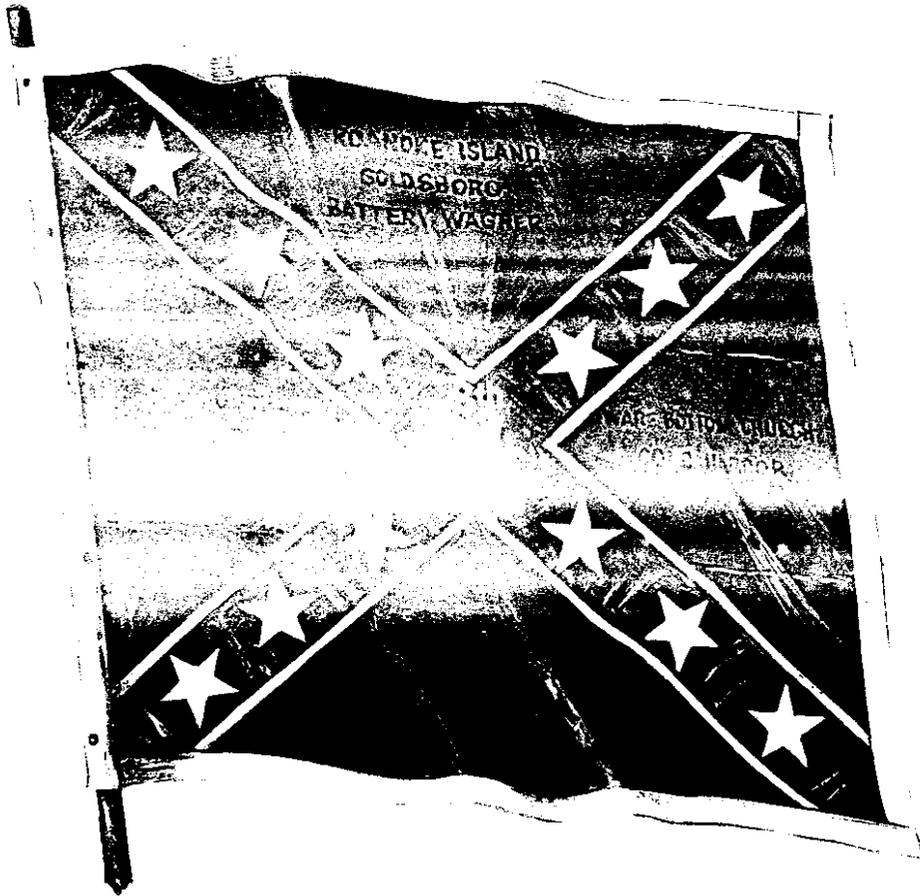


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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ing in Bonham's Brigade at First Manassas, the unit served under Generals Kershaw, Kennedy, and Conner. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, then accompanied Longstreet to Georgia. The 7th was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville, returned to Virginia, and saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. It continued the fight in the Shenandoah Valley with Early and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment totalled 581 officers and men in April, 1862 and sustained 82 casualties at Savage's Station and 40 at Malvern Hill. During the Maryland Campaign, there were 13 killed and 100 wounded of 466 at Maryland Heights and 23 killed and 117 wounded of the 268 at Sharpsburg. It lost 4 killed, 57 wounded, and 61 missing at Fredericksburg, twenty-seven percent of the 408 engaged at Gettysburg, and 2 killed and 12 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, there were 222 present for duty, and it surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonels D. Wyatt Aiken and Thomas G. Bacon; Lieutenant Colonels Elbert Bland, Robert A. Fair, Elijah J. Goggans, and Emmet Seibels; and Majors John S. Hard and William C. White.

8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded, and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash and John W. Henagan, Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole and Eli T. Stackhouse, and Majors Thomas E. Lucas and D. M. McLeod.

9th Infantry Regiment [also called Pee Dee Legion or Pee Dee Rifles] was formed during the spring of 1862 with men who had served in Nesbit's Battalion State Troops. The unit was assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and in the fight at Secessionville lost 3 killed, 23 wounded, and 3 missing. Later it merged into the 26th South Carolina Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Smith, and Majors Joshua H. Hudson and Richard D. F. Rollins were in command.

9th Infantry Regiment was organized in April, 1861 for a one year term of service. Many of the men were recruited in Lancaster, Dillon, Kershaw, and Lexington counties. Sent to Virginia, it was assigned to General D. R. Jones' Brigade, Department of Northern Virginia, and in April, 1862, contained 450 effectives. The regiment disbanded, but many of the officers and men joined other South Carolina commands. The field officers were Colonel James D. Blanding, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan W. Ray, and Major John M. Steedman.

10th Cavalry Battalion [also called 3rd Battalion] was organized during the late spring of 1862 with five companies. The unit served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and in January, 1863, merged into the 4th South Carolina Cavalry Regiment. Majors James P. Adams and William Stokes were its commanding officers.

10th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Marion, near Georgetown, South Carolina, in July, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg, Marion, and Charleston. The regiment moved to Cat Island where many of the men suffered from typhoid fever, measles, and mumps. In March, 1862, it was sent to Mississippi, then in the Kentucky Campaign it was involved in the capture of Munfordsville. During the war it was assigned to General Manigault's and Sharp's Brigade and from September, 1863 to April, 1864, was consolidated with the 19th Regiment. The unit served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 16 killed, 91 wounded, and 2 missing at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th had 236 killed or wounded at Chickamauga and totalled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 20-28, the 10th Regiment lost 19 of 24 officers engaged and surrendered on April 26, 1865, with no officers and 55 men. The field officers were Colonels Arthur M. Man-

igault and James F. Pressley, Lieutenant Colonels Julius T. Porcher and C. Irvine Walker, and Major A. J. Shaw.

11th Infantry Regiment [also called 9th Regiment] was organized during the summer of 1861 with men from Beaufort, Clarendon, and Colleton counties. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Pocotaligo, then was stationed at Hardeeville. It was assigned to Hagood's Brigade, then one company was permitted to organize and equip as a light battery (Beaufort Artillery), and the regiment served with nine companies. During the summer of 1863 it was again active in the Charleston area but later moved to Florida and then to Virginia in the spring of 1864. Here it fought at Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor and in the trenches of Petersburg. In 1865 the unit moved to Fort Fisher and saw action at Bentonville. It lost 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 2 missing at Pocotaligo, had 14 killed, 39 wounded, and 12 missing in front of Petersburg (May 6-9), and sustained 14 killed, 28 wounded, and 45 missing at Deep Bottom. Its casualties were about sixty percent in the fight at the Weldon Railroad, and scarcely the strength of a company surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Daniel H. Ellis, F. Hay Gantt, and William C. Heyward; Lieutenant Colonels Robert Campbell, Allen C. Iazard, and William Shuler; and Majors John J. Gooding, John J. Harrison, and B. Burgh Smith.

12th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in July, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, near Columbia, South Carolina. The men were raised in the counties of Oconee, York, Lancaster, Kershaw, and Fairfield. It served on the South Carolina coast near Pocotaligo, then in April, 1862, moved to Virginia. Assigned to General Gregg's and McGowan's Brigade, the regiment fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Fredericksburg. During the Chancellorsville operations the 12th was detached to guard ordinance trains and prisoners. With 340 men it marched 2,000 Federals to Richmond. Later the unit rejoined the brigade and continued the conflict from Gettysburg to Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Petersburg trenches and the Appomattox Campaign. It lost 17 killed and 121 wounded at Gaines' Mill, fifty-four percent of 270 at Second Manassas, 20 killed and 82 wounded at Sharpsburg, and thirty-six percent of the 366 at Gettysburg. The regiment sustained 102 casualties at The Wilderness, 118 at Spotsylvania, 34 from May 12 to July 1, 1864, 18 at Deep Bottom, 26 at Fussell's Mill, and 23 at Poplar Springs Church. It surrendered 10 officers and 149 men. The field

officers were Colonels Dixon Barnes, Edwin F. Bookter, Richard G. M. Dunovant, Cadwalader Jones, and John L. Miller; and Lieutenant Colonels T. Frank Clyburn, Henry C. Davis, and William H. McCorkle.

13th Infantry Regiment was organized in July, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, near Columbia, South Carolina. Many of the men were recruited in Greenville, Newberry, Abbeville, and Spartanburg counties. After three months of instruction at Lightwoodknot Springs the unit moved to the coast of South Carolina near Pocotaligo. In April, 1862, it was ordered to Virginia and assigned to General Gregg's and McGowan's Brigade. The 13th was prominent in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, then continued the fight in the Petersburg trenches and around Appomattox. It took 413 effectives to Gaines' Mill and 342 to Frayser's Farm, lost 26 killed and 118 wounded at Second Manassas, had 5 killed and 24 wounded at Ox Hill, and lost 3 killed and 52 wounded at Fredericksburg. The unit sustained 91 casualties at Chancellorsville, 130 of 390 at Gettysburg, 63 at The Wilderness, 86 at Spotsylvania, 49 from May 12 to July 1, 1864, 42 at Deep Bottom, 32 at Fussell's Mill, and 34 at Poplar Springs Church. It surrendered 13 officers and 183 men. The field officers were Colonels Benjamin T. Brockman, Oliver E. Edwards, and Isaac F. Hunt; Lieutenant Colonels P. Ludlow Calhoun, T. Stobo Farrow, and William Lester; and Majors David R. Duncan and Joseph L. Wofford.

14th Cavalry Battalion [also called 1st or 2nd Battalion] was organized early in 1862 with four companies. Many of its members were recruited in the western counties of the state. Serving in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the unit fought at Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie where it lost 2 killed, 13 wounded, and 13 missing. During January, 1863, it merged into the 5th South Carolina Cavalry Regiment. Major Joseph H. Morgan was in command.

14th Infantry Regiment, organized in July, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, near Columbia, South Carolina, contained men from Edgefield, Darlington, Laurens, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Kershaw counties. In October the unit moved to the South Carolina coast near Pocotaligo, and on January 1, 1862, it was under fire from Federal gunboats. Ordered to Virginia in April, the 14th was assigned to General Gregg's and McGowan's Brigade. It fought in the arduous campaigns of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, was