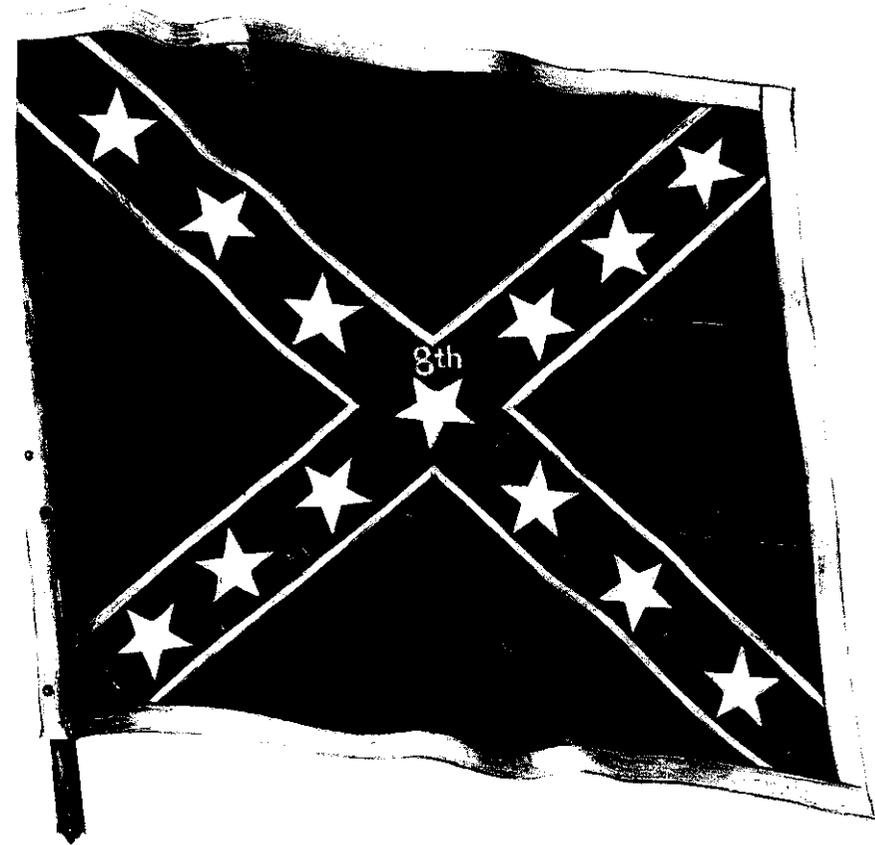


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

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

went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It lost 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled 642 men and 437 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Roger Q. Mills and Allison Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Young, and Majors Seymour C. Brasher and John R. Kenard.

11th (Spaight's) Cavalry And Infantry Battalion, formerly the 6th Texas Infantry Battalion, was a mixed command organized with 400 men in April, 1862. The unit served in the Department of Texas, then was assigned to Hébert's Brigade in the Trans-Mississippi Department. During the spring of 1864 it merged into the 21st Texas Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Ashley W. Spaight and Major J. S. Irvine were its officers.

11th Cavalry Regiment was organized with 855 men at Camp Reeves, Grayson County, Texas, in May, 1861. Some of its members were from Clarksville and Mt. Pleasant, and Bowie County. This regiment, along with the 8th Texas Cavalry, was one of the best in Confederate service. It was active in the Indian Territory and Arkansas, then was dismounted when it arrived on the eastern side of the Mississippi River. After fighting at Richmond and Murfreesboro, it was remounted and assigned to Wharton's and T. Harrison's Brigade. The unit participated in the Chickamauga, Knoxville, and Atlanta campaigns, then was active in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. It contained 599 officers and men in the spring of 1862 and reported 7 killed, 87 wounded, and 20 missing at Murfreesboro. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Joseph M. Bounds, John C. Burks, James J. Diamond, Otis M. Messick, George R. Reeves, and William C. Young; Lieutenant Colonels Robert W. Hooks and Andrew J. Nicholson; and Majors H. F. Bone, John W. Mayrant, and John B. Puryear.

11th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Houston, Texas, during the winter of 1861-1862. Many of the men were recruited in the towns of Clarksville, Henderson, and Marshall, and the counties of Cherokee and Shelby. It was assigned to the Army of New Mexico, then served in H. Randal's and Maclay's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. The unit skirmished in Louisiana and lost 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 32 missing at Bayou Bourdeau. During the Red River Campaign, Company A with 3 officers and 42 men was captured. It

moved to Arkansas, fought at Jenkins' Ferry, then was stationed at Shreveport, Louisiana, and later Hemstead, Texas where it disbanded in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels A. J. Coupland, James H. Jones, and O. M. Roberts, and Majors Nathaniel J. Caraway and Thomas H. Rountree.

12th Cavalry Battalion was formed in April, 1862, with five companies from the 13th Texas Infantry Regiment. The unit served in the Trans-Mississippi Department along the Texas Coast. During the fall of 1863, it merged into the 35th (Brown's) Texas Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Reuben R. Brown and Major Samuel W. Perkins were in command.

12th Cavalry Regiment was organized with about 940 men in August, 1861, by Colonel W. H. Parsons. Most of the men were from Hempstead, Fairfield, Georgetown, and Waxahachie, and Ellis and Hill counties. This unit served in Hawes' and Steele's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department and skirmished the Federals in Arkansas and Louisiana. During 1865 it was in Northern Texas guarding the approaches from the Indian Territory. The regiment was included in the surrender on June 2. Its commanders were Colonel William H. Parsons, Lieutenant Colonels Andrew B. Burleson and John W. Mullen, and Majors Lochlin J. Farrar and E. W. Rogers.

12th Infantry Regiment [also called 8th Regiment] was organized and mustered into Confederate service at Waco, Texas, during the spring of 1862. Its members were recruited in the towns and cities of Clarksville, Cameron, Hempstead, Nacogdoches, Fairfield, and Waco, and the counties of Comanche, Milam, and Grimes. The regiment was assigned to O. Young's and Waul's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and saw action in Louisiana and Arkansas. After fighting at Jenkins' Ferry, it moved to Hempstead and disbanded in the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonel Overton Young; Lieutenant Colonels William Clark, B. A. Philpott, and James W. Raine; and Major Erastus Smith.

13th Cavalry Battalion was organized during the summer of 1862 with five companies. Assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, it served in Green's, W. P. Hardeman's, and Lane's Brigade. The battalion fought in numerous conflicts in Western Louisiana and ended the war at Shreveport. Organized with 450 men, it had 11 officers and 145 men in February, 1864. The unit disbanded prior to the surrender