



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

UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.

1987

Derwent Books
Midlothian, Virginia

Wheeler in Georgia and part in Tennessee. After various engagements in the Carolinas, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel George Gantt, and Majors James H. Akin and B. W. Porter.

9th Cavalry Regiment [also called 13th or 15th Cavalry] was organized as an eight-company battalion in September, 1862, then two other companies were assigned in November. The men were from Sumner, Trousdale, Smith, and Wilson counties. It skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky and served in General Morgan's Brigade. On Morgan's raid into Ohio during July, 1863, most of the men were captured at Buffington Island and New Lisbon. Those that remained went on to serve in the 1st Kentucky Cavalry Battalion. The field officers were Colonels James D. Bennett and William W. Ward, Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Alston, and Major Richard McCann.

9th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Haywood, Fayette, Tipton, Shelby, Hardeman, Weakley, Obion, and Lauderdale. The unit fought at Shiloh and Perryville before being assigned to General Maney's and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In December, 1862, it was consolidated with the 6th Tennessee Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment was organized with 838 officers and men, had 60 killed and wounded at Shiloh and 158 disabled at Perryville. The 6th/9th lost ten percent of the 412 engaged at Murfreesboro and fifty-eight percent of the 335 at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, this command totalled 335 men and 183 arms. On April 26, 1865, the 9th Regiment surrendered about 40 men. The field officers were Colonels Henry L. Douglass and Charles S. Hurt; Lieutenant Colonel John W. Burford; and Majors George W. Kelso, H. A. Rogers and S. H. White.

10th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating Cox's and Napier's Tennessee Cavalry Battalions. Its companies were raised in the counties of Perry, Humphreys, Decatur, Hickman, Davidson, Montgomery, and Henry. The unit served in Forrest's, Humes', J. B. Biffle's, and Dibrell's Brigade. It fought at Brentwood, Denmark, and Chickamauga, then saw action in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. During February, 1865, it was consolidated with the 11th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment

and in May contained 30 officers and 280 men. The unit ended the war in Alabama and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels Nicholas N. Cox and William E. De Moss, Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Trezevant, and Major John Minor.

10th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Fort Henry, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were from Nashville and the counties of Humphreys, Giles, Davidson, and Montgomery. The unit served at Fort Henry, then was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to J. Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou, Jackson, and Raymond. Later the 10th joined the Army of Tennessee and served in J. Gregg's, Bate's, T. B. Smith's, and Tyler's Brigade. It participated in many engagements from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and fought in the last battle at Bentonville. The regiment was organized with 720 men, but it lost 8 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing at Raymond, and in January 1863, it had 349 effectives present for duty. Of the 190 engaged at Chickamauga, sixty-eight percent were disabled, and in December, 1863, it totalled 80 men and 44 arms. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William Grace, Adolphus Heiman, R. W. MacGavock, and John O'Neill; Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Thompson; and Major Stephen O. W. Brandon.

11th Cavalry Battalion [also called 10th Battalion] was organized in January, 1862, with six companies. The men were recruited in Giles, Davidson, DeKalb, and Smith counties. During April it contained 32 officers and 357 men, and was assigned to General N. R. Beall's Brigade in the Army of the Mississippi. Later the battalion merged into the 6th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Gordon and William S. Hawkins were in command.

11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating Holman's and part of Douglass' Tennessee Cavalry Battalions plus other companies. It was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', J. B. Biffle's and Dibrell's Brigade. The regiment took an active part in the conflicts at Brentwood and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. During January, 1865, it was consolidated with the 10th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and in May contained 30 officers and 280 men. Serving in Ala-

bama, it surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels James H. Edmondson and Daniel W. Holman, Lieutenant Colonel Jacob T. Martin, and Major Chatham Coffee.

11th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the following counties: Humphreys, Dickson, Davidson, Cheatham, Robertson, and Hickman. In July the unit contained 880 effectives, moved to Kentucky, then skirmished at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee and served in P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. The 11th participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and fought in North Carolina. It reported 8 killed, 64 wounded, and 11 missing at Murfreesboro and 8 killed and 44 wounded at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled 340 men and 267 arms. After the Atlanta Campaign the regiment was consolidated with the 29th Regiment and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels George W. Gordon, James A. Long, and James E. Rains; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas P. Bateman, William Thedford, and Howell Webb; and Majors John E. Biggs, William Green, Hugh R. Lucas, and Philip Van Horn Weems.

12th Cavalry Battalion was formed in September, 1862, with four companies, later increased to seven. Its members were raised in Hawkins, Greene, Knox, Hambleton, and Grainger counties. The unit was assigned to Wharton's, J. J. Morrison's, H. B. Davidson's, Grigsby's, and Vaughn's Brigade. It fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Monticello. Then from June, 1863 to March, 1864, the 12th and 16th Battalions were consolidated into a field organization known as Rucker's Legion. This command was active at Chickamauga and in Tennessee, and on January 31, 1864, totalled 171 effectives. During April, 1864, the 12th had 234 members and moved into the Valley of Virginia where it was engaged at Piedmont. The unit went on to skirmish in Virginia and East Tennessee, moved to North Carolina, and probably disbanded in Georgia during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Thomas W. Adrian and G. W. Day, and Major Frank L. Phipps.

12th Cavalry Regiment [also called 1st Partisan Rangers] was organized behind Federal lines in February, 1863. The men were from the counties of Fayette, Tipton, Shelby, Haywood, and Gibson. It

served in R. V. Richardson's and Rucker's Brigade, confronted the Federals in Tennessee and Mississippi, and in October totalled about 300 effectives. Later it was active in Georgia, fought at Memphis, then was part of Hood's operations in Tennessee. During February, 1865, the regiment was broken up. Some of its members became part of the 3rd (Forrest's Old) Tennessee Cavalry. The field officers were Colonels John U. Green and Robert V. Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel Reuben Burrow, and Majors G. W. Bennett and Berry B. Benson.

12th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were recruited in Dyer and Gibson counties, and Company E contained men from Kentucky. The unit was assigned to B. R. Johnson's, P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. During June, 1862, the 22nd Regiment merged into the 12th, and in October, 1862, this command was consolidated with the 47th Regiment. It fought at Belmont, Shiloh, and Richmond, then joined the Army of Tennessee and served from Murfreesboro to Bentonville. This regiment was organized with 737 men, sustained 32 casualties at Richmond, and lost fifty-one percent of the 322 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 12th/47th had 87 disabled at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled 373 men and 220 arms. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Tyree H. Bell and Robert M. Russell; Lieutenant Colonels D. A. Outlaw and J. N. Wyatt; and Majors Robert P. Caldwell, James Purl, and J. N. Wyatt.

13th Cavalry Battalion [also called 2nd Battalion, and formerly the 1st East Tennessee Cavalry Regiment] was formed in April, 1862, with eight companies. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee, then merged into the 5th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel George W. McKenzie and Major J. G. M. Montgomery were in command.

13th Cavalry Regiment, usually called Dibrell's 8th Cavalry, was organized in September, 1862, as a partisan ranger command. Its twelve companies were from Overton, Putnam, White, and Jackson counties. The regiment was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', Biffle's, and Dibrell's Brigade. It fought at Parker's Cross Roads, skirmished in Alabama and Georgia, then was engaged at Chickamauga. Later the unit was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, saw action at Saltville in Virginia, took part in the defense of Savannah, and participated in the conflicts at Averysboro and Bentonville. The unit served as President Davis' escort and surrendered at Washington, Georgia, on May 2,