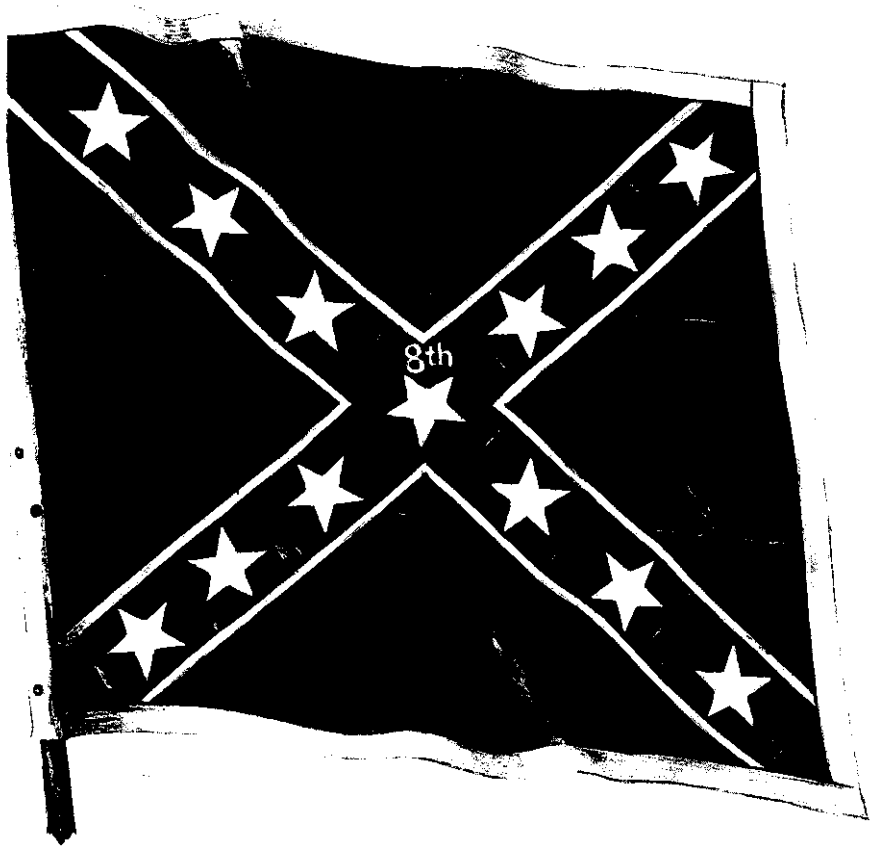


*Battle flag of the 8th North Carolina Infantry Regiment State Troops*

# UNITS OF THE
# Confederate States Army

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members were raised in Houston, Richmond, Columbus, Gonzales, and Wharton, and Bastrop County. This regiment was one of the hardest fighting cavalry units in the war. It was assigned to Wheeler's, Wharton's, and T. Harrison's Brigade, and fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. Later it was active in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with about 30 men. The field officers were Colonels Gustave Cook, Thomas Harrison, Thomas S. Lubbock, Ben. Franklin Terry, and John A Wharton; Lieutenant Colonels Samuel P. Christian, Marcus L. Evans, Stephen C. Ferrill, and John G. Walker; and Majors William R. Jarmon and Leander M. Rayburn.

**8th Infantry Regiment** was organized during the summer of 1862 by consolidating the 8th Texas Infantry Battalion and Shea's Texas Artillery Battalion. The unit contained one cavalry, four infantry, and five artillery companies, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. It confronted the Federals primarily in Texas but saw action at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill in Louisiana. In July, 1864, the regiment had 368 effectives and in April 1865, there were 294 present. However, only a handful surrendered on June 2. The field officers were Colonel A. M. Hobby, Lieutenant Colonels John Ireland and Daniel D. Shea, and Major John A. Vernon.

**9th Cavalry Regiment** was organized with 1,050 men in Grayson County, Texas, during the late summer of 1861. Its members were recruited at Clarksville, Sherman, Mt. Pleasant, Avinger, and Paris. After participating in various conflicts in the Indian Territory, it moved east of the Mississippi River and in the spring of 1862 contained 657 effectives. Later it fought at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge and reported 19 killed, 57 wounded, and 41 missing. The regiment continued the fight in Mississippi, joined Ross' Brigade, then was active in the Atlanta Campaign and the operations in Tennessee. It ended the war in Mississippi attached to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Dudley W. Jones, William B. Sims, and N. W. Townes; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas G. Berry, J. N. Dodson, and William Quayle; and Major James C. Bates.

**9th (Maxey's) Infantry Regiment** [also called 8th Regiment] was organized during September, 1861. The men were recruited in Galveston and Paris, and Titus, Llano, Collin, and Lamar counties. It moved east of the Mississippi River and saw action at Shiloh and Perryville.



Later the unit was assigned to General P. Smith's and Ector's Brigade. It fought at Murfreesboro, served in Mississippi, then participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Ordered to Alabama, it ended the war at Mobile. This regiment lost thirty percent of the 226 engaged at Shiloh and thirty-eight percent of the 323 at Murfreesboro. Few surrendered in May, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Samuel B. Maxey, Wright A. Stanley, and William H. Young; Lieutenant Colonels William E. Beeson and Miles A. Dillard; and Majors James Burnet, W. M. Harrison, and James H. McReynolds.

**9th (Nichol's) Infantry Regiment** [also called 5th Regiment] was formed during the summer of 1861. Some of the men were from Galveston and La Grange. This was a six month command that served in the Department of Texas at Galveston. It was mustered out of service in March, 1862, but many of its members enlisted in Waul's Texas Legion. The field officers were Colonel E. B. Nichols, Lieutenant Colonel Josiah C. Massie, and Major Fred. Tate.

**10th Cavalry Regiment** was organized with about 900 men during the late summer of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the towns of Quitman and Tyler, and the counties of Upshur, Rusk, and Cherokee. For the first few months it served in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, then was dismounted after crossing the Mississippi River. After fighting at Richmond, the unit was assigned to General Ector's Brigade in the Army of Tennessee. It participated in numerous battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and aided in the defense of Mobile. This regiment totalled 565 effectives during the spring of 1862 and lost thirty-four percent of the 350 engaged at Murfreesboro. Very few surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels C. R. Earp and Matthew F. Locke, Lieutenant Colonels James M. Barton and W. D. Craig, and Majors Wiley B. Ector and Hulum D. E. Redwine.

**10th Infantry Regiment** completed its organization at Waco, Texas, during the winter of 1861–1862. Many of its members were from Houston and Tyler, and Grimes, Freestone, San Augustine, and Washington counties. It served in the Department of Texas, then was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, and in September, 1863, consolidated with the 6th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). This command