fort Donelson. The unit contained men from Jackson and Marshall counties. It was consolidated with Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalion to form the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment in February, 1863. Major John H. Norwood was in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-inf-55-reg.html>

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read:id=3206

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[

McClellan's 6th Alabama Infantry Battalion was organized in December, 1861, with four companies of men from Calhoun, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties. It was consolidated with the 1st Alabama Infantry Battalion and an independent company in January, 1862 to form the 25th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel William B. McClellan was in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-inf-25-reg.html>

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[

7th Alabama Infantry Battalion was organized in mid-1861, with four Alabama companies from the counties along the Gulf. It was consolidated with 4 independent Tennessee and 2 independent Mississippi companies to form the 1st Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee Infantry Regiment in December, 1861. Lieutenant Colonel Alpheus Baker was in command.

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<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-inf-54-reg.html>

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[

9th Alabama Infantry Battalion was organized at Newbern, Alabama, in November of 1861 with eight companies from the counties of Butler, Calhoun, Dallas, Fayette, Jefferson, and St. Clair. It was sent to Corinth the following spring and fought unattached at Shiloh, Farmington, Corinth, and Blackland, losing twenty men at the latter place and numerous more due to disease at Tupelo. In the summer of 1862, the unit was sent to Mobile until April, 1863, when it participated in the Tullahoma Campaign including at Hoover's Gap, fighting in Clayton's brigade. In July, two new companies were added to the battalion, and it was redesignated as the 58th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonels Bushrod Jones and Robert P. Blount and Major W. D. C. Lloyd were in command.

<https://ehistory.osu.edu/exhibitions/Regimental/kjones/Clayton#58th-Inf>

<http://www.researchonline.net/alcw/unit120.htm>

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[

11th Alabama Cavalry Battalion [also called Estes' Battalion] was organized in early 1862 with seven companies from DeKalb county and the surrounding area. It was sent to Chattanooga in May and assigned to D. Leadbetter's brigade in the Department of East Tennessee. In June it was at Cleveland, Tennessee, and was consolidated with one Tennessee and two Georgia companies to form the 3rd Confederate Cavalry Regiment in July. Lieutenant Colonel James R. Howard and Major William N. Estes were in command.

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OR V10 search for "Estes" and "James R. Howard"

<http://www.researchonline.net/csa/unit11.htm>

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[

12th Alabama Cavalry Battalion was formed in September, 1862 with four companies from Madison and St. Clair counties. From November, 1862 to March, 1864, it was temporarily consolidated with the 1st Alabama Cavalry Regiment and fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Knoxville with W. Allen's brigade. In March, 1864, the four companies were separated from that regiment and three more companies were added, reconstituting the battalion. The unit then fought in the Atlanta Campaign, losing 20 men at Rome. In June, 1864, four independent companies were added and the battalion was redesignated as the 12th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hundley and Major Albert Gallatin Bennett.

12th Alabama Cavalry Regiment was formed in June, 1864, by adding four independent companies to the 12th Alabama Cavalry Battalion. The unit was at the time in W. Allen's brigade, and fought through the Atlanta Campaign with that brigade, losing 25 men at Atlanta and 45 men at Campbellton. The unit then fought throughout the Savannah and Carolinas Campaigns with Allen's and Hagan's brigade, including at Averasboro. The 9th Alabama Cavalry Regiment was consolidated into it on April 1, and the unit disbanded three weeks later. Colonel Warren S. Reese, Lieutenant Colonel Marcellus Pointer, and Major Augustin J. Ingram commanded.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-12-batt-rangers.html>

<https://civilwartalk.com/threads/col-warren-stone-reese-12th-alabama-cavalry.79150/>

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read:id=30159

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[

19th Alabama Cavalry Battalion (Lewis's/Harrell's) [also called Lewis' Squadron or Harrell's Battalion] was formed in January, 1863 with two companies from the central region of the state. It served mainly in central Alabama and Georgia, until April, 1864 when three more companies were added and the unit was transferred to C. G. Armistead's cavalry brigade. The unit then fought at La Fayette, losing 1 killed and 5 wounded, and on September 1, it had 104 men. Next, it was transferred to Mobile, where it finished out the war. It finally surrendered at Citronelle on May 4. Majors Thomas H. Lewis and William V. Harrell were in command.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-lewis-harrell.html>

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[

21st Alabama Cavalry Battalion [also called Barbieri's Local Defense Battalion] was formed in the late summer of 1864 with seven companies that had originally been created to support the Conscript Reserves. It served mainly in central Alabama as provosts in C. G. Armistead's cavalry brigade until January, 1865, when it was attached to the Alabama Reserves and was headquartered at Wilsonville, Alabama. It surrendered with the Department of Mississippi, Alabama, and East Louisiana on May 4. Major Joseph Barbieri was its commander.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-barbieri.html>

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[

22nd Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized in the summer of 1862 with six companies from the counties of Franklin, Fayette, Lawrence, Marion, and Tuscaloosa. It fought at Cherokee Station and Little Bear Station in December before being consolidated with four new companies to form the 5th Alabama Cavalry Regiment that month. Major James M. Warren was its commander.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-22-batt.html>

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[

Hardie's Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized with five companies in September, 1864 with men from the Local Defense and Special Service units in the state. A detachment of the 32nd/58th Alabama Consolidated deserted their regiment in March, 1865 and joined this unit. It served as provosts during its brief term of service in central Alabama, and surrendered on May 4 at Citronelle. Major Joseph Hardie commanded.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-hardie-reserves.html>

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[

Williams' Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized with six companies in the late spring of 1864. It contained men from Franklin, Lauderdale, Limestone, and Morgan counties, and some from Mississippi. It served in P. D. Roddey's and W. A. Johnson's brigades, was near Moulton in March and at Tuscumbia in April, and then fought with Forrest at Brice's Crossroads and Tupelo. In January, 1865, the battalion was consolidated with Warren's Alabama Cavalry Battalion to form the 11th (Burtwell's 10th) Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Captains John F. Doan and William H. Williams served as the unit's acting majors.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-william.html>

OR V32P3 pp 429, 734-5

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[

Warren's Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized with four companies of Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment in the late spring of 1864. It contained men from Franklin, Lauderdale, Limestone, and Morgan counties. It served in P. D. Roddey's and W. A. Johnson's brigades, and fought with Forrest at Brice's Crossroads. In April, 1864, it was at Russellville. In January, 1865, the battalion was consolidated with Williams' Alabama Cavalry Battalion to form the 11th (Burtwell's 10th) Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Captain William H. Warren served as the unit's acting major.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-warren.html>

OR V32P3 pp 429

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[

Pickett's Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized with six companies in August and September, 1863. It contained men from the Alabama counties north of the Tennessee River. It skirmished with guerrillas in north Alabama and west Tennessee, and was consolidated with Powell's Alabama Cavalry Battalion on New Year's Day, 1864 to form Pickett's 10th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Major Richard O. Pickett commanded.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-pickett.html>

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[

Powell's Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized with four companies in October and November, 1863. It contained men from the Alabama counties north of the Tennessee River. It skirmished with guerrillas in north Alabama and west Tennessee, and was consolidated with Pickett's Alabama Cavalry Battalion on New Year's Day, 1864 to form Pickett's 10th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Major John R. Powell commanded the battalion.

<https://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-powell.html>

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[

Pickett's 10th Alabama Cavalry Regiment was organized on New Year's Day, 1864 by the consolidation of Pickett's and Powell's Alabama Cavalry Battalions. Its ten companies were composed of men from counties north of the Tennessee River. It was first stationed at Mount Hope, and then was assigned to P. D. Roddey's brigade. It later skirmished in the Tennessee valley, fought in the Pulaski raid, and defended Selma. It

disbanded in late April. Colonel Richard O. Pickett, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Powell, and Major William P. Wrenn were in command.

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[

11th Alabama Cavalry Regiment [also called Burtwell's 10th Regiment] was formed by consolidating Warren's and Williams' Alabama Cavalry Battalions in January, 1865. Its ten companies were composed of men from Franklin, Lauderdale, Limestone, and Morgan counties, and some from Mississippi. It served with P. D. Roddey's brigade in Forrest's command, fighting at Athens, Sulphur Creek Trestle, and Pulaski; serving with Roddey at Montevallo; and then defending Selma, where their part of the line was not attacked and they escaped unscathed. The unit surrendered at Decatur that May. Colonel John R. B. Burtwell, Lieutenant Colonel John Doan, and Major David Halsey commanded the regiment.

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1st Arkansas Consolidated Infantry Regiment (Trans-Mississippi) was formed in September, 1864, by consolidating the 14th, 15th (Northwest), 16th, and 21st Arkansas Infantry Regiments. The unit served in E. McNair's and J. E. Cravens' brigade in the Trans-Mississippi. In November, the unit was at Camden, Arkansas; in January, 1865, at Minden, Louisiana; in April, at Shreveport, Louisiana; and in May, at Marshall, Texas. Around this time, the regiment disbanded. Colonel Jordan E. Cravens of the 21st and Lieutenant Colonel William W. Reynolds of the 15th (Northwest) Regiments were in command.

2nd Arkansas Consolidated Infantry Regiment was organized in September, 1864, by consolidating the 12th, 18th, and part of the 23rd Arkansas Infantry Regiments and the 8th and 12th Arkansas Infantry Battalions. The unit served in E. McNair's and J. E. Cravens' brigade in the Trans-Mississippi. In November, the unit was at Camden, Arkansas; in January, 1865, at Minden, Louisiana; in April, at Shreveport, Louisiana; and in May, at Marshall, Texas. Around this time, the regiment disbanded. Colonel Thomas J. Reid, Jr. of the 12th Regiment was in command.

3rd Arkansas Consolidated Infantry Regiment was formed in September, 1864 by combining the 15th (Gee's/Johnson's), 19th (Dockery's), and 20th Arkansas Infantry Regiments. The unit served in E. McNair's and J. E. Cravens' brigade in the Trans-Mississippi. In November, the unit was at Camden, Arkansas; in January, 1865, at Minden, Louisiana; in April, at Shreveport, Louisiana; and in May, at Marshall, Texas. Around this time, the regiment disbanded. Colonel Horatio G. P. Williams of the 20th Regiment commanded the unit.

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[

1st Arkansas Consolidated Infantry Regiment (Army of Tennessee) was formed on April 9, 1865, by consolidating the remnants of ten depleted Arkansas (and one depleted mostly-Arkansas) units. Company A was composed of men from the 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment; Company B, the 2nd Regiment; Company C, the 5th Regiment; Company D, the 6th and 7th Regiments; Company E, the 8th Regiment; Company F, the detachment of the 24th Regiment serving east of the Mississippi; Company G, the 13th Regiment; Company H, Josey's 15th Regiment; Company I, the detachment of the 19th Regiment serving east of the Mississippi; and Company K, the 3rd Confederate Regiment. The unit served in D. C. Govan's brigade, but soon surrendered on April 26; being later paroled at Jamestown, North Carolina May 1. Colonel Peter V. Green and Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. Howell, both of the 5th Regiment, were in command.

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1st Arkansas Consolidated Mounted Rifles (Dismounted) was formed on April 9, 1865, by consolidating the remnants of six Arkansas regiments formerly constituting D. H. Reynolds' brigade. Companies A and B were composed of men from the 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles; Companies C and D, the 2nd Mounted Rifles; Companies E and F, the 4th Infantry Regiment; Company G, the 31st Infantry Regiment; Companies H and I, the 9th Infantry Regiment; and Company K, the 25th Infantry Regiment. The unit served in D. C. Govan's brigade, but soon surrendered on April 26; being later paroled at Jamestown, North Carolina May 1. Colonel Henry G. Bunn of the 4th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel George W. Wells of the 1st Mounted Rifles, and Major James P. Eagle of the 2nd Mounted Rifles were in command.

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Mead's Command

Mead's Partisan Rangers was formed as a company in September, 1862, with recruits and conscripts from northern Alabama and west Tennessee. By January, 1864, the company had become a battalion, and served with Russell's 4th Alabama Cavalry in Hood's Middle Tennessee campaign, including at Nashville and Paint Rock Bridge. In

January, 1865, the battalion had become a full regiment, with five Alabama and six Tennessee companies. That March, the unit was broken up; the five Alabama companies (A, C, E, F, and G) became the 25th Alabama Cavalry Battalion and the other six Tennessee companies (B, D, H, I, K, and L) became the 27th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Captain/Lieutenant Colonel/Colonel Lemuel G. Mead commanded the unit throughout its organization.

25th Alabama Cavalry Battalion was formed in March, 1865, with the five Alabama companies of Mead's Partisan Rangers. It contained recruits and conscripts from northern Alabama and west Tennessee, and skirmished in that region for the remainder of the war. In mid-March, it attacked Stevenson's Gap with 300 men. It surrendered on May 11, at Huntsville. Colonel Lemuel G. Mead, Lieutenant Colonel Miles E. Johnston, and Major Eugene C. Gordon were its commanders.

27th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was formed in March, 1865, with the six Tennessee companies of Mead's Partisan Rangers. It contained recruits and conscripts from northern Alabama and west Tennessee, and skirmished in that region for the remainder of the war. Company D was detached in late March or April, and was assigned to the 28th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit disbanded at Brindley Mountain in late May, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel James E. Daniel was in command.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-25-batt.html>

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/27th-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

V49P1 p86, 558-65, and 1023

V49P2 p608, 620, 718

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28th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was organized in late December, 1864 at Shelbyville, Tennessee with nine companies. It was formed by consolidating a battalion of independent scouts and scattered companies of conscripts and recruits picked up during Hood's Middle Tennessee campaign, and contained men from Coffee, Grundy, Knox, Lincoln, Maury, and Wilson counties. It served as the rear guard in that campaign, and then served with Forrest in B. J. Hill's brigade. In March or April, 1865, Company D of the 27th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was assigned to this regiment as Company K. It fought against Wilson's Raid, including at Selma, and surrendered with Forrest's command in May. Colonel Jourdan Hays, Lieutenant Colonel John P. Henley, and Major W. R. Roseboro were in command.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/28th-jourdan-hays-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

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Woodfin's North Carolina Local Defense Cavalry Battalion was organized in September, 1862 at Asheville, North Carolina. It was composed of three companies of men exempt from service and conscripts from the counties of Buncombe and Transylvania. It served mainly in the Asheville region, defending western North Carolina against North Carolina guerillas under G. W. Kirk and others. Its sole major action was at Madison in October, 1863, where the unit was ambushed. It was later consolidated with three new companies to form the 14th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Major John W. Woodfin was in command.

<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=23687>

<https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/woodfin-john-w>

Clark V4 pp 110-113

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[

5th South Carolina Rifles Battalion [also called 1st Battalion] was formed with seven companies in May, 1861, and was mustered into State service in July. It contained men from Abbeville, Anderson, Laurens, Newberry, and Pickens districts. In the spring of 1862, it became the nucleus of the 2nd South Carolina Rifles Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel John V. Moore and Major Thomas H. Boggs were in command.

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/5th_Battalion,_South_Carolina_Rifles#:~:text=The%205th%20Battalion%2C%20South%20Carolina,as%20Moore's%20Battalion%20of%20Rifles.&text=The%20battalion%20was%20mustered%20into,\(also%20called%20Moor e's%20Rifles\).](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/5th_Battalion,_South_Carolina_Rifles#:~:text=The%205th%20Battalion%2C%20South%20Carolina,as%20Moore's%20Battalion%20of%20Rifles.&text=The%20battalion%20was%20mustered%20into,(also%20called%20Moor e's%20Rifles).)

List of FORB

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3rd Texas Light Artillery Battalion was formed in mid-1861 with seven companies at Galveston to defend that city. One company came from Fayette county, while the remainder came from Galveston and Houston. It served in Galveston harbor, including at Corpus Christi, until April, 1862, when four new companies were added to make the battalion into the 1st Texas Heavy Artillery Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Cook and Major Augustin S. Labuzan were in command.

<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/confederate-heavy-artillery>

Sibley's COA

List of FORB

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Lockhart's Alabama Local Defense Battalion [also called the Boys' Regiment] was formed in January, 1864 with nine companies of men under the age of eighteen, at Selma. Being that it was limited to service instate, its sole action was against Rousseau's Raid at Chehaw Station in July, where it suffered heavily. In August, it was broken up. Company F was assigned to Ball's 8th Alabama Cavalry Regiment, and the remaining eight companies were consolidated with two new companies to form the 1st Alabama Reserves Regiment, or 62nd Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Harrison C. Lockhart and Major James L. Davidson were in command.

<https://archives.alabama.gov/referenc/alamilor/62ndinf.html>

<https://sites.google.com/site/kenj680/home/alinf>

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1st Alabama Conscripts Regiment was formed in April, 1862, for six months. Its ten companies were composed of, hence the name, conscripts from all over the state. Stationed near Notasulga, Alabama, it guarded Camp Watts until the end of the year, when it was mustered out. Detachments of the regiment later formed Echols' 1st Alabama Conscripts Company. Major William G. Swanson was in command.

1st Alabama Conscripts Company [also called Swanson Guards] was formed in January, 1863, with men of the 1st Alabama Conscripts Regiment. It served at Montgomery from April to August, and then was transferred to Fort Morgan in the fall, where it disbanded. Lieutenant John H. Echols commanded the company.

<https://sites.google.com/site/kenj680/home/alinf>

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19th Alabama Cavalry Battalion (Thomason's) [also called 2nd Battalion] was formed with six companies in early 1863, with men from the counties of Cherokee, DeKalb, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. At least three companies also came from Smith's 2nd Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. In April, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 14th Alabama Partisan Rangers Battalion to form Malone's 9th (also called Malone's 7th) Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Zachariah Thomason and Major Allen Lea commanded the battalion during its brief existence.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-19-batt.html>

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-09-reg.html>

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/2nd-smiths-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

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[

Baxter's Alabama Cavalry Battalion was formed in January, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi, with six companies. It contained men from Franklin and Lawrence counties, and also some men from Mississippi and Tennessee. Serving mostly with P. D. Roddey's brigade, it fought against Streight's Raid and during the Vicksburg campaign, although it was never formally recognized by the War Department and was disbanded in April. Company A was transferred to the 12th Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Companies C and D were disbanded, and the remainder were consolidated with Julian's Alabama Cavalry Battalion to form Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Major George L. Baxter was in command.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=tr84CwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read;id=15946

<https://www.nps.gov/vick/learn/historyculture/confederate-alabama-troops-in-the-defense-of-vicksburg.htm>

Julian's Alabama Cavalry Battalion was formed in the winter of 1862-3, around a nucleus of Company D, Roddey's 4th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. It eventually contained six companies from Alabama and Tennessee, and fought with Roddey's brigade against Streight's Raid and during the Vicksburg campaign. In mid-spring of 1863, it was consolidated with three companies of Baxter's Alabama Cavalry Battalion to form Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel William R. Julian and Major Dew M. Wisdom were in command.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=tr84CwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

<https://www.nps.gov/vick/learn/historyculture/confederate-alabama-troops-in-the-defense-of-vicksburg.htm>

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read;id=31069

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-julian.html>

Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment [also called 4th or 11th Regiment] was formed in the mid-spring of 1863 by consolidating Julian's and three companies of Baxter's Alabama Cavalry Battalions. Its men came from Franklin, Lauderdale, Limestone, and Morgan counties. It skirmished in north Mississippi during the Vicksburg and Chickamauga campaigns, and fought at Collierville during Chalmers' Raid. It served mainly in J. E. Forrest's and A. P. Thompson's brigades, and fought in its final action at Okolona in February, where the unit lost 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 12 missing. It was at Tuscumbia in April, and In July, was broken up; four Alabama companies were detached to become Warren's Alabama Cavalry Battalion, another Alabama company was consolidated with Moreland's Alabama Cavalry Battalion to form Moreland's Alabama Cavalry Regiment, and the remaining four Tennessee companies were consolidated with Newsom's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment to form the 18th Tennessee

Cavalry Regiment. Colonel Jeffrey E. Forrest and Lieutenant Colonel Dew Moore Wisdom commanded the regiment.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-04-reg-forrest.html>

[This book](#)

<https://civilwartalk.com/threads/colonel-jeffrey-edward-forrest.88324/>

OR V32P1 pp 348-55

OR V32P3 pp 460, 481, 482, 594, 609, 660, 865

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[

Moreland's Alabama Cavalry Battalion was organized with seven companies in August, 1863 with men from Franklin county. It was assigned to P. D. Roddey's brigade, and fought in north Alabama and west Tennessee through the winter of 1863-4. Two more companies were added at that time, in January and February, respectively, and in March was near Moulton and then, in April, at Russellville. It then moved to Mississippi and fought at Brice's Crossroads. In mid-July, 1864 a company of Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment was added, and the battalion was redesignated as Moreland's Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Micajah D. Moreland and Major John N. George were in command.

Moreland's Alabama Cavalry Regiment was formed by consolidating Moreland's Alabama Cavalry Battalion and a company of Forrest's Alabama Cavalry Regiment in July, 1864. It served in P. D. Roddey's brigade with Forrest's command, fighting at Tupelo and in Forrest's north Alabama raids. It then moved to Selma, where it fought against Wilson's raid, and finally surrendered at luka on May 18, 1865. Colonel Micajah D. Moreland and Major John N. George commanded the unit.

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-batt-moreland.html>

<http://www.americancivilwar101.com/units/csa-al/al-cav-reg-moreland.html>

<https://sites.google.com/site/kenj680/home/alcav>

Crute V1

OR V32P3 pp 429, 734-5

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Dorsey's Arkansas Cavalry Squadron [Also called Missouri Squadron] was organized in November, 1862 with recruits from Arkansas and Missouri and some men from the Missouri State Guard. The unit fought at Vine Prairie, where they lost 8 killed and 15-20 wounded; and at Fayetteville, where they lost heavily. It was reported as in W. L. Cabell's brigade at both engagements, and finally on April 30, 1863, after which no records exist. The squadron probably was consolidated with Slayback's Missouri

Cavalry Battalion to form Slayback's Missouri Cavalry Regiment in February, 1865.

Colonels Caleb W. Dorsey and John Scott were in command.

<https://www.lincolnanthecivilwar.com/Activities/Arkansas/HubPages/04Articles/EnlargementFY.asp?articleid=3&pictureid=4>

<https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/skirmish-at-vine-prairie-6689/>

https://books.google.com/books?id=G40vAAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA198&lpg=RA1-PA198&dq=dorsey%27s+arkansas+cavalry+squadron&source=bl&ots=BShq827yTV&sig=ACfU3U2QxZxPAyUuTgddkmq_AKomGtIDeQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjOm56X59n1AhUNkokEHXc5DKAQ6AF6BAgSEAM#v=onepage&q=dorsey's%20arkansas%20cavalry%20squadron&f=false

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Slayback's Missouri Cavalry Battalion was formed in August, 1864, with men recruited during Price's Raid. The unit fought at Fort Davidson, Sedalia, Second Lexington, Big Blue River, Wesport, Marmiton River, and Newtonia in J. S. Marmaduke's and M. Jeff Thompson's brigades. In October, the unit, numbering 300 men, was furloughed, but reorganized in Texas in January. That February, the unit was consolidated with Dorsey's Arkansas Cavalry Squadron to form Slayback's Missouri Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Alonzo W. Slayback was in command.

Slayback's Missouri Cavalry Regiment was formed in February, 1865 by consolidating Slayback's Missouri Cavalry Battalion and Dorsey's Arkansas Cavalry Squadron. It was reported that the Trans-Mississippi Department, short on firearms, issued the unit lances instead, but this is not proven. The unit disbanded when the department surrendered on June 2, and half went to Shreveport, Louisiana while the other half went to Wittsburg, Arkansas. Both halves were paroled on June 14. Its commanders were Colonel Alonzo W. Slayback, Lieutenant Colonel Caleb W. Dorsey, and Major John H. Guthrie.

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Battice's 1st Choctaw Cavalry Battalion was formed in early 1862 with three companies. In May, it had 216 men, and in June, was at Middle Boggy in Pike's Command. It then received reinforcements and became the 1st Choctaw Cavalry War Regiment in the late summer of 1862. Lieutenant Colonel François Battice and Major Simpson N. Folsom were in command.

OR V13 pp 944-5

<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers-detail.htm?soldierId=B00A2B80-DC7A-DF11-BF36-B8AC6F5D926A>

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McCurtain's 1st Choctaw Cavalry Battalion [also called 3rd Regiment] was formed in mid-1862. It fought with D. H. Cooper's command in the Indian Territory for much of the war, and then became the nucleus for the 3rd Choctaw Cavalry Regiment in mid-1863. Lieutenant Colonel Jackson McCurtain was in command.

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/itcwmb/webbbs_config.pl?md=read;id=7543

Crute V1

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[

Harris' Virginia Heavy Artillery Battalion was organized in May, 1862. It consisted of seven companies, and was organized temporarily for the defense of Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign. Three weeks later, it was disbanded and its companies reassigned. Three companies became C, D, and E of the 20th Heavy Artillery Battalion; one company became D, 19th Battalion; and three companies were disbanded.

Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas C. Harris was the unit's commander.

Sibley's COA

OR V51P2 pp 559

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[EDIT for 15th Confederate Cavalry = 5 Alabama Cos

Murphy's Alabama and Florida Cavalry Battalion was formed in the Mobile-Pensacola region in mid-1862 with four companies, although some were detached in June to the 3rd Alabama Cavalry Regiment. It served in the Western Division of the Department of the Gulf at Hall's Mills and Pascagoula, and had 207 effectives in August, 1863. It was consolidated with the 3rd Florida Cavalry Battalion to form the 15th Confederate Cavalry in early September, 1863. Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Murphy was in command.

<https://www.bagdadliving.com/book-by-captain-dave-kummer>

<https://civilwarhome.com/3alacav.html>

OR V26P2 pp 130, 157, and 275

http://www.history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/arch_config.pl?md=read;id=15590

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[

1st Mobile (Alabama) Infantry Regiment [also called Mobile Guards or Mobile Local Defense Regiment] was organized with ten companies in August, 1863 with men from

Mobile. It was composed of men exempted from service due to age, foreign nationals in the city, and men discharged from existing Confederate regiments. It served throughout its term of service as provost guards in Mobile, sometimes in Cantey's brigade.

However, during the next year, the unit experienced some changes: in December, Company D was transferred to Moreland's Fire Battalion; in April, Companies B and K were detached to form the 1st Alabama Cadet Battalion; and in June, Companies E and F were transferred to the 4th Alabama Reserves. The remaining five companies were reorganized into the Mobile City Battalion that summer. Colonel Alexander W. Lumpkin, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart W. Cayce, and Major William Hartwell were in command.

<http://history-sites.com/alcwmb/old-archive/archivefiles/4196.html>

Crute V1

V32P2 pp 582

V32P3 pp 861

Mobile (Alabama) City Battalion was formed by reorganizing the five companies of the 1st Mobile Infantry Regiment and dividing one of them into two companies in the summer of 1864. Companies A and F were assigned to Butt's Alabama Local Defense Battalion in August, but were replaced, respectively, by a new company of local defense troops and Company G, 4th Alabama Reserves. The unit patrolled the streets of Mobile, guarded military depots, and manned the city lines in T. H. Taylor's brigade until April, 1865, when the city was evacuated. Companies B and D (the "British Guards") were disbanded about this time and replaced by a new company. Companies A, C, D, E, and F were surrendered at and about Demopolis, Alabama that May. Major William Hartwell was in command.

<http://history-sites.com/alcwmb/old-archive/archivefiles/4196.html>

V49P1 pp 1046

Moreland's Alabama Fire Battalion was formed in August, 1863, with six companies of men from Mobile, all of whom were exempts from Confederate service or foreign nationals. The unit served in the Mobile defenses for its entire term of service, and was increased to seven companies that December by the addition of Company D, 1st Mobile Infantry Regiment. The unit was scattered throughout the area by the time of the Mobile Campaign, but disbanded before the surrender on May 4. Major William S. Moreland was in command.

V32P3 pp 861

<http://history-sites.com/alcwmb/old-archive/archivefiles/4196.html>

Company C, Alabama State Artillery [also called Todd's Battery, Local Defense] was organized in May, 1861, with men from Mobile County, and served in the defenses of the city unattached until August, 1863, when it was reorganized with exempts from Confederate service. It was attached to the 1st Mobile Infantry until February, when it was transferred to C. A. Fuller's brigade in the Mobile defenses and then to H. A.

Clinch's battalion during the Mobile campaign. It evacuated when the city fell in April, and surrendered a month later on May 4. Captain John B. Todd was its commander.

Company D, Alabama State Artillery [also called Mobile Artillery] was organized in May, 1861 with men from Mobile County, serving in the defenses of the city unattached until August, 1863, when it was reorganized with exempts from Confederate service. It was attached to the 1st Mobile Infantry until February, when it was transferred to C. A. Fuller's brigade in the Mobile defenses and then to H. A. Clinch's battalion during the Mobile campaign. It evacuated when the city fell in April, and surrendered a month later on May 4. Captain William H. Homer was its commander.

<http://history-sites.com/alcwmb/old-archive/archivefiles/4196.html>

Sibley's COA

V32P2 pp 582

V32P3 pp 861

V49P1 pp 1047

Butt's Alabama Local Defense Battalion [also called Citizens Battalion] was organized in November, 1864 by consolidating Company D of the 1st Mobile Regiment with six companies of Mobile County reservists. On November 8, the unit constituted 32 officers and 587 men. The unit served as auxiliaries to the regular troops and performed guard service at the various military posts around Mobile until April, when they assisted retreating Confederate troops in fighting looters and arsonists in the city. The unit soon after disbanded. Captain Cary W. Butt was in command.

http://history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs62x/alcwmb/webbbs_config.pl?md=read:id=32531

<http://history-sites.com/alcwmb/old-archive/archivefiles/4196.html>

Manning's Alabama Local Defense Company was organized in August, 1863 with men from Mobile County. It served as provosts in the Mobile region, and disbanded in April, 1865. Captain Brown Manning was in command

<http://history-sites.com/alcwmb/old-archive/archivefiles/4196.html>

1st Alabama Cadet Battalion was organized in April, 1864 by detaching Companies B and K of the 1st Mobile Infantry Regiment. The unit served unattached in the defenses of Mobile for the next year until the Mobile Campaign, when it was transferred to T. H. Taylor's brigade. It moved with that unit when Mobile fell, and surrendered at Gainesville May 10. Captain Price Williams, Jr. was in command.

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/1st_Battalion,_Alabama_Cadets

<http://history-sites.com/alcwmb/old-archive/archivefiles/4196.html>

V32P3 pp 861

V49P1 pp 1046

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Dawson's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion [also called 5th Partisan Rangers] was formed over the year of 1862 behind enemy lines. It was composed of five companies from the counties of Dyer, Gibson, and Haywood. It skirmished in west Tennessee until August, 1863, when it became the nucleus for Stewart's 15th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel William A. Dawson was in command.

https://www.tngenweb.org/dyer/military/confederate_forces.php

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Cox's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was organized from April to December, 1862, with men from Decatur, Hickman, Humphreys, and Perry counties in five companies. The unit operated along the east bank of the Tennessee River, and fought at Henderson Station in November. In December, it participated in Forrest's first West Tennessee raid and fought at Trenton and Parker's Crossroads. However, at the latter battle, the battalion lost 300 men captured. The remainder were consolidated with Napier's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion in February, 1863, to form the 10th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Major Nicholas N. Cox was the battalion's commander.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/coxs-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

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Davis' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was organized in June and July, 1862, and was mustered into service that September. Its four companies contained men from Cannon, DeKalb, Rutherford, and Wilson counties. It served at McMinnville until December, when it was assigned to J. A. Wharton's brigade, fighting with that unit at Franklin and Murfreesboro. In January, 1863 the battalion was consolidated with three other units to form Smith's 8th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment (Second Organization). Companies A, B, C, and D of this unit became D, E, F, and G of the new regiment. Major John R. Davis was in command.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/davis-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

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Douglass' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was organized from May to October, 1862, with six regular and three attached companies. Its men were from the counties of Coffee, Davidson, Marshall, Rutherford, Warren, and Williamson. It served in N. B. Forrest's command when skirmishing around Nashville, and J. Wheeler's command at Murfreesboro. In January, the battalion was ordered to be reorganized as a regiment, but the returns were never confirmed, and in February, 1863, the battalion was broken

up. Five companies were transferred to the 11th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, two to the 9th Regiment, one to Woodward's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, and one became Carter's Tennessee Scouts. Major De Witt C. Douglass commanded the battalion, and the proposed regimental organization had Colonel De Witt C. Douglass, Lieutenant Colonel Chatham Coffee, and Major John Lytle.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/douglass-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

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[

Holman's Tennessee Partisan Rangers Battalion was organized from August to October of 1862, with four companies from Giles, Marshall, and Williamson counties. It fought with J. Wheeler's command during the Murfreesboro campaign, and lost 25 killed and wounded at Dover. On February 25, 1863, the unit was consolidated with five companies of Douglass' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Company K of Forrest's 3rd Tennessee Cavalry, W. H. Forrest's Tennessee Cavalry Company, and Company B, 154th Tennessee Infantry to form the 11th Tennessee Cavalry. Major Daniel W. Holman was in command.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/holmans-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/11th-holmans-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

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Wynne's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion began its organization in October, 1862. However, only one company was organized, with men from Marshall County. This company was assigned to N. B. Forrest's command, at Murfreesboro, in December. However, it was left behind in J. Wheeler's command during Forrest's West Tennessee raid, and soon after transferred as Company C to Douglass' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Major Alexander Wynne was to command the battalion, and Captain T. C. H. Miller commanded the company.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/11th-holmans-tennessee-cavalry-regiment/>

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McCann's Tennessee Partisan Rangers Battalion was organized behind enemy lines in the summer of 1862. The men mostly came from Davidson and Williamson counties. It contained five companies, although four also appear in Douglass' and one also appears in Hamilton's Tennessee Cavalry Battalions. A few companies served in Morgan's first Kentucky raid in 1862 and then the entire battalion served attached to J.

Wheeler's command in late 1862 and early 1863. In February, the battalion was redistributed among its original commands. Major J. Richard McCann was in command.
<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/mccanns-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

Note: McCann probably commanded an offshoot of Douglass's battalion. His rank with this battalion was never higher than captain, and he became major upon joining the 9th Tennessee Cavalry.

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Napier's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was organized in December, 1862 with five companies - although the muster rolls of only three exist - at Waverly, Tennessee. The battalion came from Davidson, Humphreys, and Montgomery counties, and served with N. B. Forrest in his West Tennessee raid, suffering heavily at Parker's Crossroads. In January, it was transferred to Wheeler's command, and fought at Dover in February. Later that month, it was consolidated with Cox's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion at Columbia to form the 10th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Napier was its commander.

<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/napiers-tennessee-cavalry-battalion/>

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Welcker's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was organized as state troops for six months in August, 1863. It contained two companies of men from Roane County. It served as provosts and guards throughout the state, and ultimately was mustered out of service in January, 1864. Major Benjamin F. Welcker was in command.

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<https://tngenweb.org/civilwar/welckers-tennessee-cavalry-battalion-state-troops/>

<https://scout.lib.utk.edu/repositories/2/resources/2890>

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